A Meeting of the

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**
**OF THE**
**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

will be held at 9:00 a.m., on Thursday, January 25, 2024
at 255 Industrial Way, Buellton, California 93427

Members of the public may participate by video call or telephone via
URL: https://meetings.ringcentral.com/j/1449556383
or by dialing (623)404-9000 and entering access Code/Meeting ID: 144 955 6383 #



Please note: public participation by video call or telephone is for convenience only and is not required by law. If technical interruptions to the video call/telephone occur, the chair has the discretion to continue the meeting and participants are invited to take advantage of the other participation options above.

Public Comment on agenda items may occur via video call or telephonically, or by submission to the Board Secretary via email at lfw@ccwa.com no later than 8:00 a.m. on the day of the meeting. In your email, please specify (1) the meeting date and agenda item (number and title) on which you are providing a comment and (2) that you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting. If you would like your comment read into the record during the meeting (as either general public comment or on a specific agenda item), please limit your comments to no more than 250 words.

Every effort will be made to read comments into the record, but some comments may not be read due to time limitations. Please also note that if you submit a written comment and do not specify that you would like this comment read into the record during the meeting, your comment will be forwarded to Board members for their consideration.

Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available on the CCWA internet web site, accessible at https://www.ccwa.com.

**I. Call to Order and Roll Call**

**II. Closed Session**

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d) (4): 1 case

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)
Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)

C. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL - ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.(a): 1 case

D. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATOR Pursuant to Government Code section 54957.6
CCWA negotiator: Jeffrey Dinkin
Unrepresented employees: All employees except management and confidential

**III. Return to Open Session**

**IV. Public Comment – (Any member of the public may address the Board relating to any matter within the Board's jurisdiction. Individual Speakers may be limited to five minutes; all speakers to a total of fifteen minutes.)**

*Continued*


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www.ccwa.com


✸ Indicates attachment of document to original agenda packet.
★ Additional materials related to the item will be posted at CCWA.com prior to meeting.
♦ Hard copies of the Annual Comprehensive Financial Report are included for Board members and are available to all interested parties upon request, or online at www.ccwa.com.

**V. Consent Calendar**

✶ A. Minutes of the October 23, 2023 Regular Meeting
✶ B. Minutes of the November 27, 2023 Special Meeting
✶ C. Bills
✶ D. Controller's Report
✶ E. Operations Report
*Staff Recommendation:* Approve the Consent Calendar

**VI. Executive Director's Report**

A. Water Supply Situation Report
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.
✶ B. Draft CCWA Water Transfer Administrative Policies
*Staff Recommendation:* For discussion.
✶ C. Santa Ynez II Long-Term Project Overview
*Staff Recommendation:* Request decision by board on whether to begin pursuit of this project now or wait for another time.
★ D. Water Treatment Plant Main Gate Erosion Repair Project, Proposed Budget: $45,000
*Staff Recommendation:* 1. Authorize the Executive Director to utilize $45,000 of funds from the Water Treatment Plant Appropriate Contingency Budget for the purpose of repairing the erosional damage near the main gate of the Water Treatment Plant.
2. Authorize the Executive Director to award the repair work contract to the lowest responsible and responsive bidder.
✶ E. CCWA Deputy Director Pay Classification and Recruitment Services from the Widroe Group, Inc.
*Staff Recommendation:* 1. Approve the pay grade classification of 62 for the CCWA Deputy Director position with a salary range of $209,565 to $255,669 and
2. Approve the contract with The Widroe Group, Inc. for services in recruiting for the Deputy Director position based on a fee of 18.50% of the annualized salary, estimated to be around $46,250 based on a $250,000 annualized salary.
✶ F. FY 2023/24 Second Quarter Investment Report
*Staff Recommendation:* Accept report.
✶ G. FY Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
⧫ Staff Recommendation: Approve the FY Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report
✶ H. FY 2024/25 Budget Preparation Schedule
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.
✶ I. The Economy of the State Water Project
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.
J. State Water Contractors Report
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.
K. Voluntary Agreements Support Letter from the State Water Contractors
*Staff Recommendation:* Approval to join the support letter for the Voluntary Agreements from the State Water Contractors.
✶ L. Legislative Report
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.
✶ M. JPIA President's Special Recognition Award
*Staff Recommendation:* Informational item only.

**VII. Reports from Board Members for Information Only**

**VIII. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**

**IX. Date of Next Regular Meeting: February 22, 2024**

**X. Adjournment**

# MINUTES OF THE

# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## October 26, 2023

## I. Call to Order and Roll Call

Chairman Friedman called the October 26, 2023 Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Board of Directors meeting to order at 9:00 AM.

CCWA member agencies with voting privileges were represented by:

| Representative | Agency/City | Voting % |
|---|---|---|
| Farfalla Borah | Goleta Water District | 17.20% |
| Jeff Clay | Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID #1 | 7.64% |
| Ken Coates | Montecito Water District | 9.50% |
| Mike Cordero | City of Santa Maria | 43.19% |
| Eric Friedman | City of Santa Barbara | 11.47% |
| Shirley Johnson | Carpinteria Valley Water District | 7.64% |
| John Sanchez | City of Buellton | 2.21% |

## II. Closed Session

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d) (4): 1 case

B. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – EXISTING LITIGATION
Government Code section 54956.9(d) (1)
Name of case: Central Coast Water Authority, et al. v. Santa Barbara County Flood Control and Water Conservation District, et al. (Case No. 21CV02432)

The Board went to closed session at 9:02 AM

## III. Return to Open Session

The Board returned to open session at 9:55 AM.

Ms. Hastings stated there were no reportable actions as a result of closed session.

## IV. Public Comment

There was no public comment related to items not on the agenda.

## V. Consent Calendar

A. Minutes of the September 28, 2023 Regular Meeting
B. Bills
C. Controller's Report
D. Operations Report

Upon a motion by Director Borah, seconded by Director Clay and carried with Directors, Borah, Clay, Coates, Cordero, Friedman, Johnson, and Sanchez in favor and none opposed the Board approved the Consent Calendar.

## VI. Executive Director's Report

A. Water Supply Situation Report

Mr. Stokes, CCWA Executive Director, reviewed graphs showing precipitation and noted that the water year began on October 1, and there is not much activity since the beginning of the water year. He reviewed storage levels at Oroville and San Luis Reservoirs. Forecasts provided by DWR show current expectations are that San Luis Reservoir will not fill again before the end of the year, largely due to water releases to keep salinity from entering the Delta from the San Francisco Bay. CCWA had 50,570 AF available for delivery in 2023 and 6,738 AF have been delivered.

B. Emergency Bypass of Devil's Den Pumping Plant Due To Unplanned Outage and Associated Agreements

John Brady, CCWA Deputy Director Operations and Engineering, provided an update on the Devil's Den repair. All pumps have been brought back on line, forensics reporting and testing are taking place at the facilities and review of the source of the explosion are taking place internally.

An agreement that allows use of the bypass and associated facilities is included in the meeting materials, and Mr. Stokes noted that non-substantive changes have been made to the draft contract. In response to a question from the Board, the agreement is to respond to actions that have already taken place and is not related to future work.

Mr. Stokes stated that the costs related to the deliveries which took place during the bypass will be allocated as variable expenses and the actual costs of the project incurred by DWR will be capital costs and billed as a fixed cost to CCWA participants between now and 2035.

Upon a motion by Director Sanchez, seconded by Director Borah and carried with Directors, Borah, Clay, Coates, Cordero, Friedman, Johnson, and Sanchez in favor and none opposed the Board adopted Resolution No. 23-08 Approving Letter Agreement with the Department of Water Resources and Berrenda Mesa Water District re. the Devil's Den Pumping Plant Emergency Outage Bypass.

C. Administrative Procedures for Transfers and Exchanges, Including Implementation of Right of First Refusal Rule for Transfers Outside the County of Santa Barbara

Following adoption of the water management amendment to the State Water Contract, CCWA will begin drafting implementation procedures with input from member agencies management staff, and will bring a proposal to the Board in 2024.

D. Adoption of Resolution 23-09 Amending the CCWA Rules and Regulations Governing the Policy and Procedures for the Purchase of Services, Supplies or Equipment

Proposed changes to the Purchasing Rules include: (1) adding additional clarification that the Purchasing Rules do not apply to any "public project" as defined in Public Contract Code § 20161; (2) deleting "services" from the public

bidding requirements (procurement of services may still require Board approval); and (3) authorizing the Executive Director to approve expenditures for any items of supplies or equipment that are identified within the Authority's approved fiscal year budget without first obtaining Board approval.

Following discussion, the Board requested edits to the policy to specify that services approved would need to be included in the budget and that a summary of executed contracts should be provided as an informational report to the Board at each meeting.

General Counsel was directed to amend Section 2(b)(i) of the proposed Policies and Procedures for the Purchase of Services, Supplies or Equipment to change the words "the item" to "the specific service supplies or equipment" and Section 3 to add a requirement that the Executive Director include a report on all contracts executed at the subsequent Board meeting. Upon a motion by Director Sanchez, seconded by Director Borah and carried with Directors, Borah, Clay, Coates, Cordero, Friedman, and Sanchez in favor and Director Johnson opposed the Board adopted Resolution No. 23-09 Amending the Rules and Regulations Governing the Policy and Procedures for the Purchase of Services, Supplies or Equipment, as amended.

E. DWR Calendar Year 2024 Statement of Charges Rebill

Ms. Dessi Mladenova, CCWA Controller, reported that the Department of Water Resources has provided a rebill of the 2024 Statement of Charges, noting the significant change was restoration of the $3.3 Million in rate management credits. Other changes were to Transportation Minimum charges and Delta Water Charge B rate. A summary table was included in the meeting materials which includes the effect on each of CCWA's participants.

In total, the fixed cost charges are $1.6 Million higher than the estimates used in the FY 2023/24 Budget. The additional charges due for FY 2023/24 fixed DWR costs will be invoiced in December 2023 and due by January 1st.

F. FY 2023/24 First Quarter Investment Report

The First Quarter of the FY 2023/24 Investment Report was included in the meeting materials. As of September 30, 2023 the investment portfolio totaled $58.1 million and had an effective rate of return of 5.13% on an average daily balance for the month of September 2023 of about $61.6 million. The investments were comprised of Montecito Bank & Trust money market accounts ($1.6 million), Charles Schwab market funds of $34.9 million and Treasuries of $21.6 million. All investments during the quarter complied with the CCWA investment policy provisions.

Current pro forma projections indicate that the Authority will have sufficient cash with which to operate for the next six months.

Upon a motion by Director Cordero, seconded by Director Coates and carried with Directors, Borah, Clay, Coates, Cordero, Friedman, Johnson, and Sanchez in favor and none opposed the Board approved the FY 2023/24 First Quarter Investment Report.

G. State Water Contractors Report

Mr. Stokes provided a brief update on State Water Contractors activities, noting SWC staff is focused on the voluntary agreements, which are now being considered by the State Water Resources Control Board.

H. Legislative Report

The report was included in the meeting materials for the information of the Board.

**VII. Reports from Board Members for Information Only**

There were no reports from Board members.

**VIII. Items for Next Regular Meeting Agenda**

**IX. Date of Next Regular Meeting: January 25, 2024**

Following discussion, in which it was noted that the regular CCWA Board meetings in November and December conflict with the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays, the Board determined that, if necessary, a special meeting may be scheduled before January, but the next regular meeting will be January 25, 2024.

**X. Adjournment**

The meeting was adjourned at 11:01 AM.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Elizabeth Watkins
Secretary to the Board

# MINUTES OF THE

# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY
# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

## November 27, 2023

## I. Call to Order and Roll Call

Chairman Friedman called the November 27, 2023 Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) Board of Directors meeting to order at 4:02 PM.

CCWA member agencies with voting privileges were represented by:

| Representative | Agency/City | Voting % |
|---|---|---|
| Kathleen Werner | Goleta Water District | 17.20% |
| Jeff Clay | Santa Ynez River Water Conservation District, ID #1 | 7.64% |
| Ken Coates | Montecito Water District | 9.50% |
| Mike Cordero | City of Santa Maria | 43.19% |
| Eric Friedman | City of Santa Barbara | 11.47% |
| David Silva | City of Buellton | 2.21% |

## II. Public Comment

There was no public Comment.

## III. Closed Session

A. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION Initiation of litigation pursuant to Government Code section 54956.9(d) (4): 2 cases

The Board went to closed session at 4:03 PM

## IV. Return to Open Session

The Board returned to open session at 4:27 PM.

Ms. Hastings stated there were no reportable actions as a result of closed session.

## V. Date of Next Regular Meeting: January 25, 2024

## VI. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 4:27 PM.

Respectfully submitted,

_____
Elizabeth Watkins
Secretary to the Board

# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Normal and Recurring Costs

### Bills for Ratification -October - December 2023

| VENDOR | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **GENERAL & ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES** | | |
| ACWA | 23,845.00 | ACWA Dues 2024 |
| Bank of America Business Card | 353.00 | Publications, subscriptions, postage |
| Bank of America Business Card | 576.00 | Dues and Membership |
| Bank of America Business Card | 4,025.51 | Travel and Meetings |
| Bank of America Business Card | 179.00 | Training |
| Bank of America Business Card | 774.00 | Advertising |
| Bunke, Cathy | 315.31 | Reimbursable expenses - Travel and Meetings |
| California Special Districts Association | 1,975.00 | Membership Dues 2024 |
| Cardmember Service | 888.32 | Publications, subscriptions, postage |
| Cardmember Service | 3,111.40 | Travel and Meetings |
| CSMFO | 55.00 | Dues and Memberships |
| Dargatz, Darin | 20.00 | Reimbursable expenses - Travel and Meetings |
| Dargatz, Darin | 105.00 | Reimbursable expenses - Certification Renewal |
| EHS International, Inc | 1,720.00 | Fall Protection Training |
| Federal Express | 1,073.89 | Express shipping |
| Humphreys, Benjamin | 210.25 | Reimbursable expenses -Travel and Meetings |
| National Safety Council | 499.00 | NSC Membership Dues FY 2023-2024 |
| Pitney Bowes | 1,000.00 | Postage - postage machine |
| Secretary of State | 1.00 | Filing Fee |
| Sorenson, Robert | 105.00 | Reimbursable expenses - Certification Renewal |
| Steinbock, Michael | 90.00 | Reimbursable expenses - Certification Renewal |
| Ultrex Business Products | 15.00 | Postage supplies |
| United Parcel Service | 252.50 | Express shipping |
| US Bank | 24.72 | Postage |
| US Bank | 786.55 | Travel and Meetings |
| US Bank | 1,386.24 | Training |
| US Bank | 1,845.68 | Dues and Memberships |
| | **$ 45,232.37** | **Total General & Administrative** |
| **MONITORING EXPENSES** | | |
| Aramark | 242.45 | Lab supplies |
| Bank of America Business Card | 25.76 | Lab supplies and testing |
| Culligan Industries Water Systems | 730.00 | Lab supplies |
| Environmental Resource Association | 1,755.13 | QC Testing |
| Eurofins Eaton Analytical | 4,625.00 | Lab testing |
| Hach Company | 13,597.98 | Lab supplies |
| IDEXX Distribution Corp. | 8,274.36 | Lab supplies |
| Shimadzu Scientific Instrument | 1,054.98 | Lab supplies |
| USA Blue Book | 1,222.51 | Lab supplies |
| VWR International | 5,921.10 | Lab supplies |
| Weck Laboratories | 225.00 | Lab testing |
| | **$ 37,674.27** | **Total Monitoring Expenses** |

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# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Normal and Recurring Costs

**Bills for Ratification -October - December 2023**

| VENDOR | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **OFFICE EXPENSES** | | |
| Bank of America Business Card | 6,756.27 | Office and kitchen supplies |
| Deluxe Business Checks & Solutions | 171.80 | Office supplies |
| Office Depot | 695.75 | Office, janitorial & kitchen supplies |
| Pitney Bowes, Inc | 143.08 | Office supplies |
| Solvang Bakery | 38.20 | Board and Committee meeting pastries |
| Ultrex Business Products | 132.45 | Office supplies |
| US Bank | 996.20 | Office and kitchen supplies |
| Valley Oaks Printing | 241.97 | Business cards/Envelopes |
| | **$ 9,175.72** | **Total Office Expenses** |
| **OTHER EXPENSES** | | |
| ACWA/JPIA | 103,700.00 | Insurance - Auto/General Liability 2023-2024 |
| Bank of America Business Card | 579.12 | Computer Supplies |
| Brownstein Hyatt Farber | 1,237.50 | Legal Services |
| Cobra Solution, Inc. | 445.00 | Cobra software annual maintenance |
| Comcast | 1,084.20 | Internet Service (3 months) |
| CompuVision | 2,985.00 | Datto Cloud Backup (3 months) |
| CompuVision | 6,494.25 | EndPoint Detection (3 months) |
| CompuVision | 9,386.87 | Licenses/Software Support Service |
| CompuVision | 29,340.00 | Managed Service Agreement (3 months) |
| DC Frost Associates, Inc. | 63,212.75 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| De Lage Landen Financial Services | 1,448.67 | Copier Lease - BAO and WTP (3 months) |
| Dell Business Credit | 832.15 | Computers (1 Laptop) |
| Environmental Systems Research | 4,150.00 | Geographical Information Systems |
| Frontier Communications | 194.97 | Internet Service (3 months) |
| Grainger, Inc. | 5916.86 | Davitt Arm Base Installation for WTP |
| Graybar | 7,564.00 | Advanced Control Annual Support |
| Marborg Industries | 1,106.40 | Tank 5/Tank 7/Tank 2/ EDV (3 months) |
| Microwest Software Systems, Inc. | 4,595.00 | CMMS Maintenance and Support |
| Nicklaus Joseph Schwaller | 1,750.00 | Carpet Replacement-Suite B BAO & Santa Ynez Pumping Plant |
| Pitney Bowes Credit Corp | 589.40 | Postage Meter Lease (4 months) |
| Provost & Pritchard Consulting | 1,264.10 | SWPP General Expenses |
| Quinn Company | 340.82 | Equipment Rental |
| Rain for Rent | 3,205.91 | Tank 5 - equipment rental Final |
| Shaner, James | 190.00 | Internet Reimbursement (6 months) |
| US Bank | 972.07 | Miscellaneous Computer Equipment |
| Velosio | 225.00 | Microsoft Dynamics SL support services |
| Water America, LLC | 4,361.91 | Equipment Repair and Maintenance |
| Wilson Creek Communications | 625.00 | Internet Service (4 months) |
| | **$ 257,796.95** | **Total Other Expenses** |
| **OTHER MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES** | | |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 272,592.97 | Warren Act July'22-Sept'24 |
| Comb-Warren Act Trust Fund | 7,138.00 | Warren Act July'23-Sept'23 |
| Department of Water Resources | 5,731,237.00 | Variable OMP&R, Delta Water & Transport Charge |
| | **$ 6,010,967.97** | **Total Other Miscellaneous Expenses** |

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# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Normal and Recurring Costs

**Bills for Ratification -October - December 2023**

| VENDOR | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **PERSONNEL EXPENSES** | | |
| ACWA/JPIA | 18,182.10 | Workers Compensation Insurance |
| Akeso Occupational Health | 325.00 | Employee Physical |
| CalPERS Health | 129,874.55 | Health Insurance (3 months) |
| CalPERS Retirement | 126,615.49 | Pension Contributions (3 months) |
| CCWA Payroll Wages/Taxes | 922,362.13 | Gross Payroll Wages/Taxes |
| Dental/Vision Payments | 21,205.09 | Dental/Vision Benefits |
| MetLife SBC Insurance | 5,975.42 | Life Insurance (3 months) |
| Other Misc Employee Benefits | 33,510.02 | Vehicle, Uniform, Deferred Comp & Cafeteria Plan Benefits |
| Standard Insurance Company | 4,036.45 | Disability Insurance (3 months) |
| | **$ 1,262,086.25** | **Total Personnel Expenses** |
| **PROFESSIONAL SERVICES** | | |
| Bank of America Business Card | 900.00 | Equipment service |
| Brownstein Hyatt Farber | 259,903.29 | Legal Services (3 months) |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 8,000.00 | Warren Act Deposit |
| Compliance Partners, LLC | 3,517.50 | Safety Consultant (2 months) |
| Elecsys International LLC | 450.00 | Monitor Rectifiers (3 months) |
| Ernst & Young LLP | 8,126.00 | Accounting Services |
| Glenn Burdette | 25,845.00 | Audit Services FYE 2022-2023 |
| HDR Engineering Inc | 15,173.43 | Engineering Services |
| Risk Management Professionals | 855.00 | WTP Compliance Audit |
| Safety Kleen System, Inc | 386.25 | Washer Service |
| Samba Holdings, Inc. | 275.09 | DMV driver reports (3 months) |
| San Luis Obispo County -Environmental Health | 5,256.00 | Annual Permit FY 2023-2024 |
| Securitas Technology Corp. | 1,352.47 | Security Service BAO/SYPS |
| Sentry Alarm Systems | 450.00 | Security Service WTP |
| Stantec Consulting, Inc. | 9,099.31 | Environmental Consulting |
| State Water Resources Control | 3,576.00 | Annual Permit Fee 2023-2024 |
| Stradling Yocca Carlson Rauth | 14,241.50 | Legal - Employee Matters/General Matters (3 months) |
| TMA Systems LLC | 4,502.40 | Tech Support |
| Underground Service Alert | 84.25 | New USA tickets (3 months) |
| | **$ 361,993.49** | **Total Professional Services** |
| **CIP PROJECTS - MATERIALS & OVERHEAD** | | |
| Agilent Technologies, Inc. | 180,844.91 | MIB and Geosmin Analyzer |
| Bank of America Business Card | 654.00 | Nipomo Dosing Site |
| Environmental Safety Solutions | 7,036.25 | Nipomo Dosing Site |
| Fargen Survey, Inc. | 3,520.00 | OSHA Staircase Support for Tank 2/Tank 5/WTP |
| Fourcroy Engineering | 10,100.00 | Nipomo Dosing Site |
| Hanning Surveying, Inc. | 4,150.00 | OSHA Staircase Support for Tank 2/Tank 5/WTP |
| HDR Engineering Inc | 2,703.00 | OSHA Staircase Support for Tank 2/Tank 5/WTP |
| HDR Engineering Inc | 16,142.00 | Repair of Corroded Risers of Air Vacuum/Air Release-Phase 3 |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 14,771.24 | Nipomo Dosing Site |
| Stantec Consulting, Inc | 201.00 | Tank 5 Inlet Chemical Dosing Facility |
| Stantec Consulting, Inc | 10,322.10 | West Slope Erosion Repair Environmental Permitting |
| Steven Engineering Inc. | 971.47 | Nipomo Dosing Site |
| | **$ 251,415.97** | **Total CIP Project - Materials and Overhead** |

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# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Normal and Recurring Costs

**Bills for Ratification -October - December 2023**

| VENDOR | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **REPAIRS & MAINTENANCE** | | |
| Airgas USA, LLC | 172.53 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| American Industrial Supply | 21.70 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| Aramark | 717.99 | Building maintenance supplies(3 months) |
| B&B Steel & Supply | 48.49 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| Bank of America Business Card | 204.14 | Vehicles repairs and maintenance |
| Bank of America Business Card | 4,085.91 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| Battery Systems Inc | 56.56 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| Brezden Pest Control, Inc | 330.00 | Pest Control Spraying - WTP (2 months) |
| Bunnin Chevrolet | 6,757.89 | Vehicle repairs and maintenance |
| Cal Coast Irrigation, Inc. | 266.06 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| Cal Coast Machinery, Inc. | 4,168.15 | Parts, repair and maintenance |
| City of Buellton | 296.63 | Landscape maintenance - water (3 months) |
| Consolidated Electrical Distributors | 12,324.00 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Coverall North America, Inc | 4,206.00 | Janitorial service - BAO/SYPS (3 months) |
| D&H Water Systems Inc. | 1,930.20 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| DC Frost Associates, Inc. | 261.94 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Deep Blue Integration | 260.00 | Building maintenance |
| DXP Enterprises Inc. | 2,004.20 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Endress+Hauser, Inc. | 3,499.90 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Ferguson Enterprise, Inc. | 108.12 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Grainger Inc. | 43.89 | Building maintenance |
| Grainger Inc. | 2,623.62 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Green Coast Auto and Diesel | 106.79 | Auto parts and supplies |
| Hach Company | 2,123.55 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Hamon Overhead Door Co, Inc | 886.77 | Overhead Door Repair WTP |
| Harrington Industrial Plastics | 778.17 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Harrison Hardware | 24.52 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Home Depot | 1,081.47 | Parts, repairs and maintenance |
| Independent Electric Supply | 831.65 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Jiffy Lube | 142.30 | Vehicle repairs and maintenance |
| Kaizen Auto Care, LLC | 13,804.06 | Vehicle repairs and maintenance |
| Keyence Corp of America | 3,212.84 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Lowe's | 1,595.75 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Micro Motion, Inc. | 5,200.17 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Office Depot | 187.22 | Janitorial supplies |
| Procare Janitorial Supply | 825.55 | Janitorial supplies - WTP |
| Progressive Greenery | 1,035.00 | Landscape maintenance - WTP (3 months) |
| Quinn Power Systems | 1,043.17 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Radwell International LLC | 4,842.42 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Reece Plumbing | 6.07 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Rio Vista Chevrolet | 1,399.83 | Vehicle repairs and maintenance |
| RS Americas, Inc. | 687.68 | Equipment parts and repairs |
| Santa Ynez Valley Hardware | 58.40 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Star Janitorial | 4,650.00 | Janitorial Service - WTP (3 months) |
| Ultrex Business Products | 894.34 | Copier maintenance (3 months) |
| US Bank | 370.58 | Vehicle repairs and maintenance |
| US Bank | 2,688.11 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| USA Blue Book | 351.55 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Wall, Chris | 17.38 | Equipment repairs and maintenance |
| Western Exterminator Co | 766.05 | Pest control spraying - BAO and SYPS (3 months) |
| Zaca Creek Landscapes, Inc | 1,350.00 | Landscape Maintenance BAO/SYPS (3 months) |
| | **$ 95,349.31** | **Total Repairs & Maintenance** |

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# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Normal and Recurring Costs

**Bills for Ratification -October - December 2023**

| VENDOR | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|
| **SUPPLIES & EQUIPMENT** | | |
| Airgas USA, LLC | 126.69 | Safety supplies/Minor tools |
| American Industrial Supply | 18.43 | Safety supplies |
| Aramark | 3,001.13 | Uniform expenses (3 months) |
| Bank of America Business Card | 613.19 | Safety supplies |
| Bank of America Business Card | 457.82 | Minor tools and equipment |
| Bank of America Business Card | 449.54 | Maintenance supplies and hardware |
| Carquest Auto Parts | 341.92 | Equipment, Maintenance Supplies, Fuel & Lub |
| Carr's Boots & Western Wear | 244.68 | Uniform expenses |
| Chemtrade Chemicals US, LLC | 50,777.59 | Chemicals - WTP |
| Eagle Energy | 2,367.47 | Equipment service, Fuel & Lubricants |
| Grainger Inc. | 2,458.29 | Minor tools, equipment & maintenance supplies, safety supplies |
| Graphic Products, Inc. | 342.70 | Maintenance supplies and hardware |
| Harrison Hardware | 32.39 | Maintenance supplies and hardware |
| Hill Brothers Chemical Company | 10,454.32 | Chemicals - WTP |
| Home Depot | 715.89 | Minor tools, equipment & maintenance supplies |
| JB Dewar | 3,689.94 | Fuel - equipment |
| Lowe's | 240.76 | Maintenance supplies and hardware |
| Santa Ynez Valley Hardware | 61.22 | Maintenance supplies and hardware |
| Shaner, James | 250.00 | Uniform expenses |
| Sterling Water Technologies, LLC | 24,611.40 | Chemicals - WTP |
| Surface Pumps Inc | 91.80 | Minor tools and equipment |
| Thatcher Company of Nevade, Inc | 120,344.00 | Chemicals - WTP |
| Univar Solutions USA, Inc. | 79,558.01 | Chemicals - WTP |
| US Bank | 1,559.59 | Maintenance supplies, Minor Tools, Safety Supplies |
| WEX Bank - Wright Express | 23,139.80 | Fuel - Autos |
| | **$ 325,948.57** | **Total Supplies & Equipment** |
| **UTILITIES** | | |
| City of Buellton | 578.38 | Water - BAO (3 months) |
| Delta Liquid Energy | 3,259.90 | Propane gas |
| First Choice Technology | 40.05 | Phone - Long distance carrier, 800# (3 months) |
| Frontier | 950.06 | Telephone charges (3 months) |
| Marborg Industries | 1,099.17 | Waste Disposal - BAO/Trash roll off (3 months) |
| Pacific Gas & Electric | 145,592.39 | Utilities - BAO/SYPS/WTP (3 months) |
| San Miguel Garbage Company | 805.59 | Waste Disposal - WTP (3 months) |
| Santa Ynez River Water Conservation | 550.88 | Water - SYPS (3 months) |
| SoCalGas | 403.34 | Natural Gas - BAO (3 months) |
| Stokes, Ray | 204.91 | Reimbursable Expenses - Cell Phone charges (4 months) |
| Surfnet Communications, Inc. | 300.00 | Wireless Internet - Chorro (3 months) |
| Vandenberg Air Force Base | 2,780.53 | Tank 5 Utilities |
| Verizon Wireless | 2,704.43 | Cell phone charges (3 months) |
| WM Coporate Services, Inc | 1,100.01 | Waste Disposal - SYPS (3 months) |
| | **$ 160,369.64** | **Total Utilities** |
| **Subtotal - Bills for Ratification** | **$ 8,818,010.51** | |

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1/16/2024
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# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Bills for Approval

| VENDOR | | INVOICE AMOUNT | DESCRIPTION |
|---|---|---|---|
| State of California DWR | $ | 14,075,301.00 | Capital Cost and Minimum OMP&R Charges Jan'24 |
| **Subtotal - Bills for Approval** | **$** | **14,075,301.00** | |
| **Total Ratification and Approval Bills** | **$** | **22,893,311.51** | |

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# Statements of Net Position

**ASSETS**

| | December 31, 2023 | November 30, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Assets** | | |
| Cash and investments | $ 11,969,615 | $ 12,721,319 |
| Accounts Receivable (Note 1) | 263 | 263 |
| Accrued interest receivable | 528,871 | 497,799 |
| Other assets | 3,728,980 | 3,755,675 |
| **Total Current Assets** | 16,227,729 | 16,975,056 |
| **Restricted Assets** | | |
| Operations and Maintenance Reserve Fund (Note 2) | 2,049,013 | 2,041,410 |
| DWR Reserve Fund (Note 3) | 5,984,550 | 6,019,305 |
| Rate Coverage Reserve Fund (Note 4) | 9,720,977 | 9,684,904 |
| Department of Water Resources (Note 5a) | 20,574,065 | 20,900,228 |
| CCWA and DWR Variable Fund (Note 5b) | 3,291,998 | 2,259,997 |
| Credits Payable (Note 6) | 56,193 | 55,985 |
| Escrow Deposits (Note 7) | 529,158 | 527,195 |
| **Total Restricted Assets** | 42,205,953 | 41,489,023 |
| **Property, Plant and Equipment** | | |
| Construction in progress (Note 8) | 1,326,477 | 1,137,316 |
| Fixed assets (net of accumulated depreciation) | 84,946,421 | 85,166,348 |
| **Total Property, Plant and Equipment** | 86,272,898 | 86,303,664 |
| **Total Assets** | $ 144,706,579 | $ 144,767,743 |

# Statements of Net Position

**LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY**

| | December 31, 2023 | November 30, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Current Liabilities** | | |
| Accounts Payable | $ 213,844 | $ 205,996 |
| DWR and Warren Act Charge Deposits (Note 5a) | 20,574,065 | 20,900,228 |
| CCWA & DWR Variable Charge Deposits (Note 5b) | 3,291,998 | 2,259,997 |
| Other liabilities | 989,797 | 987,423 |
| DWR Reserve Fund | 5,984,550 | 6,019,305 |
| Rate Coverage Reserve Fund | 9,720,977 | 9,684,904 |
| Unearned Revenue | 104,805 | 77,189 |
| Credits Payable to Project Participants | 440,429 | 386,347 |
| **Total Current Liabilities** | 41,320,464 | 40,521,389 |
| **Non-Current Liabilities** | | |
| OPEB Liability | 1,113,716 | 1,113,716 |
| Escrow Deposits | 529,158 | 527,195 |
| Net Pension Liability | 4,744,132 | 4,744,132 |
| **Total Non-Current Liabilities** | 6,387,006 | 6,385,043 |
| **Commitments and Uncertainties** | | |
| **Net Assets** | | |
| Contributed capital, net (Note 9) | 22,562,433 | 22,562,433 |
| Retained earnings | 74,436,676 | 75,298,878 |
| **Total Net Assets** | 96,999,109 | 97,861,311 |
| **Total Liabilities and Net Assets** | $ 144,706,579 | $ 144,767,743 |

# Statements of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position

| | December 31, 2023 | November 30, 2023 |
|---|---|---|
| **Operating Revenues** | | |
| Operating reimbursements from project participants | $ $15,874,324 | $ 15,734,848 |
| Other revenues | 21,027 | 21,100 |
| **Total Operating Revenues** | 15,895,351 | 15,755,949 |
| **Operating Expenses** | | |
| Personnel expenses | 2,922,847 | 2,498,390 |
| Office expenses | 12,617 | 8,476 |
| General and administrative | 136,674 | 120,829 |
| Professional Services | 715,385 | 619,554 |
| Supplies and equipment | 615,704 | 528,008 |
| Monitoring expenses | 57,504 | 44,271 |
| Repairs and maintenance | 171,264 | 159,192 |
| Utilities | 305,109 | 253,701 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 1,331,542 | 1,111,615 |
| Other expenses | 418,413 | 310,346 |
| **Total Operating Expenses** | 6,687,060 | 5,654,384 |
| **Operating Income** | 9,208,291 | 10,101,565 |
| **Non-Operating Revenues** | | |
| Investment income | 1,495,602 | 1,252,160 |
| Gain on sale of fixed assets | 8,540 | 8,540 |
| **Total Non-Operating Revenues** | 1,504,142 | 1,260,700 |
| **Non-Operating Expenses** | | |
| Current year credits payable | 966,731 | 754,361 |
| **Total Non-Operating Expenses** | 966,731 | 754,361 |
| **Net Income** | 9,745,702 | 10,607,904 |
| **Retained Earnings** | | |
| Retained earnings at beginning of period | 64,690,974 | 64,690,974 |
| Retained earnings at end of period | $ 74,436,676 | $ 75,298,878 |

# Budget and Actual
# All Reaches

| | December 31, 2023 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Budget | Actual | Percent Expended [1] |
| **Revenues** | | | |
| Fixed operating assessments [2] | $ 14,944,972 | $ 14,944,972 | |
| Variable operating assessments | 1,787,950 | 929,352 | 51.98% |
| Miscellaneous income | - | 21,027 | |
| Investment income | - | 315,270 | |
| **Total Revenues** | 16,732,922 | 16,210,621 | 96.88% |
| **Expenses** [2] | | | |
| Personnel expenses | 6,309,960 | 2,922,847 | 46.32% |
| Office expenses | 21,800 | 12,617 | 57.88% |
| General and administrative | 298,802 | 136,674 | 45.74% |
| Professional Services | 2,126,169 | 715,385 | 33.65% |
| Supplies and equipment | 1,622,928 | 615,704 | 37.94% |
| Monitoring expenses | 130,332 | 57,504 | 44.12% |
| Repairs and maintenance | 326,140 | 171,264 | 52.51% |
| Utilities | 640,818 | 305,109 | 47.61% |
| Other expenses | 828,377 | 378,557 | 45.70% |
| Capital and Non-Capital Expenditures | 2,806,978 | 1,366,333 | 48.68% |
| **Total Expenses** | 15,112,304 | 6,681,994 | 44.22% |
| **Operating Income** | 1,620,618 | 9,528,627 | |
| **Net Income (Loss)** | $ 1,620,618 | $ 9,528,627 | |

(1) Percent of year expended 50%
(2) Includes revenues and expenses for Turnouts and adjusted for carryover revenues from FY 2022/23 to FY 2023/24

**Note 1: Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable consists of amounts payable by the State Water Project contractors and other miscellaneous receivables.

**Note 2: O&M Reserve Fund**

The O&M reserve fund represents cash reserves for emergency uses. The funding requirement is $2,000,000 allocated on an entitlement basis for the Santa Barbara County project participants. Investment earnings on O&M reserve fund balances are credited against CCWA O&M assessments.

| Project Participant | Amount |
|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ 28,810 |
| City of Santa Maria | 848,571 |
| Golden State Water Company | 26,366 |
| Vandenberg SFB | 288,113 |
| City of Buellton | 30,276 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | 78,571 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | 26,190 |
| Goleta Water District | 235,715 |
| Morehart Land Co. | 10,476 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | 52,726 |
| Raytheon Systems Company | 2,619 |
| City of Santa Barbara | 158,197 |
| Montecito Water District | 157,622 |
| Carpinteria Valley Water District | 104,761 |
| TOTAL: | $ 2,049,013 |

**Note 3: DWR Reserve Fund**

The DWR Reserve Fund was established to provide a funding source for payments to the State of California Department of Water Resources (DWR) when there is a difference between estimates used to prepare the DWR portion of the annual CCWA budget and the actual amounts billed to the Authority by DWR. Contributions to the DWR Reserve Fund are voluntary. Funding of each participating Project Participant's share of the DWR Reserve Fund will come from a combination of (1) CCWA Operating Expense budget surpluses, if any (2) Interest earnings on funds held in all other accounts on behalf of the participating Project Participant and (3) excess amounts, if any, from any of the DWR Statement of Charges cost components until the funding Target Amount is reached. The Target Amount will be equal to the participating Project Participant's proportional share of a $10 million allocation of DWR Transportation Minimum OMP&R charges. The following schedule shows the current fund balance of the participating Project Participants.

| Project Participant | Amount |
|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ 144,700 |
| City of Santa Maria | 4,316,886 |
| Golden State Water Company | 104,359 |
| City of Buellton | 152,068 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | 394,591 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | 128,680 |
| Morehart Land Co. | 51,238 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | 193,464 |
| Raytheon Systems Co. | 12,651 |
| City of Santa Barbara | 485,915 |
| TOTAL: | $ 5,984,550 |

**Note 4: Rate Coverage Reserve Fund Cash Deposits**

The rate coverage reserve fund was established to provide CCWA project participants a mechanism to satisfy a portion of their obligation under Section 20(a) of the Water Supply Agreement to impose rates and charges sufficient to collect 125% of their contract payments. The following schedule shows the current balances plus accrued interest receivable in the rate coverage reserve fund.

| Project Participant | Amount |
|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ 195,497 |
| City of Santa Maria | 5,287,907 |
| City of Buellton | 281,307 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | 646,933 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | 471,758 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | 412,499 |
| Montecito Water District | 1,529,031 |
| Carpinteria Valley Water District | 879,966 |
| Shandon | 16,078 |
| TOTAL: | $ 9,720,977 |

**Note 5a: Cash and Investments Payment to DWR**

Cash deposits for DWR payments.

| Project Participant | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ | 272,497 |
| City of Santa Maria | | 8,045,228 |
| Golden State Water Company | | 238,701 |
| Vandenberg SFB | | 3,780,597 |
| City of Buellton | | 262,976 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | | 679,275 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | | 267,551 |
| Goleta Water District | | 2,480,548 |
| Morehart Land Co. | | 90,979 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | | 481,992 |
| Raytheon Systems Co. | | 26,958 |
| City of Santa Barbara | | 1,446,084 |
| Montecito Water District | | 1,500,094 |
| Carpinteria Valley Water District | | 1,000,584 |
| TOTAL: | $ | 20,574,065 |

**Note 5b: Cash Payments for CCWA, Warren Act and DWR Variable Charges**

Cash deposits for payments to CCWA, Warren Act and DWR for Variable Assessments.

| Project Participant | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ | 8,403 |
| City of Santa Maria | | 1,049,851 |
| Golden State Water Company | | 23,524 |
| Vandenberg SFB | | 225,769 |
| City of Buellton | | 28,366 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | | 62,304 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | | 127,808 |
| Goleta Water District | | 643,820 |
| Morehart Land Co. | | 22,096 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | | (11,131) |
| Raytheon Systems Co. | | 7,215 |
| City of Santa Barbara | | 362,874 |
| Montecito Water District | | 478,619 |
| Carpinteria Valley Water District | | 262,480 |
| TOTAL: | $ | 3,291,998 |

### Note 6: Credits Payable

Credits payable to, or (due from) CCWA project participants for investment earnings and O&M assessment credits.

| Project Participant | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| City of Guadalupe | $ | 15 |
| City of Santa Maria | | 43,479 |
| Golden State Water Company | | 59 |
| Vandenberg SFB | | 1,689 |
| City of Buellton | | 33 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 (Solvang) | | 31 |
| Santa Ynez ID #1 | | 1,953 |
| Goleta Water District | | 55 |
| Morehart Land Co. | | 2 |
| La Cumbre Mutual Water Company | | 11 |
| Raytheon Systems Co. | | 0 |
| City of Santa Barbara | | 8 |
| Montecito Water District | | 5,544 |
| Carpinteria Valley Water District | | 3,106 |
| Shandon | | 42 |
| Lopez Turnout | | 85 |
| Chorro Turnout | | 80 |
| TOTAL: | $ | 56,193 |

### Note 7: Escrow Deposits

Cash deposits from certain project participants as required under the Water Supply Agreements.

| Project Participant | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Morehart Land Company | $ | 417,635 |
| Raytheon Systems Company | | 111,524 |
| TOTAL: | $ | 529,158 |

### Note 8: Construction in Progress

Amounts in construction in progress represent expenditures incurred during FY 2023/24 and amounts retained in construction in progress at December 31, 2023. The following schedule shows the CIP expenditures for CCWA projects.

| Financial Reach | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Labor | $ | 22,837 |
| Materials | | 48,814 |
| Overhead | | 1,254,826 |
| Project CIP Total: | $ | 1,326,477 |

### Note 9: Contributed Capital

Certain project participants elected to pay their share of CCWA project construction costs in cash. The amounts listed below show the capital contributions by project participant less the cost of local facilities and refunds to the project participants.

| Project Participant | | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| Avila Valley Water Company | $ | 15,979 |
| City of Guadalupe | | 81,119 |
| San Luis Schools | | 5,608 |
| San Miguelito Water Company | | 233,605 |
| Golden State Water Company | | 866,277 |
| City of Santa Maria | | 13,498,802 |
| Vandenberg SFB | | 7,861,043 |
| TOTAL: | $ | 22,562,433 |

Central Coast Water Authority

## Calendar Year 2023 Actual and Requested Deliveries in Acre Feet

| Project Participant | Total Available AF Amounts [1] | ACTUALS Jan. | Feb. | Mar. | Apr. | May | June | July | Aug | Sept | Oct | Nov | Dec | Subtotal | Estimated Annual Delivery Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Guadalupe | 820 | 4 | 43 | 35 | 50 | 67 | 63 | 58 | 31 | 53 | 57 | 55 | 58 | **574** | 574 |
| Santa Maria | 20,278 | 0 | 0 | 391 | 400 | 495 | 498 | 536 | 299 | 580 | 612 | 498 | 432 | **4,741** | 4,741 |
| So. Cal. Water Co. | 558 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 30 | 66 | 34 | 9 | 37 | 25 | 22 | 24 | **254** | 254 |
| Vandenberg AFB | 6,862 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 178 | 220 | 218 | 261 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 202 | **1,243** | 1,243 |
| Buellton | 692 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 22 | 34 | 16 | 31 | 34 | 34 | 19 | **245** | 245 |
| Solvang (Billed to SY) | 1,792 | 14 | 5 | 35 | 46 | 66 | 79 | 91 | 52 | 87 | 97 | 85 | 65 | **722** | 722 |
| Santa Ynez ID#1 | 1,154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 324 | 0 | 189 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **626** | 626 |
| Goleta | 7,426 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **176** | 176 |
| Morehart Land Co. | 237 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 8 | **47** | 47 |
| La Cumbre | 1,615 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 111 | 38 | 77 | 58 | 70 | **370** | 370 |
| Raytheon | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| Santa Barbara | 2,593 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **117** | 117 |
| Montecito | 3,495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **117** | 117 |
| Carpinteria | 2,991 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **79** | 79 |
| Subtotal Santa Barbara: | 50,570 | 45 | 50 | 473 | 697 | 1,012 | 1,270 | 1,503 | 852 | 836 | 910 | 785 | 878 | **9,311** | 9,311 |
| Shandon | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| Chorro Valley | 7500 | 162 | 146 | 165 | 157 | 158 | 169 | 196 | 107 | 148 | 152 | 138 | 130 | **1,828** | 1,828 |
| Lopez | 7500 | 58 | 91 | 96 | 7 | 0 | 5 | 172 | 82 | 65 | 105 | 211 | 178 | **1,070** | 1,070 |
| Subtotal SLO County: | 15,000 | 220 | 237 | 261 | 164 | 158 | 174 | 368 | 189 | 213 | 257 | 349 | 308 | **2,898** | 2,898 |
| TOTAL ENTITLEMENT DELIVERIES | 65,570 | 265 | 287 | 734 | 861 | 1,170 | 1,444 | 1,871 | 1,041 | 1,049 | 1,167 | 1,134 | 1,186 | **12,209** | 12,209 |
| **EXCHANGE DELIVERIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Santa Ynez-Exchange | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (489) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **(489)** | (489) |
| Goleta-Exchange | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **176** | 176 |
| Santa Barbara-Exchange | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **117** | 117 |
| Montecito-Exchange | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 117 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **117** | 117 |
| Carpinteria-Exchange | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 79 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **79** | 79 |
| TOTAL EXCHANGE DELIVERIES | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | **0** | 0 |
| Total Lake Deliveries only | | 23 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 489 | 118 | 48 | 85 | 65 | 78 | | 906 |

[1] Total AF of Table A allocation, carryover amounts, and water transfers

Agenda Item V.E.
Board of Directors
January 25, 2024

# Update of CCWA Transfer Policy and Procedures

Board Meeting
January 25, 2024

## Proposal

- CCWA staff proposes updating and supplementing CCWA's current Policies and Procedures for Water Transfers ("CCWA Transfer Rules") to:
  - Implement the Water Management Amendment
  - Standardize procedures
- No action requested at this time

- NOTE: This presentation is for discussion purposes only. The proposed updated CCWA Transfer Rules described in this presentation are preliminary and subject to change.

# Proposed Application of Updated Transfer Rules

- Updated Transfer Rules would apply to all non-permanent transfers and exchanges conveyed through the SWP and CCWA facilities
  - Purchase or sale of Project Water (SWP Water)
    - Single and multi-year
  - Purchase of Nonproject Water
    - Example: groundwater substitution and/or fallowing transfers
  - Balanced and unbalanced exchanges
- Updated Transfer Rules would not apply to any permanent sale of a Participant's Project Allotment

# Background

- 2013: CCWA adopted Policies and Procedures for Water Transfers
  - CCWA website at: https://www.ccwa.com/water-transfer-request
- 2021: CCWA adopted Resolution 21-01
  - Grants a Right of First Refusal (ROFR) to all Participants to purchase Project Water on the same terms and conditions before it is transferred outside Santa Barbara County
- 2021: SWP Contract amended by the Water Management Amendment
  - Authorizes transfers and exchanges of Project Water, subject to its terms and conditions

# General Framework

- Transfers and exchanges internal to CCWA
  - No CCWA approval required
- Transfers and exchanges outside of CCWA
  - Require approval from CCWA, SBCFCWCD and DWR
  - Participants responsible for all costs and compliance with CEQA
  - Participants must comply with Article 57(g) of the SWP Contract
    - CCWA and SBCFCWD also comply
  - Participants must indemnify CCWA and other Participants from all liability

# General Framework (cont.)

- CCWA Transfer Programs
  - Two types:
    - Supplemental Water Purchase Program (ongoing)
    - Surplus Water Transfer/Sale Program (proposed)
  - Participants contract with CCWA for purchase/sale of specific supply
  - CCWA directs/manages transfer and contracts with 3rd party buyer/seller
- Participant-Directed Transfers
  - Participant may contract directly with 3rd parties
  - CCWA assists Participant as necessary to facilitate coordination with DWR and ensure delivery via CCWA facilities

# Transfers and Exchanges Outside of Santa Barbara County

## Process

- Early and regular communication between/among Participants and CCWA encouraged
- First, CCWA intends to fulfill Participant needs internally, if possible:
  - December 1: DWR releases initial allocation percentage
  - December 5: CCWA estimates quantity of Project Water available to each Participant and notifies Participants
  - January 1 - May 1:
    - Participants notify CCWA of initial intent to buy or sell water in following year
    - CCWA facilitates transfers internal to CCWA to meet all Participant needs
- Second, if not possible to meet all demands, CCWA assists Participants with transfers and exchanges with 3rd parties

## Compliance with Resolution No. 21-01

- If total Participant demand for water is < water available for sale by Participants, Participant Seller(s) may contract with CCWA or a 3rd party for sale of the surplus supply, subject to compliance with Resolution No. 21-01
- Participant Seller has obligation to comply with Resolution No. 21-01
- When terms and conditions of proposed sale to 3rd party known to Participant Seller (i.e., Term Sheet available), Participant Seller to provide notice of potential sale and terms to all other Participants
  - Recommend providing at least 15 days for other Participants to exercise ROFR

## Compliance with Resolution No. 21-01 (cont.)

- If any Participant exercises ROFR and makes binding commitment to purchase the water for sale on the same terms and conditions, Participant Seller to complete sale with Participant
- If no Participant exercises ROFR, ROFR expires and Participant Seller proceeds to contract with 3rd party buyer

## Project Water Types

- Project Water available for transfer/exchange:
  - Table A Water
  - Article 56 Carryover Water
  - Article 21 Water – special circumstances only
- Project Water not available for transfer/exchange:
  - Article 14B Water

## Article 56 Carryover Water

- Contractors permitted to transfer/exchange up to 50% of their carryover water stored in San Luis Reservoir
- Process:
  - CCWA estimates quantity available to transfer and notifies Participants
  - Participants notify CCWA of intent to transfer some portion
  - DWR determines maximum quantity available for transfer by CCWA
- If total Article 56 carryover water to be transferred is < total quantity permitted to be transferred, Participants to share in the balance available pro rata
- If total Article 56 carryover water to be transferred > total quantity permitted to be transferred, quantity each Participant may transfer is reduced pro rata

## Article 21 Water

- Generally, transfer of Article 21 water not permitted unless SWP Contractor demonstrates special need
- DWR makes Article 21 water available for delivery to SWP Contractors on a weekly basis
- SWP Contractors must take delivery in "real time"
- SWP Contractors may change the point of delivery (POD)
  - Example: redirect Article 21 water to a groundwater bank
- TBD whether CCWA can simultaneously take delivery of some portion of its Article 21 water and redirect some portion to another POD
- Given short time to exercise right, any contracts for delivery of CCWA's Article 21 water to a POD outside CCWA's service area must be in place in advance

## Proposed Process and Timing

- January Meetings (Operations and Board of Directors)
  - Begin discussions re. concepts to be addressed
- February 15, 2024 – CCWA Board Agenda Packet
  - Draft updated CCWA Transfer Rules available for review by Participants and the public
- February 22, 2024 – CCWA Board Meeting
  - Discussion re. draft updated CCWA Transfer Rules
- March 1, 2024 – Deadline to receive comments
- March 21, 2024 – CCWA Board Agenda Packet
  - Final updated CCWA Transfer Rules available for review
- March 28, 2024 – CCWA Board Meeting
  - CCWA Board considers updated CCWA Transfer Rules

# Questions and Discussion

**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

**MEMORANDUM**

January 18, 2024

**TO:** CCWA Board of Directors

**FROM:** John Brady
Deputy Director, Operations and Engineering

**SUBJECT:** Santa Ynez II Long-Term Project Overview

A portion of the CCWA pipeline from the Santa Ynez Pumping Plant and Lake Cachuma was constructed in the 1960's within the Santa Ynez Riverbed (Reach SYII). Prior to CCWA purchasing this portion of the pipeline in the mid-1990's, an assessment of the pipeline's remaining service life was completed and the assessment suggested a remaining service life of approximately 20 years. CCWA staff have been closely monitoring the condition of the pipeline and have not observed any significant issues with the pipeline. However, due to the pipeline exceeding the 20-year service life that was estimated prior to acquisition of the pipeline, a long-term plan is needed for Reach SYII. Any project to replace this section of the pipeline will involve significant time and effort to fund, permit, design and construct. This project will begin the development of a long-term plan so that the pipeline can be replaced in the most cost-effective manner and allow time to arrange for financing, environmental review, design and permitting.

Another consideration for the long-term plan for reach SYII is the current use of a high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipeline that was installed to specifically by-pass the Bradbury Dam Penstock, which is the original delivery point for CCWA water. This project will also include planning for replacing this temporary pipeline with a permanent bypass pipeline as the first of multiple phases of the Reach SYII replacement project. An additional aim of the project is to be in position to take advantage of the US Bureau of Reclamation plan to install a pipeline across the Stilling Basin. It is contemplated that CCWA will combine efforts with the Bureau to build a CCWA pipeline alongside the Bureau's pipeline across the Stilling Basin as well.

The attached proposals outline the scope of work by CCWA's engineering consultant, HDR Engineering, and environmental consultant, Stantec, in carrying out the preliminary long-term plan.

Attachments

December 6, 2023

Mr. John Brady
Engineering Manager
Central Coast Water Authority

Via email: jlb@ccwa.com

Subject: Bradbury Dam Permanent Bypass Pipeline – Conceptual Study

Dear John,

HDR is pleased to provide this proposal to investigate upgrades to the CCWA pipeline that currently delivers water to Lake Cachuma.

The existing pipeline leading to Lake Cachuma is approximately 60 years old, is subject to erosion damage, and is difficult to access. At the Bradbury Dam, an above-grade bypass pipeline has been installed which is high-risk and high-maintenance. This study will provide the bases for a program of upgrades to replace this critical pipeline with facilities that meet the needs of CCWA, its member agencies, and other stakeholders. With subconsultant Stantec Consulting Services, the study will investigate the alignment, determine environmental and permitting issues, and provide planning-level estimates of cost and schedule. The study will be performed under the terms and conditions of our annual agreement, with a not-to-exceed budget per the attached Fee Estimate. A detailed scope of work for this study is attached.

HDR appreciates the opportunity to provide a proposal for this very important study. If there are any questions about this proposal, please don't hesitate to contact Dan Ellison or John Coffman.

Sincerely,
HDR Engineering, Inc.

Anna Lantin, PE
*Vice President*

Dan Ellison, PE
*Project Manager*

Enclosures: Scope, Fee Estimate

Copy w/enc: John Coffman

# Bradbury Dam Permanent Bypass Pipeline – Conceptual Study

Study Objective: Develop a conceptual design for a permanent pipeline for delivering State Water Project water from Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA) to Lake Cachuma, without the use of the Bradbury Dam penstock and the Santa Ynez Distribution Pipeline.

Currently, CCWA relies on the Santa Ynez Distribution Pipeline for delivering water to the lake. There are several concerns and problems associated with this existing pipeline:

(1) The pipeline is approximately 60 years old, constructed in the early 1960s.

(2) The pipeline was designed to deliver gravity-flows from the lake. Delivering pumped-flows to the lake requires higher pressures and potentially more pressure cycles.

(3) The pipeline is adjacent to the Santa Ynez River, which has historically exposed and damaged the pipeline during high-flow events.

(4) The river channel is habit for steelhead trout and other sensitive species. Any work to repair or "harden" the pipeline along the river requires the approvals of multiple agencies.

(5) The pipeline is on privately owned property and not easily accessed.

(6) A portion of the pipeline near and below Bradbury Dam can no longer be used by CCWA, because flows from the lake to the Hilton Creek fishery take precedence. This has forced CCWA to install a problematic, above-grade bypass pipeline.

The current concept for the bypass pipeline is shown (in blue) in Figure 1 and involves 5.3 miles of pipeline constructed in three phases. The first phase of work would involve a short segment with a channel crossing to be constructed in coordination with Bureau of Reclamation work. Much of the bypass pipeline would be constructed within the SR 154 right of way.

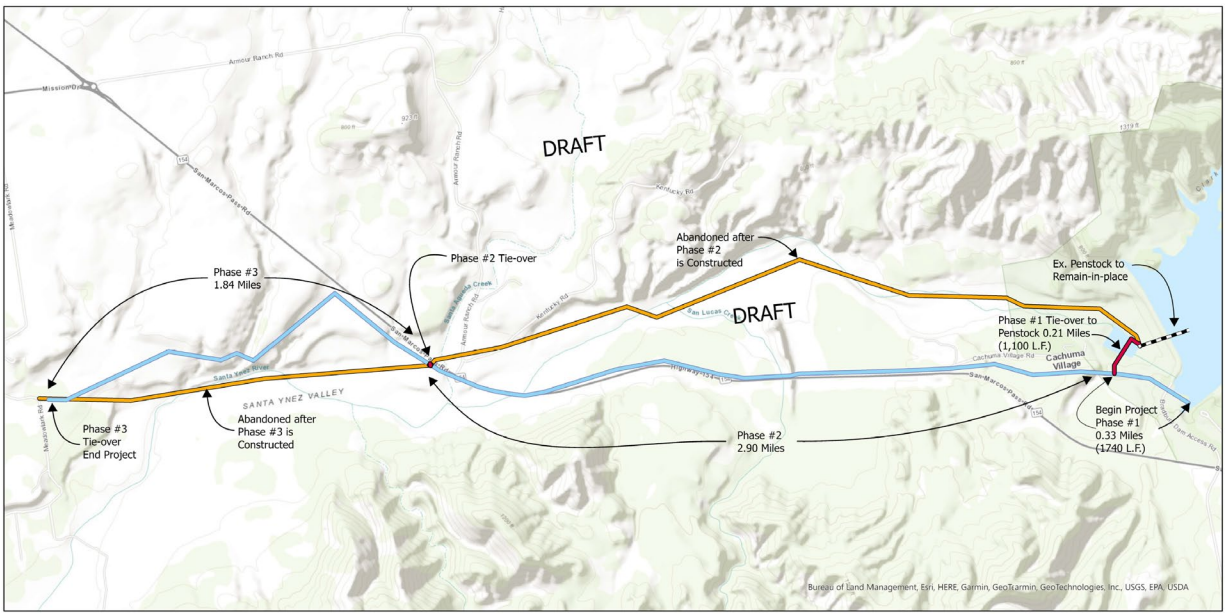


Figure 1: Concept of Bradbury Dam Permanent Bypass Pipeline

**hdrinc.com** 200 E Santa Clara St, Suite 220, Ventura, CA 93001-2795
(805) 665-6353

## Scope of Services

HDR will perform the following services:

1. Project Administration. HDR will perform general project management and coordination activities, including quality-control documentation, invoicing, and project communications / coordination.
2. Workshops. HDR will facilitate and lead the following meetings. These meetings will be held at CCWA headquarters in Buellton.
    a. Kickoff / Site Review
    b. Working group: CCWA, Bureau of Reclamation, South Coast member agencies, and COMB

    Deliverables: Meeting agenda and minutes for the above two meetings
3. Project Report.
    a. Report objectives. HDR will prepare a report that describes:
        - General pipeline alignment
        - Project phasing
        - Methods of construction
        - Permits required
        - CEQA / NEPA requirements
        - Locations where private easements are needed
        - Planning-level cost opinion
        - Planning-level schedule of activities
    b. Pipeline alignment and hydraulic profile. The pipeline alignment will be generally depicted using graphics and information readily available from Google Earth, Google Street View, CCWA GIS (geographical information system), and consultant team GIS files. County Assessor parcel mapping will be used to provide general right-of-way information. Topographic or right-of-way mapping by a licensed surveyor will not be performed at this time. Up to two alignment alternatives will be studied.
    c. Environmental screening study. HDR will engage the services of Stantec Consulting Services, Inc., to assist with Environmental Planning and Permit Screening. Stantec will participate in workshops and perform other services as described in Attachment 2. Stantec will provide a letter report which will be attached to HDR's report. Stantec's report will address:
        i. Known or expected environmental constraints likely to affect CEQA and NEPA
        ii. Anticipated environmental permitting requirements.

d. Other permits. HDR will describe other anticipated permits, based on the "Working Group" workshop discussions, a meeting with Caltrans District 5, and its own experience with similar projects.

e. Utility Research. Evidence of buried and overhead utilities will be observed and documented in the notes and photos of the site review. Additionally, HDR will contact Underground Service Alert and request a list of registered utilities along the alignment. HDR will then request drawings and other information from each registered utility and will maintain a log of responses. Where a utility does not respond, HDR will follow up with one email or phone call. Utilities will be described in the report but will not be mapped at this time. If a utility charges a fee, CCWA will provide direct payment or authorize an increase in HDR's budget.

f. Construction conditions, methods, and opinion of cost. HDR will describe the anticipated methods of construction and anticipated site conditions based on the previous reports and documents furnished by CCWA and other working group members, and HDR's observations during the Site Review. The services of a geotechnical engineer or geologist are not included at this time. HDR will prepare a planning-level (Class V) Opinion of Probable Construction Cost for the selected alternative only.

4. Deliverables (Draft Report / Final Report) and Review Meeting. HDR will prepare a brief report (approximately 15 to 20 pages, excluding appendices) summarizing its findings and recommendations. HDR will facilitate a virtual meeting with CCWA (and others invited by CCWA) to discuss the draft report and comments. A final report will be prepared approximately 2 to 4 weeks after the review meeting and all comments have been received.

## Schedule

Work will be performed in general accordance with the following schedule.

| Activity | When |
|---|---|
| Kickoff Meeting / Site Review | Early January, 2024 |
| Working Group Workshop | Early February, 2024 |
| Draft Environmental Screening Report | Early March, 2024 |
| Draft Project Report | Late March, 2024 |
| Review Meeting | April 2024 |
| Final Report | Late April, 2024 |

Exclusions

1. Biological, Archeology, Paleontology, Traffic, or Utility Surveys
2. Topographic or right-of-way survey
3. Geotechnical studies
4. Professional Cost Estimating Services
5. Title Report review or the securing of title reports

6. Studies associated with Hilton Creek water deliveries or work associated with the Bureau of Reclamation Projects

## Terms and Conditions

The work will be performed as a task order, in accordance with the terms and conditions of HDR's master agreement with CCWA. The fee shown in the attached Fee Estimate will not be exceeded, unless authorized in writing by CCWA.

Attachments

(1) HDR Fee Estimate
(2) Stantec Proposal

# Central Coast Water Authority
# Bradbury Penstock Bypass Study
## Estimated Level of Effort and Fee

| TASKS | | LEVEL OF EFFORT | | | | | | | | FEE | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. | Description | Sr. Professional Associate | Sr. Project Manager | EIT | CADD Manager | Sr CADD Designer | Project Coordinator | Accountant | Total Labor | Labor | Subs | Direct Costs | Total | TOTAL |
| | *Client Billing Rates* | *$394* | *$365* | *$149* | *$205* | *$171* | *$126* | *$217* | *$269* | | *Calc* | *Calc* | *Calc* | *-1* |
| | **Task Name** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Project Administration | 4 | | | | | 8 | 9 | 21 | $4,541 | $0 | $68 | $4,609 | |
| 2 | Workshops | 14 | 9 | 8 | | | | | 31 | $9,994 | $0 | $150 | $10,144 | |
| 3 | Report | 26 | | 28 | 9 | 14 | 3 | | 80 | $19,029 | $41,365 | $285 | $60,679 | |
| 4 | Deliverables and Review Meeting | 9 | 9 | | | | | | 18 | $6,832 | $0 | $102 | $6,934 | |
| | **Subtotal \| Task Name** | **53** | **18** | **36** | **9** | **14** | **11** | **9** | **150** | **$40,397** | **$41,365** | **$605** | **$82,366** | **$82,370** |
| **TOTAL, hours** | | **53** | **18** | **36** | **9** | **14** | **11** | **9** | **150** | | | | | |
| **TOTAL, dollars** | | | | | | | | | | **$40,397** | **$41,365** | **$605** | **$82,366** | **$82,370** |

November 8, 2023 **SENT VIA E-MAIL**

201 North Calle Cesar Chavez
Suite 203
Santa Barbara, CA 93103
USA

**Phone +1 805 962 7679**
Fax +1 805 963 0412

**www.stantec.com**

Dan Ellison
200 East Santa Clara Street, Suite 220
Ventura, CA 93001

**RE: Prepare Screening Study for Replacement Pipeline from Bradbury Dam to Meadowlark Lane**

Dear Mr. Ellison:

Stantec Consulting Services Inc. (Stantec) is pleased to provide this scope of work and budget to prepare a screening-level study for a replacement pipeline for the ID#1 pipeline that runs from Bradbury Dam to Meadowlark Lane in Santa Barbara County, California. This proposal describes our scope of work, assumptions, staffing, and cost estimate.

## Scope of Work

Stantec is proposing to conduct this work in six tasks as described below.

### Task 1 – Kick Off Meeting and Site Walk

Stantec will attend a virtual kick off meeting and an in-person site walk. The purpose of the site walk will be to gain a better understanding of the environmental and construction constraints and the purpose of the kick off meeting will be to discuss the project and potential alternatives.

### Task 2 – Work Group Meeting

Stantec leads for environmental and planning will attend a workshop with the Bureau of Reclamation, the Cachuma Operations and Maintenance Board, and south coast member agencies to discuss the project.

### Task 3 – California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)/National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Review

Stantec will provide a review of known or expected environmental constraints that are likely to affect or limit the project. Location-specific constraints will be shown on strip maps and general information will be discussed in a report. Key resources for the CEQA/NEPA review are expected to be in the following categories:

- Traffic – Project construction along Highway 154 will require lane closures and nighttime work, with some work during off-peak hours (8:00 am to 4:00 pm). Stantec will consult with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to identify impacts on State Routes and public/private road connection based on the alignment, staging requirements, and construction traffic demand.

  The review will provide an overview of traffic related impacts and a general description of mitigation such as temporary lane closures, work hours, and other measures to mitigate construction delays along each pipeline segment.

- Air Quality – Air quality and greenhouse emissions will be generated during project construction. Stantec will provide an overview of the Santa Barbara County Air Pollution Control District Environmental Review Guidelines. A general discussion will include types of mitigation to reduce air quality and greenhouse gas emissions, such as equipment/vehicle type, use of water trucks, and construction worker trips.

- Biological Resources – Key biological concerns will be related to habitat (e.g., riparian, oak woodlands, native grasslands) and special status species (e.g., southern steelhead, California red-legged frog, and southern western pond turtle). We will review commonly available sources of desktop data including:

  - California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) and National Hydrographic Dataset
- Regional and Local Wildlife/Habitat Connectivity Corridors
- USFWS critical habitat information
- Audubon Important Bird Areas
- Aerial photography
- County of Santa Barbara Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas

The review will provide an overview of the biological resources that will be impacted and a general description of the types of mitigation that will be required. Stantec will identify observable constraints from the desktop review and from the site visit on strip maps but will not delineate the boundaries of those constraints.

- Cultural Resources – Stantec will conduct a records search of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) to determine if there are known records of cultural resources in the project area. Stantec will review the grey literature and the CHRIS record search results and provide a brief description for the report.
- Utilities – Stantec will conduct a review of existing utilities along the proposed pipeline alignment. Stantec will conduct a Dig Alert request and query utility providers. Knowledge of existing utilities will assist in placement and construction of the proposed pipeline. The utilities analysis will also assist in potential construction alternatives for the segment crossing the Santa Ynez River.

**Task 4 – Permitting Review**

Stantec will provide information about the permitting required and some strategic recommendations. This review will cover permits from the following agencies of the following types:

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) – depending on how creek and river crossings are achieved, a permit will likely be required from the USACE. The report will address various permitting pathways and how they may affect other permits needed by the project.
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) – Stantec will provide a review of the wetlands and waters permitting that will be required by the RWQCB.
- CDFW - Stantec will provide a review of permits required and the constraints and strategies for CDFW in two categories: endangered/special-status species and state wetlands/ waters. We will provide information on the known and likely occurrence of special-status species and provide information on the probable locations for state wetlands and waters. We will provide information on the requirements to avoid needing permits (if applicable) and the pros and cons of doing so.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) – Stantec will review requirements in two categories: endangered/special-status species and nesting bird avoidance. We will provide information on the known and likely occurrence of special-status species and provide information on requirements for avoiding nesting birds. We will also provide strategies to limit the impacts of nesting birds on construction schedules. We will provide information on the requirements to avoid needing permits (if applicable) and the pros and cons of doing so.
- State Historic Preservation Office – Stantec will provide a brief statement concerning consultation that could be required.

Finally, the permitting review will compare options for each permit and how those options interact with other permits. For example, it may be beneficial to need a permit from USACE because then there is a lead federal agency to consult with USFWS. But if Reclamation or some other federal agencies is involved, the benefit of needing permitting with the USACE may not be applicable.

**Task 5 – Alternatives Review**

Stantec will review up to 2 alternative alignments or construction methods and provide a table which will compare if those alternatives would result in greater CEQA/NEPA impacts for each of the categories listed above and will also compare if those alternatives would result in more challenging permitting for each of the permit types outlined above.

## Assumptions

The scope and costs provided in this proposal where prepared with the understanding described above as well as the following assumptions:

- The report will be brief; this is intended to be a screening-level study that will not necessarily identify all potential issues that may require more in-depth analysis or study.
- The cost of the CHRIS records search will not exceed $2,000.
- Stantec will not provide permitting review for stormwater permits.
- Due to the screening-level desired at this phase, Stantec anticipates that each topic will be addressed in a relatively short entry, one or two paragraphs in length, as well as shown on strip maps (if applicable).
- No biological surveys are proposed as part of this effort.

Any project changes after the initial analyses and reports are prepared that change the analysis are not included in the scope of work and will require additional budget.

## Staffing and Schedule

Tamara Klug will oversee the work and work closely with the research team to maximize efficiency and quality, oversee the write up for biological resources and permitting. Crystahl Taylor will oversee the CEQA/NEPA analysis and description. We will initiate work with receipt of a signed contract. The schedule for site visits and meetings will be determined mutually with you and the schedule for the deliverable is anticipated to be in the first half of 2024, but will be refined during the project.

## Cost Estimate

The estimated cost for this effort is **$39,394.69** as shown below, which is based on the Stantec schedule of fees for the Central Coast Water Authority (CCWA).

Thank you very much for the opportunity to continue to work with you.

Sincerely,

Tamara Klug

Senior Principal

Direct Line: 805 979 9412

Email: tamara.klug @cardno.com

cc: Lori Browning, Stantec

# FEE ESTIMATE - CCWA -screening level study for Santa Ynez

| Name | Klug, Tamara | Taylor, Crystahl | Glowacki, Stan | Thompson, | Davies, Evan | Lee, Tim | Nyberg, Katelyn | Meyers, Leah | Ballmer, Lisel | Nixon, Rachael | Kerridge, Ben | Tovey, Kate | Fah, Lauren | Lammers, Dennis | Heck, Kaitlyn | Tammar, Becky | Law, Danny | Antal, Anastasia | mileage | archaeology records search |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Project Billing Rate (T&M) | $285 | $250 | $235 | $235 | $160 | $115 | $160 | $115 | $125 | $285 | $135 | $115 | $160 | $220 | $220 | $145 | $125 | $115 | $0.72 | $1.10 |
| Total Units (T&M) | $32 | $14 | $6 | $6 | $22 | $7 | $4 | $4 | $8 | $12 | $8 | $16 | $12 | $16 | $4 | $4 | $12 | $4 | 180.00 | $2,000 |
| Fee (T&M) | $9,120 | $3,500 | $1,410 | $1,410 | $3,520 | $805 | $640 | $460 | $1,000 | $3,420 | $1,080 | $1,840 | $1,920 | $3,520 | $880 | $580 | $1,500 | $460 | $129.69 | $2,200 |
| Escalation (T&M) | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | $0.00 | $0 |
| Total Fee (T&M) | $9,120 | $3,500 | $1,410 | $1,410 | $3,520 | $805 | $640 | $460 | $1,000 | $3,420 | $1,080 | $1,840 | $1,920 | $3,520 | $880 | $580 | $1,500 | $460 | $129.69 | $2,200 |

| Project Summary | Hours | Labour | Expense | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fixed Fee | 0.00 | $0.00 | $0.00 | **$0.00** |
| Time & [illegible] | 191.00 | $37,065.00 | $2,329.69 | **$39,394.69** |
| Total | 191.00 | $37,065.00 | $2,329.69 | **$39,394.69** |

| WBS Code | Task Name | Units | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Task Type | Hours | Labour | Expense | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Time & Materia | 191.00 | $37,065.00 | $2,329.69 | $39,394.69 |
| 1.1 | Site walk/kickoff meeting | 8 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 60 | Time & Material | 14.00 | $3,240.00 | $43.23 | $3,283.23 |
| 1.2 | Work group meeting with Reclamation, South Coast Member | 4 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 120 | Time & Material | 8.00 | $2,140.00 | $86.46 | $2,226.46 |
| 1.3 | CEQA/NEPA Considerations | 4 | 8 | | | | | | | 8 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 12 | | | Time & Material | 96.00 | $16,900.00 | $0.00 | $16,900.00 |
| 1.4 | Permitting Considerations | 10 | | 4 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | 2,000 | Time & Material | 46.00 | $9,260.00 | $2,200.00 | $11,460.00 |
| 1.5 | Alternatives Review | 6 | | 2 | 2 | 12 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | Time & Material | 27.00 | $5,525.00 | $0.00 | $5,525.00 |

Stantec

**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

**MEMORANDUM**

January 16, 2024

**TO:** CCWA Board of Directors

**FROM:** Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

**SUBJECT:** CCWA Deputy Director Pay Classification and Recruitment Services from the Widroe Group, Inc.

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## RECOMMENDATION

Staff recommends that the Board of Directors:

1. Approve the pay grade classification of 62 for the CCWA Deputy Director position with a salary range of $209,565 to $255,669.

2. Approve the contract with The Widroe Group, Inc. for services in recruiting for the Deputy Director position based on a fee of 18.50% of the annualized salary, estimated to be around $46,250 based on a $250,000 annualized salary.

## SUMMARY

CCWA Deputy Director, John Brady has announced he will be retiring from CCWA effective July 1, 2024. We have therefore begun the search for his replacement with the hope of bringing on his replacement soon to allow for cross training prior to John's retirement.

## DISCUSSION

*Deputy Director Pay Grade Classification*

The Deputy Director position reports to the Executive Director. However, the CCWA Board of Directors sets the pay for the Deputy Director as well as the Executive Director. I am proposing to change that process so that the Deputy Director position has an established pay grade as do all other CCWA employees.

In order to determine an appropriate pay range for the Deputy Director position, we updated the salary survey numbers for the Deputy Director position using the comparative agencies we used during the last salary survey in 2022. Based on this evaluation, we believe the appropriate pay grade for the Deputy Director position is 62, with a pay range of $209,565 to $255,669.

A copy of the job description for the Deputy Director of Operations and Engineering is attached for your reference.

*Recruitment Services:  The Widroe Group, Inc.*

CCWA has used the recruitment services of The Widroe Group, Inc., in the past, and most recently engaged the firm to assist in recruiting for the recently approved position of Operations Manager.  We are proposing to pause the recruitment efforts on the Operations Manager position and instead focus the efforts in recruiting for the Deputy Director position. Once the new Deputy Director position has been filled, we will evaluate the Operations Manager position once again to determine if that position is still needed.

The Widroe Group, Inc. proposes to provide recruitment services for a fee of 18.50% of the annualized salary for the Deputy Director position, which would equate to $46,250 based on an annualized salary of $250,000.  The actual fee will depend on the successful candidates actual annualized salary.

RAS

Attachment:  Job Description:  Deputy Director of Operations and Engineering

# CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY

## Deputy Director of Operations and Engineering
## Salary Range 62 - $209,565 – $255,669 per year

## DEFINITION

Under general direction of the Executive Director, serves as the operations officer for the Authority and is responsible for all operational and engineering related activities, including planning and directing the operations and maintenance of the water treatment plant, laboratory, distribution system and network system. In addition, the Deputy Director will be responsible for all engineering work and will oversee project management work related to CCWA's distribution pipeline, water treatment plant, and ancillary facilities.

## ESSENTIAL DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

*The following statements are intended to describe the general nature and level of work being performed by an individual assigned to this job. Other duties may be assigned.*

1. Manage and coordinate water treatment plant and distribution operations & maintenance to provide reliable high quality potable water to all project participants.

2. Plan, direct, perform and review engineering work and oversee construction of CCWA improvement projects; identify and investigate problems; develop solutions working as a part of the CCWA team.

3. Administer a variety of consultant contracts associated with planning, design, construction, operations and maintenance of CCWA's facilities; review consultant activities.

4. Provide schedule and cost control to insure timely and effective completion of engineering, construction and operations and maintenance activities, identify problems, alert parties affected or involved in potential cost or schedule variances; follow-up to resolve cost and schedule issues.

5. Coordinate with the Department of Water Resources, regulatory agencies, project participants, public groups, and staff to further CCWA's mission and objectives.

6. Administer encroachment permits for work performed within CCWA and DWR easement areas.

7. Prepare annual O&M and capital budget, administer staff evaluations and training programs, and perform other related duties as required.

8. Manage the CCWA network system to ensure uninterrupted operation, implement the CCWA information security policy, ensure the network continues to be developed so that the system remains current with industry best practices and technology, ensure that all data are adequately back-up and a robust business continuity plan is in place and is continuously updated to keep pace with changing

technologies.

## QUALIFICATIONS

*To perform this job successfully, an individual must be able to perform each essential duty satisfactorily. The requirements listed below are representative of the knowledge, skill, and/or ability required. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions as long as the accommodation does not result in undue hardship for CCWA.*

### Education and Experience

Bachelor's degree in engineering, chemistry, biology or related discipline, plus a minimum of ten (10) years progressively responsible experience in operations, maintenance, engineering and/or construction or any combination of education and experience that provides these skills, including at least five (5) years of supervisory/management experience within the water utility industry.

A Master's Degree in Engineering, Management or applicable Sciences is highly desirable.

### License Requirements:

1. Certificate of Registration as a Professional Engineer in the State of California, highly desirable.

2. California Class C driver's license and an insurable driving record.

### Knowledge of:

1. Professional engineering principles and practices as they apply to the operations and maintenance of large pipeline and water treatment plant projects.

2. Water quality and drinking water regulations.

3. Water system instrumentation, electrical and chemical systems.

4. Principles and practices of contract administration.

5. Cost and schedule control for public works projects.

6. Engineering application software, such as Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Access and Project, and AutoCAD.

7. Basic network design.

**Ability to:**

1. Manage a regional potable water supply system over a large geographic area with staff in several remote locations.

2. Manage a variety of consultant activities as well as handle multiple in-house duties and responsibilities.

3. Supervise, manage, and review the design and preparation of water projects, plans, specifications, and contracts.

4. Write well and be proficient with computer word processing, data bases, and spreadsheets.

5. Effectively and tactfully communicate with the public and various officials, project participants and staff.

6. Maintain regular attendance, subject to authorized and legally required leaves.

## PHYSICAL DEMANDS

*The physical demands described here are representative of those that must be met by an employee to successfully perform the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions as long as the accommodation does not result in undue hardship for CCWA.*

1. Employee is required to pass a pre-employment physical and drug panel (Preformed by designated District Physician)
2. Operate District owned vehicles for extended amounts of time to travel between District facilities or on District business. Employee may be required to enter and exit the vehicle several times per day.

3. Must be able to effectively communicate verbally with other staff members.
   - Regularly use telephone, cell phone or hand held radios to provide communication.

4. Use office equipment, such as computers, copiers and fax machines.

5. Stand/walk for extended periods of time over a variety of terrain which may include sharp increases or decreases in grade.

6. Perform manual labor involving frequent bending, pulling, pushing, twisting and crawling and manipulating weights up to 50 lbs.

7. Ability to lift/carry/move objects up to 50 lbs.

## WORK ENVIRONMENT

*The work environment characteristics described here are representative of those an employee encounters while performing the essential functions of this job. Reasonable accommodations may be made to enable individuals with disabilities to perform the essential functions as long as the accommodation does not result in undue hardship for CCWA.*

1. The standard work shift is 8 hours per day, 5 days per week, or 9/80 – alternating weeks of four 9 hour days, four 9 hour days and one 8 hour day.

2. Work irregular or extended work hours (nights & weekends); May be required to change working hours or work overtime.

3. Works alone or in a group.

**Reports To:** Executive Director
**FLSA Status:** Exempt
**Prepared By:** Ray Stokes
**Prepared Date:** 2/12/2013
**Approved By:** CCWA Board of Directors
**Approved Date:** March 2012

**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

**MEMORANDUM**

January 25, 2024

**TO:** CCWA Board of Directors

**FROM:** Ray A. Stokes
Executive Director

**SUBJECT:** FY 2023/24 Second Quarter Investment Report

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## SUMMARY

Attached is the second quarter FY 2023/24 investment report covering the three-month period of October to December 2023. In accordance with the CCWA Statement of Investment Policy, the quarterly report includes a statement of compliance of the portfolio with the investment policy and confirmation of the Authority's ability to meet expenditure requirements for the next six months.

## DISCUSSION

As of December 31, 2023 the investment portfolio totaled $53 million and had an effective rate of return of 5.38% on an average daily balance for the month of December 2023 of about $53.8 million. The investments were comprised of Montecito Bank & Trust money market accounts ($1.6 million), Charles Schwab market funds of $29.4 million and Treasuries of $22 million.

All investments during the quarter complied with the CCWA investment policy provisions.

CASH MANAGEMENT PRO FORMA PROJECTIONS

Current pro forma projections indicate that the Authority will have sufficient cash with which to operate for the next six months.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the Board of Directors approve the second quarter FY 2023/24 investment report.

RAS
Attachments

# Investment Portfolio
## Portfolio Management
## Portfolio Summary
## December 31, 2023

| Investments | Par Value | Market Value | Book Value | % of Portfolio | Term | Days to Maturity | YTM 360 Equiv. | YTM 365 Equiv. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pool-Money Market Accounts | 1,632,725.15 | 1,632,725.15 | 1,632,725.15 | 3.08 | 1 | 1 | 1.736 | 1.760 |
| T-Bills | 22,000,000.00 | 21,945,510.30 | 21,945,510.30 | 41.41 | 182 | 17 | 5.388 | 5.463 |
| Treasury Money Market fund account | 29,421,378.18 | 29,421,378.18 | 29,421,378.18 | 55.51 | 1 | 1 | 4.932 | 5.000 |
| **Investments** | **53,054,103.33** | **52,999,613.63** | **52,999,613.63** | **100.00%** | **76** | **8** | **5.022** | **5.092** |

| Total Earnings | December 31 Month Ending | Fiscal Year To Date |
|---|---|---|
| Current Year | 246,149.90 | 1,490,877.82 |
| **Average Daily Balance** | **53,841,292.72** | |
| **Effective Rate of Return** | **5.38%** | |

January 16, 2024

Ray Stokes, Executive Director/Treasurer

**Reporting period 12/01/2023-12/31/2023**

# Investment Pool
# Total Return
## Sorted by Fund - Investment Number
## October 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023
## Yield on Time Weighted Value

| CUSIP | Investment # | Fund | Investment Class | Beginning Invested Value | Time Weighted Invested Value | Ending Invested Value | Maturity Date | Current Rate | Total Return | Investment Income: Interest Earned | Investment Income: Adjustment in Value | Investment Income: Net Investment Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund: General Account** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS10.0000 | 10.0000 | 0000 | Amortized | 13,994,514.08 | 12,357,378.54 | 10,264,789.00 | | 5.372 | 5.287 | 164,688.58 | 0.00 | 164,688.58 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **13,994,514.08** | **12,357,378.54** | **10,264,789.00** | | | **5.287** | **164,688.58** | **0.00** | **164,688.58** |
| **Fund: Credits Payable** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS70.BUEL | 70.BUEL | CREDIT | Amortized | 32.29 | 32.42 | 32.62 | | 5.434 | 5.262 | 0.43 | 0.00 | 0.43 |
| SYS70.CARP | 70.CARP | CREDIT | Amortized | 3,073.42 | 3,086.42 | 3,106.07 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 41.15 | 0.00 | 41.15 |
| SYS70.CHORRO | 70.CHORRO | CREDIT | Amortized | 78.74 | 79.05 | 79.54 | | 5.349 | 5.270 | 1.05 | 0.00 | 1.05 |
| SYS70.GOLETA | 70.GOLETA | CREDIT | Amortized | 54.52 | 54.74 | 55.08 | | 5.364 | 5.291 | 0.73 | 0.00 | 0.73 |
| SYS70.GUAD | 70.GUAD | CREDIT | Amortized | 15.14 | 15.20 | 15.30 | | 5.408 | 5.481 | 0.21 | 0.00 | 0.21 |
| SYS70.LACUMB | 70.LACUMB | CREDIT | Amortized | 10.79 | 10.84 | 10.91 | | 5.416 | 5.491 | 0.15 | 0.00 | 0.15 |
| SYS70.LOPEZ | 70.LOPEZ | CREDIT | Amortized | 84.12 | 84.45 | 84.98 | | 5.423 | 5.308 | 1.13 | 0.00 | 1.13 |
| SYS70.MONT | 70.MONT | CREDIT | Amortized | 5,485.71 | 5,508.92 | 5,543.98 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 73.45 | 0.00 | 73.45 |
| SYS70.MORHRT | 70.MORHRT | CREDIT | Amortized | 2.02 | 2.03 | 2.04 | | 5.800 | 5.872 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.03 |
| SYS70.SBAR | 70.SBAR | CREDIT | Amortized | 8.20 | 8.24 | 8.29 | | 5.702 | 5.779 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.12 |
| SYS70.SBRC | 70.SBRC | CREDIT | Amortized | 0.48 | 0.48 | 0.48 | | 2.867 | 8.265 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| SYS70.SHAN | 70.SHAN | CREDIT | Amortized | 41.59 | 41.76 | 42.03 | | 5.343 | 5.320 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.56 |
| SYS70.SLOC | 70.SLOC | CREDIT | Amortized | -0.09 | -0.09 | -0.09 | | 0.698 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS70.SMARIA | 70.SMARIA | CREDIT | Amortized | 43,022.65 | 43,204.47 | 43,479.28 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 576.12 | 0.00 | 576.12 |
| SYS70.SOCAL | 70.SOCAL | CREDIT | Amortized | 58.26 | 58.50 | 58.88 | | 5.419 | 5.289 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 0.78 |
| SYS70.SOLV | 70.SOLV | CREDIT | Amortized | 31.06 | 31.19 | 31.38 | | 5.271 | 5.216 | 0.41 | 0.00 | 0.41 |
| SYS70.SYNEZ | 70.SYNEZ | CREDIT | Amortized | 1,932.70 | 1,940.61 | 1,952.79 | | 5.374 | 5.293 | 25.89 | 0.00 | 25.89 |
| SYS70.VAFB | 70.VAFB | CREDIT | Amortized | 1,671.94 | 1,678.84 | 1,689.40 | | 5.372 | 5.291 | 22.39 | 0.00 | 22.39 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **55,603.54** | **55,838.07** | **56,192.96** | | | **5.291** | **744.61** | **0.00** | **744.61** |
| **Fund: DWR & Warren Act Deposits** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS60.BUEL | 60.BUEL | DWR | Amortized | 332,247.42 | 318,332.80 | 289,969.20 | | 5.372 | 5.288 | 4,242.86 | 0.00 | 4,242.86 |
| SYS60.CARP | 60.CARP | DWR | Amortized | 1,322,841.73 | 1,325,688.97 | 1,258,312.29 | | 5.372 | 5.289 | 17,673.40 | 0.00 | 17,673.40 |
| SYS60.GOLETA | 60.GOLETA | DWR | Amortized | 3,307,818.81 | 3,028,585.49 | 3,114,172.30 | | 5.372 | 5.287 | 40,362.83 | 0.00 | 40,362.83 |
| SYS60.GUAD | 60.GUAD | DWR | Amortized | 355,519.27 | 324,204.68 | 284,270.74 | | 5.372 | 5.286 | 4,319.45 | 0.00 | 4,319.45 |
| SYS60.LACUMB | 60.LACUMB | DWR | Amortized | 697,783.70 | 602,826.74 | 468,486.00 | | 5.372 | 5.285 | 8,029.73 | 0.00 | 8,029.73 |
| SYS60.MONT | 60.MONT | DWR | Amortized | 1,971,946.85 | 2,045,373.29 | 1,971,586.81 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 27,271.71 | 0.00 | 27,271.71 |

| CUSIP | Investment # | Fund | Investment Class | Beginning Invested Value | Time Weighted Invested Value | Ending Invested Value | Maturity Date | Current Rate | Total Return | Investment Income: Interest Earned | Investment Income: Adjustment in Value | Investment Income: Net Investment Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund: DWR & Warren Act Deposits** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS60.MORHRT | 60.MORHRT | DWR | Amortized | 131,801.08 | 118,923.72 | 112,599.51 | | 5.372 | 5.286 | 1,584.59 | 0.00 | 1,584.59 |
| SYS60.SBAR | 60.SBAR | DWR | Amortized | 2,030,638.24 | 1,963,228.76 | 1,801,831.22 | | 5.372 | 5.288 | 26,169.05 | 0.00 | 26,169.05 |
| SYS60.SBRC | 60.SBRC | DWR | Amortized | 192,102.98 | 192,131.77 | 189,924.57 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,561.89 | 0.00 | 2,561.89 |
| SYS60.SMARIA | 60.SMARIA | DWR | Amortized | 9,618,746.87 | 9,157,023.95 | 8,985,760.74 | | 5.372 | 5.288 | 122,039.90 | 0.00 | 122,039.90 |
| SYS60.SOCAL | 60.SOCAL | DWR | Amortized | 294,682.50 | 282,875.76 | 263,663.00 | | 5.372 | 5.289 | 3,771.39 | 0.00 | 3,771.39 |
| SYS60.SOLV | 60.SOLV | DWR | Amortized | 868,796.28 | 818,145.64 | 737,921.36 | | 5.372 | 5.287 | 10,902.28 | 0.00 | 10,902.28 |
| SYS60.SYNEZ | 60.SYNEZ | DWR | Amortized | 107,156.73 | 122,064.69 | 394,264.44 | | 5.372 | 5.299 | 1,630.45 | 0.00 | 1,630.45 |
| SYS60.VAFB | 60.VAFB | DWR | Amortized | 4,483,079.11 | 4,380,783.06 | 3,993,300.08 | | 5.372 | 5.289 | 58,396.66 | 0.00 | 58,396.66 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **25,715,161.57** | **24,680,189.32** | **23,866,062.26** | | | **5.288** | **328,956.19** | **0.00** | **328,956.19** |
| **Fund: Escrow Deposits** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS65.MORHRT | 65.MORHRT | ESCROW | Amortized | 413,243.60 | 414,992.89 | 417,634.56 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 5,533.87 | 0.00 | 5,533.87 |
| SYS65.SBRC | 65.SBRC | ESCROW | Amortized | 110,351.27 | 110,818.40 | 111,523.83 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 1,477.75 | 0.00 | 1,477.75 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **523,594.87** | **525,811.29** | **529,158.39** | | | **5.290** | **7,011.62** | **0.00** | **7,011.62** |
| **Fund: DWR Reserve Fund** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS45.AVBCH | 45.AVBCH | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.364 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.AVLWTR | 45.AVLWTR | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.576 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.BUEL | 45.BUEL | NARES | Amortized | 150,468.85 | 151,105.79 | 152,067.67 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,014.98 | 0.00 | 2,014.98 |
| SYS45.CAMC | 45.CAMC | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.349 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.CARP | 45.CARP | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.359 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.CUESTA | 45.CUESTA | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.300 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.GOLETA | 45.GOLETA | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.359 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.GUAD | 45.GUAD | NARES | Amortized | 143,178.41 | 143,784.50 | 144,699.77 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 1,917.35 | 0.00 | 1,917.35 |
| SYS45.LACUMB | 45.LACUMB | NARES | Amortized | 191,429.50 | 192,239.83 | 193,463.55 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,563.49 | 0.00 | 2,563.49 |
| SYS45.MONT | 45.MONT | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.359 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.MORBAY | 45.MORBAY | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.359 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.MORHRT | 45.MORHRT | NARES | Amortized | 50,699.71 | 50,914.33 | 51,238.43 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 678.93 | 0.00 | 678.93 |
| SYS45.OCEANO | 45.OCEANO | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.352 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.PISMO | 45.PISMO | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.365 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.SBAR | 45.SBAR | NARES | Amortized | 480,805.66 | 482,840.95 | 485,914.52 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 6,438.62 | 0.00 | 6,438.62 |
| SYS45.SBRC | 45.SBRC | NARES | Amortized | 12,517.52 | 12,570.51 | 12,650.53 | | 5.373 | 5.291 | 167.63 | 0.00 | 167.63 |
| SYS45.SHAN | 45.SHAN | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.305 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.SLOC | 45.SLOC | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.347 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.SLSCHL | 45.SLSCHL | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 2.931 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.SMARIA | 45.SMARIA | NARES | Amortized | 4,271,498.59 | 4,289,580.21 | 4,316,885.90 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 57,201.00 | 0.00 | 57,201.00 |

| CUSIP | Investment # | Fund | Investment Class | Beginning Invested Value | Time Weighted Invested Value | Ending Invested Value | Maturity Date | Current Rate | Total Return | Investment Income: Interest Earned | Investment Income: Adjustment in Value | Investment Income: Net Investment Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Fund: DWR Reserve Fund** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SYS45.SMGLTO | 45.SMGLTO | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.322 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| SYS45.SOCAL | 45.SOCAL | NARES | Amortized | 103,261.86 | 103,698.98 | 104,359.09 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 1,382.81 | 0.00 | 1,382.81 |
| SYS45.SOLV | 45.SOLV | NARES | Amortized | 390,441.96 | 392,094.72 | 394,590.64 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 5,228.54 | 0.00 | 5,228.54 |
| SYS45.SYNEZ | 45.SYNEZ | NARES | Amortized | 183,901.30 | 180,951.72 | 128,679.90 | | 5.372 | 5.289 | 2,412.20 | 0.00 | 2,412.20 |
| SYS45.VAFB | 45.VAFB | NARES | Amortized | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | | 3.359 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **5,978,203.36** | **5,999,781.54** | **5,984,550.00** | | | **5.290** | **80,005.55** | **0.00** | **80,005.55** |
| **Fund: O&M Reserve Fund** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35.BUEL | 35.BUEL | O&M | Amortized | 29,957.27 | 30,084.08 | 30,275.58 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 401.16 | 0.00 | 401.16 |
| 35.CARP | 35.CARP | O&M | Amortized | 103,659.84 | 104,098.64 | 104,761.29 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 1,388.14 | 0.00 | 1,388.14 |
| 35.GOLETA | 35.GOLETA | O&M | Amortized | 233,236.61 | 234,223.92 | 235,714.89 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 3,123.35 | 0.00 | 3,123.35 |
| 35.GUAD | 35.GUAD | O&M | Amortized | 28,506.62 | 28,627.29 | 28,809.52 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 381.74 | 0.00 | 381.74 |
| 35.LACUMB | 35.LACUMB | O&M | Amortized | 52,171.93 | 52,392.78 | 52,726.29 | | 5.372 | 5.291 | 698.66 | 0.00 | 698.66 |
| 35.MONT | 35.MONT | O&M | Amortized | 155,965.18 | 156,625.39 | 157,622.40 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,088.58 | 0.00 | 2,088.58 |
| 35.MORHRT | 35.MORHRT | O&M | Amortized | 10,365.70 | 10,409.58 | 10,475.84 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 138.81 | 0.00 | 138.81 |
| 35.SBAR | 35.SBAR | O&M | Amortized | 156,533.67 | 157,196.29 | 158,196.93 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,096.19 | 0.00 | 2,096.19 |
| 35.SBRC | 35.SBRC | O&M | Amortized | 2,591.47 | 2,602.44 | 2,619.01 | | 5.374 | 5.291 | 34.71 | 0.00 | 34.71 |
| 35.SMARIA | 35.SMARIA | O&M | Amortized | 839,649.48 | 843,203.77 | 848,571.24 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 11,244.01 | 0.00 | 11,244.01 |
| 35.SOCAL | 35.SOCAL | O&M | Amortized | 26,088.95 | 26,199.38 | 26,366.15 | | 5.372 | 5.291 | 349.37 | 0.00 | 349.37 |
| 35.SOLV | 35.SOLV | O&M | Amortized | 77,744.78 | 78,073.88 | 78,570.86 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 1,041.10 | 0.00 | 1,041.10 |
| 35.SYNEZ | 35.SYNEZ | O&M | Amortized | 25,914.93 | 26,024.63 | 26,190.30 | | 5.372 | 5.291 | 347.04 | 0.00 | 347.04 |
| 35.VAFB | 35.VAFB | O&M | Amortized | 285,083.79 | 286,290.57 | 288,112.97 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 3,817.65 | 0.00 | 3,817.65 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **2,027,470.22** | **2,036,052.64** | **2,049,013.27** | | | **5.290** | **27,150.51** | **0.00** | **27,150.51** |
| **Fund: Rate Coverage Reserve Fund** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40.BUEL | 40.BUEL | RATE | Amortized | 278,349.76 | 279,528.03 | 281,307.39 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 3,727.48 | 0.00 | 3,727.48 |
| 40.CARP | 40.CARP | RATE | Amortized | 870,714.11 | 874,399.90 | 879,965.96 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 11,660.01 | 0.00 | 11,660.01 |
| 40.GUAD | 40.GUAD | RATE | Amortized | 193,441.24 | 194,260.09 | 195,496.67 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 2,590.43 | 0.00 | 2,590.43 |
| 40.LACUMB | 40.LACUMB | RATE | Amortized | 408,162.41 | 409,890.20 | 412,499.39 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 5,465.83 | 0.00 | 5,465.83 |
| 40.MONT | 40.MONT | RATE | Amortized | 1,512,955.22 | 1,519,359.65 | 1,529,031.25 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 20,260.46 | 0.00 | 20,260.46 |
| 40.OCEANO | 40.OCEANO | RATE | Amortized | -0.02 | -0.02 | -0.02 | | 0.631 | | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 40.SHAN | 40.SHAN | RATE | Amortized | 15,908.63 | 15,975.97 | 16,077.67 | | 5.373 | 5.291 | 213.04 | 0.00 | 213.04 |
| 40.SMARIA | 40.SMARIA | RATE | Amortized | 5,232,311.11 | 5,254,459.81 | 5,287,907.46 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 70,067.53 | 0.00 | 70,067.53 |
| 40.SOLV | 40.SOLV | RATE | Amortized | 640,131.15 | 642,840.87 | 646,932.91 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 8,572.20 | 0.00 | 8,572.20 |
| 40.SYNEZ | 40.SYNEZ | RATE | Amortized | 466,798.00 | 468,773.98 | 471,758.00 | | 5.372 | 5.290 | 6,251.04 | 0.00 | 6,251.04 |
| | | | **Subtotal** | **9,618,771.61** | **9,659,488.48** | **9,720,976.68** | | | **5.290** | **128,808.02** | **0.00** | **128,808.02** |

| CUSIP | Investment # | Fund | Investment Class | Beginning Invested Value | Time Weighted Invested Value | Ending Invested Value | Maturity Date | Current Rate | Total Return | Investment Income: Interest Earned | Investment Income: Adjustment in Value | Investment Income: Net Investment Income |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | **Total** | **57,913,319.25** | **55,314,539.88** | **52,470,742.56** | | | **5.289** | **737,365.08** | **0.00** | **737,365.08** |

Components of Return: Interest: 5.289
Amortization:
Market Value:

**CENTRAL COAST WATER AUTHORITY**

**MEMORANDUM**

January 25, 2024

**TO:** CCWA Board of Directors

**FROM:** Dessi Mladenova
Controller

**SUBJECT:** FY Ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 Annual Comprehensive Financial Report

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## SUMMARY AND DISCUSSION

Included in the meeting materials are an external communication letter to those charged with governance and the CCWA Annual Comprehensive Financial Report (ACFR) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023. Please refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis in the report for an overview and summary. You can access a copy of the report on the CCWA.com website via the link https://www.ccwa.com/files/2ef736ded/FY2023and2022ACFR.pdf or request a hard copy to be sent to you.
The CCWA audit firm partner will provide a brief synopsis of the audit process and audit engagement activities.

## RECOMMENDATION

That the Board approve the CCWA Annual Comprehensive Financial Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2023.

DHM

Attachments

GLENN BURDETTE
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

December 15, 2023

Board of Directors and Members of the
Central Coast Water Authority
c/o Dessi Mledenova and Ray Stokes
Buellton, California

We have audited the financial statements of the business-type activities of Central Coast Water Authority for the year ended June 30, 2023. Professional standards require that we provide you with information about our responsibilities under generally accepted auditing standards, as well as certain information related to the planned scope and timing of our audit. We have communicated such information in our letter to you dated August 3, 2023. Professional standards also require that we communicate to you the following information related to our audit.

Significant Audit Matters

*Qualitative Aspects of Accounting Practices*

Management is responsible for the selection and use of appropriate accounting policies. The significant accounting policies used by Central Coast Water Authority are described in Note 1 to the financial statements. As described in Note 1 to the financial statements, Central Coast Water Authority adopted certain new accounting policies during the year ended June 30, 2023, however these had no significant impact on the financial statements. We noted no transactions entered into by Central Coast Water Authority during the year for which there is a lack of authoritative guidance or consensus. All significant transactions have been recognized in the financial statements in the proper period.

Accounting estimates are an integral part of the financial statements prepared by management and are based on management's knowledge and experience about past and current events and assumptions about future events. Certain accounting estimates are particularly sensitive because of their significance to the financial statements and because of the possibility that future events affecting them may differ significantly from those expected. The most sensitive estimate affecting the financial statements were:

- Actuarial estimates used to calculate the various components of the net pension liability, net OPEB liability, and the related expense and deferred outflows and inflows
- Fair value of investments
- Useful lives of capital assets

Certain financial statement disclosure are particularly sensitive because of their significance to financial statement users. The most sensitive disclosure affecting the financial statements was:

- Note 1: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The financial statement disclosures are neutral, consistent, and clear.

*Difficulties Encountered in Performing the Audit*

We encountered no significant difficulties in dealing with management in performing and completing our audit.

*Corrected and Uncorrected Misstatements*

Professional standards require us to accumulate all known and likely misstatements identified during the audit, other than those that are clearly trivial, and communicate them to the appropriate level of management. Management has corrected all such misstatements. In addition, none of the misstatements detected as a result of audit procedures and corrected by management were material, either individually or in the aggregate, to each opinion unit's financial statements takes as a whole.

*Disagreements with Management*

For purposes of this letter, a disagreement with management is a financial accounting, reporting, or auditing matter, whether or not resolved to our satisfaction, that could be significant to the financial statements or the auditor's report. We are pleased to report that no such disagreements arose during the course of our audit.

*Management Representations*

We have requested certain representations from management that are included in the management representation letter dated December 15, 2023.

*Management Consultations with Other Independent Accountants*

In some cases, management may decide to consult with other accountants about auditing and accounting matters, similar to obtaining a "second opinion" on certain situations. If a consultation involves application of an accounting principle to the Central Coast Water Authority's financial statements or a determination of the type of auditor's opinion that may be expressed on those statements, our professional standards require the consulting accountant to check with us to determine that the consultant has all the relevant facts.

We are aware of Central Coast Water Authority's consultation with Ernst and Young regarding matters in connection with the 2022 procedures performed at the California Department of Water Resources on behalf of the Authority, the San Luis Obispo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District and outlined in their report dated January 31, 2022. Procedures were performed over the transportation minimum component and analysis over the costs charged to reach 33A.

The results of these consultations did not have a significant impact to the Authority's 2022-2023 ACFR.

*Other Audit Findings or Issues*

We generally discuss a variety of matters, including the application of accounting principles and auditing standards, with management each year prior to retention as the Central Coast Water Authority's auditors. However, these discussions occurred in the normal course of our professional relationship and our responses were not a condition to our retention.

*Other Matters*

We applied certain limited procedures to the Schedules of Pension and OPEB information, which is required supplementary information (RSI) that supplements the basic financial statements. Our procedures consisted of inquiries of management regarding the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We did not audit the RSI and do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the RSI.

We were not engaged to report on the Statistical Section, which accompany the financial statements but are not RSI. Such information has not been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements, and accordingly, we do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on it.

*Restriction on Use*

This information is intended solely for the use of member agencies and management of the Central Coast Water Authority and is not intended to be, and should not be, used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Sincerely,

Glenn Burdette Attest Corporation

Glenn Burdette Attest Corporation

# CCWA Budget Planning Schedule
# FY 2024/25 Budget

**January**

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**July**

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| | |
|---|---|
| Receive DWR Statement of Charges (for following calendar year) | July 1, 2023 |
| Prepare Draft Budget | November 1, 2023- February 29, 2024 |
| Submit Preliminary Budget to Operating Committee | March 14, 2024 |
| Submit Preliminary Budget to Board of Directors | March 28, 2024 |
| Board Approval of Final Budget | April 25, 2024 |
| Beginning of 2024/25 Budget Expenditure Cycle | July 1, 2024 |

Agenda Item VI.H.
Board of Directors
January 25, 2024

Agenda Item VI.I.
Board of Directors
January 25, 2024

# THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE WATER PROJECT

*Clean, Reliable, and Affordable Water for California*

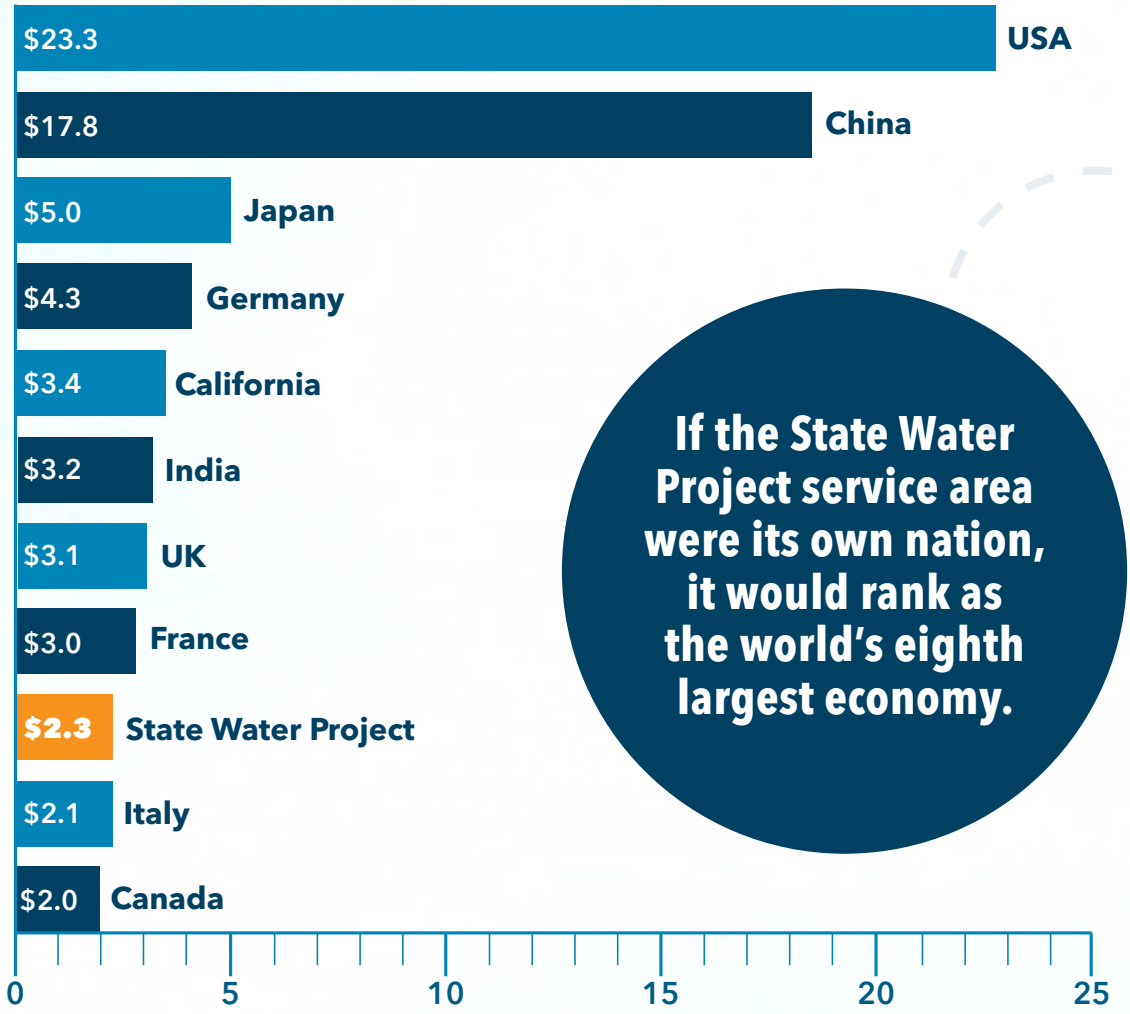
DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES • STATE OF CALIFORNIA •

# The California State Water Project

is part of the backbone of California's water infrastructure – a multibenefit project that provides water supply, protects against floods, generates clean hydropower, offers recreational opportunities, provides environmental benefits, and drives California's economy - the fifth largest in the world.

The State Water Project is among the world's largest water management projects, featuring a 705-mile-long network of canals, dams, reservoirs, hydropower plants, and pumping plants that interconnect to supply water to over 27 million residents and irrigate 750,000 acres of farmland.

For the last 60 years the State Water Project's clean, reliable, and affordable water has fueled the growth of California's economy and population. The State Water Project's sustainable supply of water will become even more critical to the state's economy in the face of climate change impacts – according to California's Water Supply Strategy: Adapting to a Hotter, Drier Future, California faces a potential loss of 10% of its water supply by 2040.




**If the State Water Project service area were its own nation, it would rank as the world's eighth largest economy.**

**Economy ranking bar chart**

- The service area of the State Water Project is home to over 27 million individuals, over two-thirds of the state's population, and supports an economy with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) surpassing $2.3 trillion. Its service area is the largest economy supported by a major water conveyance system anywhere in the United States, and the second largest anywhere in the world. Based on GDP, the State Water Project service area would be the world's eighth largest economy if it were its own nation. This economy supports the full-time employment of over 8.7 million individuals with jobs that pay 20% higher than the national average.

- The regions served by the State Water Project have experienced significant economic and population growth since the project was approved by voters in 1960. Since that time, the population in Southern California has more than doubled, nearly tripled in the Central Coast, South Bay, and North Bay, and more than tripled in the San Joaquin Valley. Property in the State Water Project service area is valued at a total of over $4.26 trillion.

**The State Water Project supports an economy that provides 8.7 million full-time jobs.**

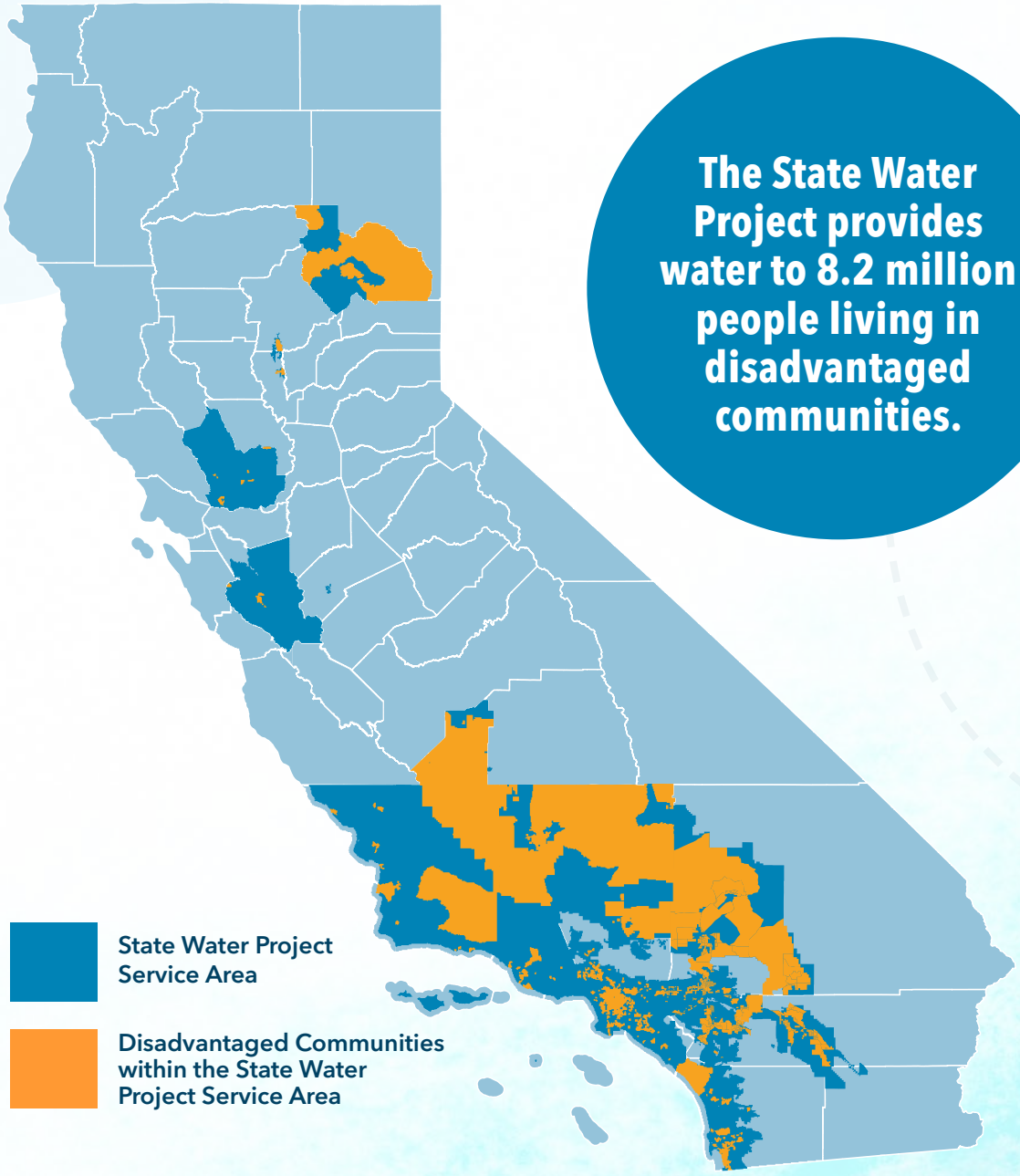
- The State Water Project supports an economy that provides 8.7 million full-time jobs, contains 800,000 businesses, and employs 160,000 farmworkers.

- Median household income has grown in all regions served by the State Water Project since 1960. Household income increased by 25% in rural regions where most State Water Project water goes to agricultural production, including in the Feather River and San Joaquin Valley regions. The State Water Project service area employs around 160,000 farmworkers mainly in these regions.

- The regions where the State Water Project provides water for mainly urban use, including the North Bay and Southern California, saw median household income increases exceeding 50 percent. The Central Coast more than doubled its household income. The South Bay saw the largest growth in median household income at over 150 percent.

 "The Economy of the State Water Project," Chapter III

**The State Water Project provides water to 8.2 million people living in disadvantaged communities.**

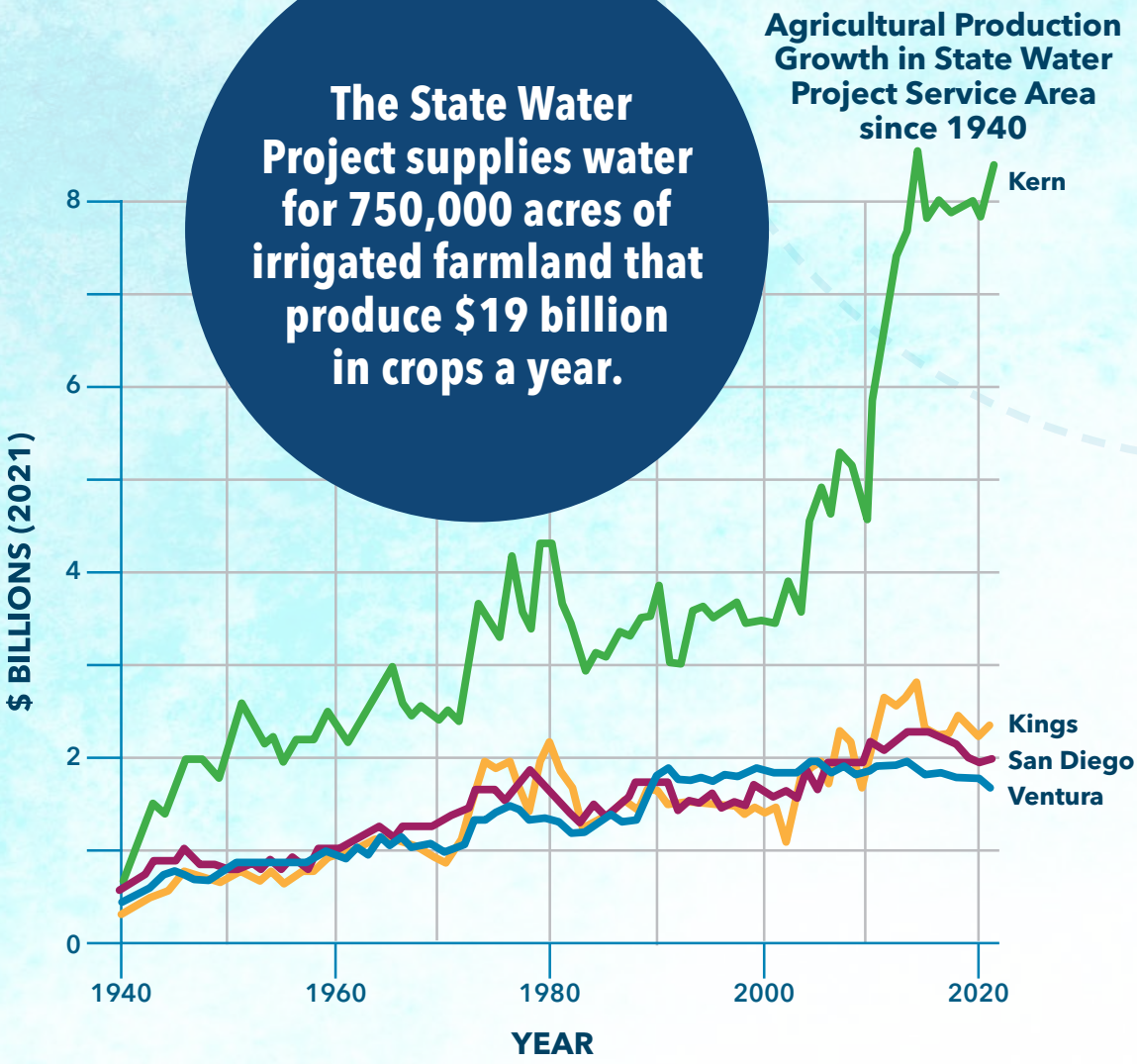



**Map shows disadvantaged communities within State Water Project Service Area**

- Water is a fundamental resource, and access to it is essential for various aspects of life, including health, sanitation, and economic opportunities. California law recognizes the human right to water, ensuring safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water for all Californians. Many communities still encounter challenges in securing a safe water supply due to social, economic, health, and environmental factors.

- State Water Project deliveries play a crucial role in upholding access to water for disadvantaged individuals and communities. The State Water Project provides water to almost three-quarters of California's population living in disadvantaged communities. Almost one-third of the individuals living in the State Water Project's service area are residents of a disadvantaged community.

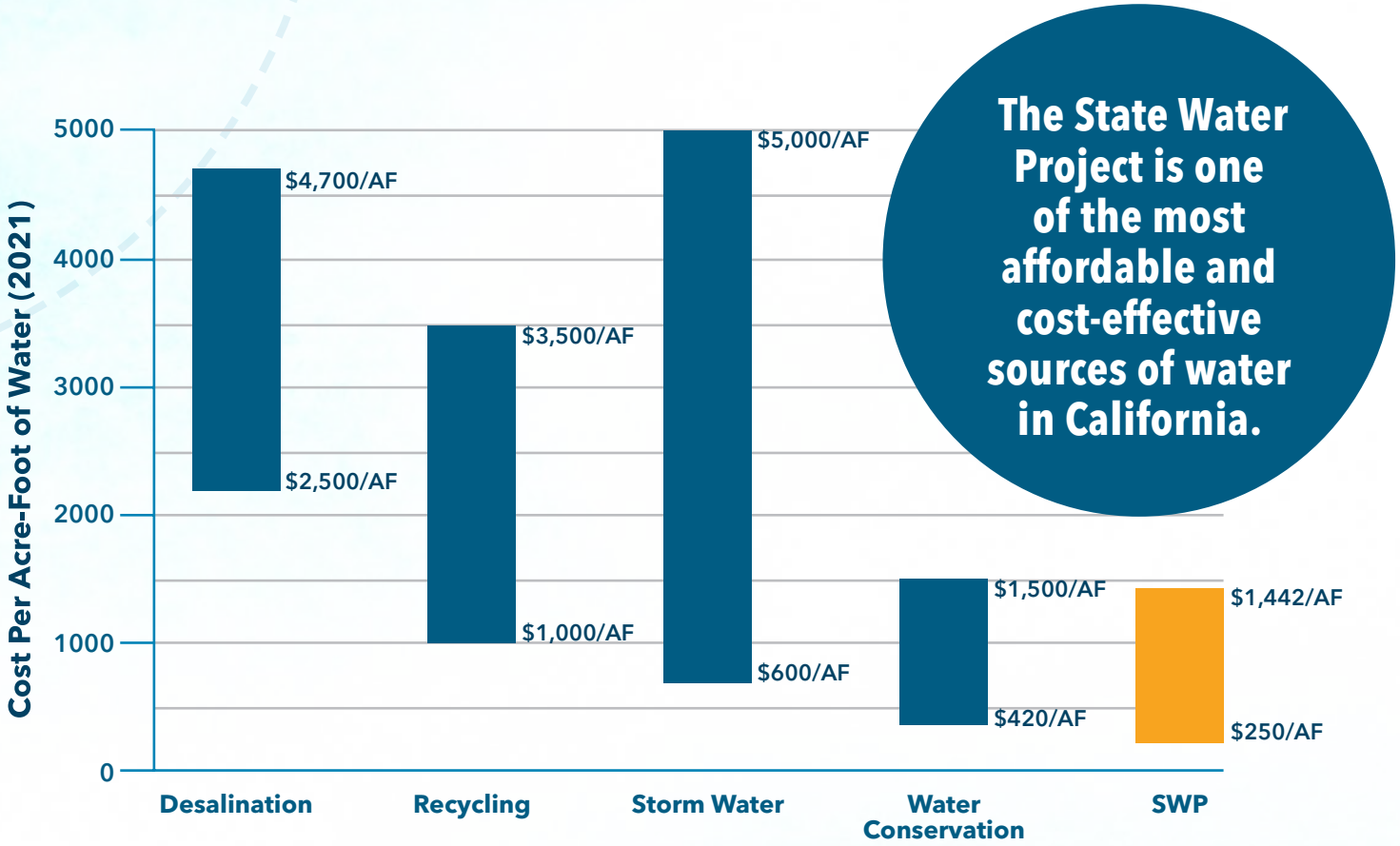
**The State Water Project supplies water for 750,000 acres of irrigated farmland that produce $19 billion in crops a year.**




- The State Water Project plays a pivotal role in sustaining California's agricultural economy, and the sector's reliance on State Water Project water is a key driver of economic activity, job creation, and income generation across the state.

- **The total value of agricultural production in regions served by the State Water Project exceeds $19 billion a year.** Kern, Kings, San Diego, and Ventura Counties receive 93 percent of all agricultural State Water Project deliveries. The value of agricultural production in regions served by the State Water Project has almost doubled since then in Kings, San Diego, and Ventura counties, and has more than tripled in Kern County.

- The State Water Project provides water for a diverse variety of crops and agricultural enterprises, including table grapes, oranges, tangerines, pistachios, almonds, cotton, dairies and cattle ranches in the San Joaquin Valley. In coastal areas such as San Diego and Ventura Counties, the State Water Project supplies water for crops including raspberries, avocados, nursery crops, and vegetables.




**The Cost of Alternatives to the State Water Project**

- The State Water Project stands out as one of the most affordable sources of water in California and is more cost-effective compared to alternative sources. The project's commitment to cost-effectiveness has significant implications for the accessibility and affordability of water across the state. The average cost of delivering State Water Project water ranges between $250 per acre-foot in the San Joaquin Valley, to $600 per acre-foot in Southern California and as high as $1,440 per acre-foot on the Central Coast.

- Compared to alternatives like water recycling programs ($2,200 per acre-foot median cost) and seawater desalination facilities ($2,800 per acre-foot median cost), the State Water Project is a more economically efficient option. All sources of water remain essential for adapting to a hotter, drier future as outlined in the California Water Supply Strategy.

- While some common water conservation programs – such as installing high efficiency toilets and washers – may have lower costs compared to State Water Project water, their lack of scalability prevents them from replacing a substantial volume of State Water Project water deliveries.

Photos – cover: State Water Project water flows through the Sacramento River towards the Delta; inside cover: Lake Oroville is the largest State Water Project reservoir. above: Lake Perris in Riverside County is the southernmost State Water Project reservoir.

Research conducted by the Berkeley Research Group, a global consulting firm working collaboratively with the California Department of Water Resources.

12/23

# THE ECONOMY OF THE STATE WATER PROJECT

## Clean, Reliable, and Affordable Water for California

Prepared by: David Sunding, Ph.D., Oliver Browne, Ph.D., and Zhaolong Jerry Zhu

BRG
Berkeley Research Group

DEPARTMENT OF WATER RESOURCES • STATE OF CALIFORNIA •

December 14, 2023

## Table of Contents



## Figures



## Tables

# Executive Summary

The State Water Project (SWP) is among the world's most extensive water conveyance projects, featuring a 705-mile-long network of dams, reservoirs, hydroelectric facilities, pumping plants, and canals. The State Water Project plays a key role in the state's economy. It supplies over 27 million Californians, a majority of the state's population, along with commercial and industrial customers, including in the technology and manufacturing sectors, that account for a majority of the state's economic activity. Project deliveries also supply water to the agricultural sector, supporting the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and nuts, particularly in the Central Valley, the nation's most productive agricultural region. This reliable water source not only ensures the livelihood of residents, businesses, and farmers but also contributes significantly to the state's economy through technology, manufacturing, and agricultural exports.

This report consolidates publicly available data from the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and other agencies to provide policymakers with a comprehensive overview of the economy that is supported by the State Water Project. The aim is to present this information in a concise format to facilitate well-informed decision-making regarding the project. The information in this report covers patterns of water use in the State Water Project service area, the size of the urban and agricultural economies served by the State Water Project, the role of the State Water Project in serving underrepresented communities, and how the costs of State Water Project water deliveries compare to the costs of developing alternative water supplies.

Water from the State Water Project is delivered to twenty-nine contractors in six regions of California. These contractors are water agencies of varying sizes that fulfill diverse roles, including direct municipal water supply, wholesaling water to other local utilities and municipalities, and supplying water for irrigation and managing groundwater storage. Of the six regions supplied by the State Water Project, the two largest are Southern California, where 54% of State Water Project deliveries are used primarily in the urban sector, and the San Joaquin Valley, where 38% of State Water Project deliveries are used primarily in the agricultural sector. The remaining 8% of State Water Project deliveries are used in the Feather River Basin, the North and South Bay regions of the San Francisco Bay Area, and on the Central Coast in San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties. Based on data on water use in California, 56.4% of total State Water Project deliveries are used by urban customers and 43.6% are used in agriculture. The State Water Project also delivers water for other beneficial uses, which are beyond the scope of this report.

Most State Water Project water deliveries are governed by contractual terms that set a maximum annual volume for each contractor, often referred to as Table A deliveries. During the year, the Department of Water Resources announces what percentage of contracted Table A volumes contractors can expect to receive. Allocations can shift significantly from one year to the next due to California's highly variable climate and hydrology. Over the past 20 years, contractors have received an average of 63% of their contracted Table A

volumes.[1] Besides Table A deliveries, contractors also receive two other types of deliveries; Carryover Water, which lets contractors store unused Table A allocations for later use, and Article 21 Water, which is additional water that is made available to contractors when export capacity exceeds both current demands and regulatory obligations.

The State Water Project service area is the largest economy supported by a major water conveyance system anywhere in the United States, and the second largest anywhere in the world. The service area of the State Water Project is home to over twenty-seven million individuals, over two-thirds of the state's population, and supports an economy with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) surpassing $2.25 trillion. Based on GDP, the State Water Project service area would rank as the world's eighth-largest economy if it were an independent nation. This economy supports the full-time employment of over 8.7 million individuals with jobs that pay a median income 23% higher than the national average.[2]

The regions served by the State Water Project have experienced significant income and population growth since the project was approved by voters in 1960. Since that time, populations in the six regions served by the State Water Project have at least doubled and in some cases tripled. Today, property in the State Water Project service area is valued at a total of over $4.26 trillion.[3]

In Southern California, the State Water Project constitutes more than 28% of its urban water supply, surpassing the volume of water supplied by the regions other two major urban water conveyance systems: the Colorado Aqueduct at 23% and the Los Angeles Aqueduct at 14%.[4]

In Kern County, the State Water Project provides 24% of all water used in agriculture.[5] State Water Project supplies have been crucial to driving the county's growth in almond and pistachio production, which has led the real value of agricultural production in the county to more than double since the early 2000s to an annual value of $8.2 billion. The State Water Project water will play an increasingly vital role in Kern county's agricultural water supply as the region takes actions to comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

California Assembly Bill 685 (2012) recognizes the human right to water which guarantees the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water for all Californians. However, many communities still face challenges accessing a safe water supply today due to social, economic, health, and environmental considerations. State Water Project deliveries uphold the right to water for a significant number of underrepresented people and communities. The term disadvantaged community (DAC) has differing definitions in state legislation, often

[1] See Section II.
[2] See Section III.
[3] See Section III.
[4] See Section III. Note that the All-American Canal conveys a larger volume of water to Southern California than the State Water Project, but this primarily serves the agricultural Imperial Valley.
[5] See Section IV.

relating to median household income (MHI) or health and environmental quality measures. Depending on the definition used, 6.6 to 8.2 million individuals reside in disadvantaged communities served by State Water Project water. This is between 65% and 75% of all disadvantaged communities in California and between 17% and 21% of the state's total population. Most of these residents live in Southern California, between 6.1 to 7.1 million, depending on the definition used. Disadvantaged communities served by the State Water Project in Southern California constitute between 56 and 70% of the state's total population of disadvantaged communities.[6] In the San Joaquin Valley, residents of DACs are disproportionately likely to be employed in farm jobs served with water from the State Water Project.

The cost of water deliveries to State Water Project contractors is determined by a water charge that covers capital and operational costs of facilities that collect water north of and within the Delta, as well as the Project's share of costs of the California Aqueduct, and San Luis Reservoir. Contractors also pay a transportation charge that covers the capital and operational costs of facilities that pump and convey water from the delta to the contractors. The capital costs are amortized over varying time periods, with the requirement that the Project's initial facilities be recovered by the end of 2035.

The average cost of delivering State Water Project water ranges between $250 per acre-foot in the San Joaquin Valley, to $600 per acre-foot in Southern California and as high as $1,440 per acre-foot on the Central Coast. However, costs per acre-foot vary significantly from year-to-year depending on whether hydrologic conditions are wet or dry.

The long-term average costs of State Water Project water are competitive when compared to alternatives such as stormwater conservation programs ($600 to $5,000 per acre-foot, with a median of $2,100) and water conservation efforts such as turf (lawn) removal rebate programs ($420 to $1,500 per acre-foot, with a median of $1,100). Other common water conservation programs such as replacing toilets and clothes washers with high efficiency models, installing weather-based controllers and rotating nozzles for irrigation, and rain barrels can have lower costs comparable to State Water Project water deliveries, however these programs are not scalable and could not replace a significant volume of Project water deliveries.

State Water Project water has a notably lower cost than water recycling programs, which can exceed $2,200 per acre-foot, and seawater desalination facilities, which can cost upwards of $2,800 per acre-foot.[7] In addition to cost considerations, permitting and building desalination facilities in Southern California have proven to be challenging. Currently, desalination accounts for less than one percent of Southern California's water supply. Additionally, alternatives like recycling, stormwater management, and conservation programs are often limited in scale, often producing less than 10,000 acre-feet of water per year.

[6] See Section V.
[7] See Section VI.

California's largest desalination plant, located in Carlsbad, has an annual capacity of 56,000 acre-feet. To replace the volume of water currently provided by the State Water Project to Southern California, twenty-five additional desalination plants of the same size as the Carlsbad facility would need to be permitted and constructed. This highlights the significant challenges in ensuring water supply reliability and underscores the crucial role the State Water Project will continue to play in California's future water security.

# I. Introduction

Despite the key role the State Water Project plays in California's water supply, there is a lack of recent publications that review the available data on the scope of the economy it serves. This report addresses this gap by summarizing publicly available data on State Water Project water distribution, the scale of the urban and agricultural economies it supports, the extent to which underrepresented populations are served, and the costs associated with developing alternative water supplies. The primary objective of this report is to inform policymakers about the State Water Project's operations and the economy that is served by the State Water Project.

The report is not a comprehensive valuation of the benefits of the State Water Project and does not attempt to document the benefits or costs of the State Water Project's non-water supply related impacts and amenities such as power generation, flood control, or any recreational and environmental values. These other benefits are significant, but beyond the scope of this report.

This report relies on publicly available data from multiple sources. One extensively used source is the Department of Water Resources' Bulletin 132; this publication aggregates data on various aspects of the State Water Project, including water supply planning, construction, finance, management, and operations.[8] Also extensively relied on is Department of Water Resources' Water Balance Dataset, a program that calculates applied, net, and depletion water balances for California.[9] Additional economic and demographic data were sourced from various public outlets such as the California Employment Development Department, the US Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis.[10] Agricultural production figures were taken from annual crop reports produced by county agricultural commissioners.[11] Data on the classification of disadvantaged communities were sourced either from Department of Water Resources data or from the

[8] "Bulletin 132 Management of the California State Water Project," California Department of Water Resources.
Hereinafter referred to as "Bulletin 132."
[9] Water Plan Water Balance Data," California Natural Resources Agency.
Hereinafter referred to as "Water Balance Data."
Water balance data available annually from 2002 to 2019, except 2017. Department of Water Resources did not produce water balance estimates in 2017.
[10] "Employment by Industry Data," Employment Development Department.
"Population and Housing Unit Estimates," U.S. Census Bureau.
"Gross Domestic Product," Bureau of Economic Analysis.
[11] "California Agricultural Production Statistics," California Department of Food and Agriculture.

Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment's (OEHHA) CalEnviroScreen tool.[12] Other studies, described in further detail in Section VI, were consulted to assess the costs of alternative water supplies in Southern California.

The Department of Water Resources was created in 1956 with a mandate to create a comprehensive statewide water management system. During this period, the State Water Project was conceived to complement the existing federal Central Valley Project (CVP), which was primarily focused on agriculture in the Central Valley. The State Water Project addresses the geographical mismatch between the supply of water, which is concentrated in the snowpacks of Northern California, and the demand for water, which is concentrated in the cities and urban regions in Central and Southern California. In 1960, voters approved the California Water Resources Development Bond Act, which authorized the financing for the State Water Project's construction and ongoing management. One of the project's primary objectives is to provide a reliable water supply to urban and agricultural customers.

The core of the State Water Project's infrastructure includes thirty dams forming storage reservoirs, 705 miles of aqueducts, and thirty pumping and generating plants. Water is initially collected in Northern California's Feather River Basin. From there, water travels through the Feather and Sacramento rivers into the San Francisco Bay Delta. The San Francisco Bay Delta plays a pivotal role in this conveyance system, serving as a natural hub where water from the north meets the aqueducts leading to the south. At the Clifton Court Forebay water is lifted into the California Aqueduct, a 444-mile-long channel that conveys water to the south end of the San Joaquin Valley. Water is then pumped over the Tehachapi Mountains at the Edmonston Pumping Plant and into Southern California. Here the aqueduct splits into east and west branches, with terminal reservoirs that serve various parts of Southern California. Additional branch aqueducts serve specific communities in the North Bay and South Bay regions of the San Francisco Bay Area and on the Central Coast.

Oroville and the San Luis Reservoir, located near Los Banos, are key storage facilities that enhance the State Water Project's ability to provide reliable water supply. Lake Oroville has a capacity of 3.5 million acre-feet, while the San Luis Reservoir, a joint federal-state facility shared with the Central Valley Project, holds about two million acre-feet, of which the SWP's share is slightly over one million acre-feet.

In the face of climate change, California is expected to experience heightened water supply challenges. With rising temperatures and unpredictable weather patterns, managing the already complex water system will become increasingly demanding. Specifically, the impacts of climate change are anticipated to pose new challenges for the San Francisco Bay Delta, a crucial nexus in California's water supply chain.

[12] "DAC Mapping Tool," Department of Water Resources.
"Cal EnviroScreen 4.0," California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

To adapt to these changes, the Department of Water Resources is currently pursuing the proposed Delta Conveyance Project and collaborating with agencies on other water storage projects, among other management plans and future projects. These plans are one part of the state's strategy to manage future water supply reliability.

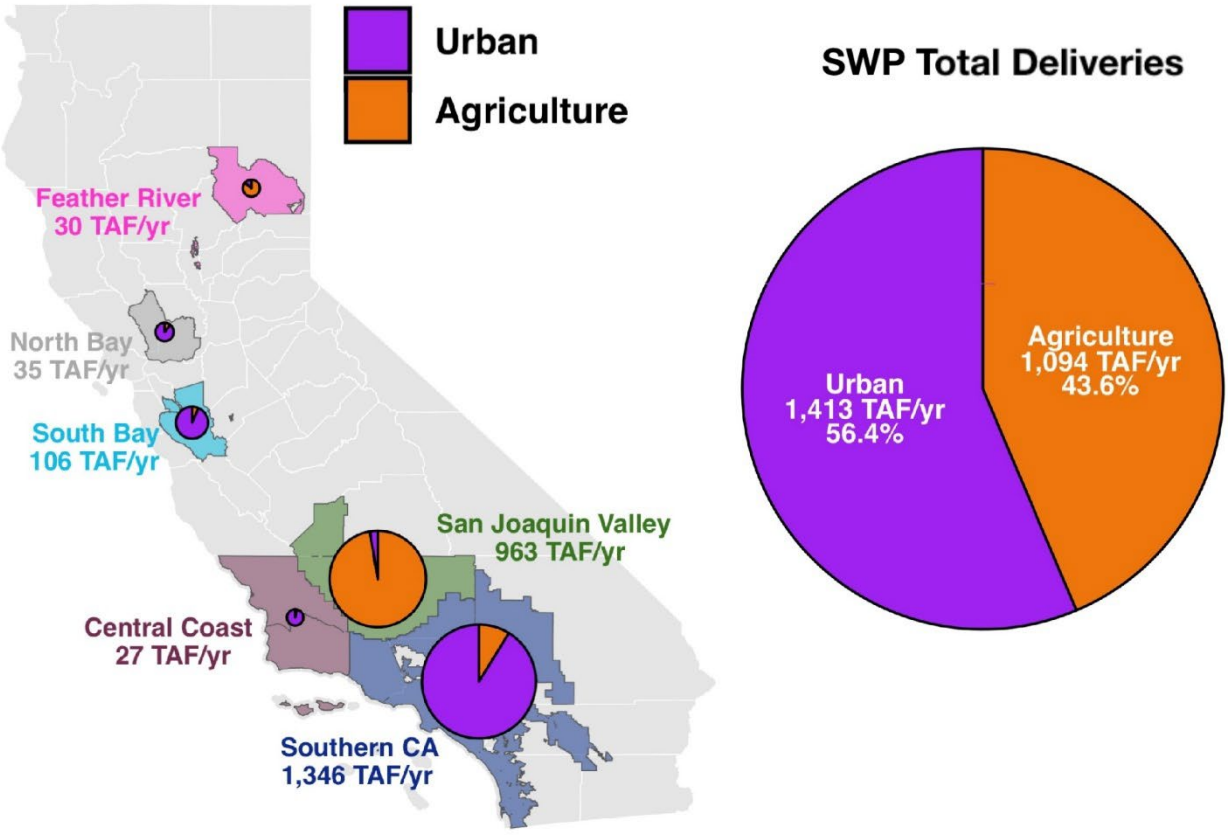
# II. Water Use in the State Water Project Service Area

Figure 1 shows the six regions served by the State Water Project and how deliveries are used within the State Water Project service area. The text next to each region shows the average State Water Project deliveries over 18 years. The pie charts in Figure 1 illustrate the annual average breakdown of water use for each region and for the State Water Project service area as a whole. These figures are based on the Department of Water Resources' Water Balance Data. This dataset is based on simplified water budgets that compute applied, net, and depletion water balances for a water year, based on analyses of developed and dedicated water supplies, water uses by sector, water reuses, operational characteristics for an area, and inflows and outflows. These estimates are based on data from 2002 to 2019.[13]

On average, the State Water Project delivers over 2.5 million acre-feet of water annually. Around 1.4 million acre-feet of water, or 56.4% of total State Water Project deliveries, supply urban areas, including residential, commercial, and industrial customers and other urban water uses such as parks, landscaping, and urban fire suppression. Deliveries to the agricultural sector constitute around 1.1 million acre-feet per year, or around 43.6% of total State Water Project deliveries.

[13] Note that these estimates exclude data from 2017. DWR did not produce data for this year.

**Figure 1: Water Use in the State Water Project Service Area**




Sources: Department of Water Resources, "Water Plan Balance Data."
Note: Units in thousands of acre-feet per year. Water use averaged over 2002-2019 (excluding 2017, for which data was not available).

Southern California receives about 1.35 million acre-feet of State Water Project water per year on average, or around 54% of all water deliveries. Around 90% of all State Water Project water use in Southern California is in the urban sector.[14] Within Southern California, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD) is the single largest user of State Water Project water. Currently about 24% of total water needs come from State Water Project deliveries, according to MWD's Integrated Resource Plan.[15] The MWD serves a large area that includes parts of six counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Ventura. The district provides water to twenty-six member agencies, which in turn supply water to a total of approximately nineteen million people.

[14] Department of Water Resources, "Water Balance Data."
[15] "The Integrated Water Resource Plan," The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

The State Water Project delivers on average 963 thousand acre-feet per year to the San Joaquin Valley, around 90% of which is delivered to Kern County. Unlike Southern California, State Water Project water is primarily used for agricultural purposes in the San Joaquin Valley.

The South Bay counties of Santa Clara and Alameda receive around 106 thousand acre-feet of State Water Project water per year. Water in the South Bay is predominantly used in the urban sector. The North Bay aqueduct delivers on average thirty-five thousand acre-feet per year, primarily to urban customers in Napa and Solano Counties in the North Bay. The Central Coast aqueduct supplies on average twenty-seven thousand acre-feet per year of water to San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara counties, again mostly to the urban sector. Finally, in the Feather River Basin, thirty-six thousand acre-feet per year of water is used for both agriculture and urban sectors.

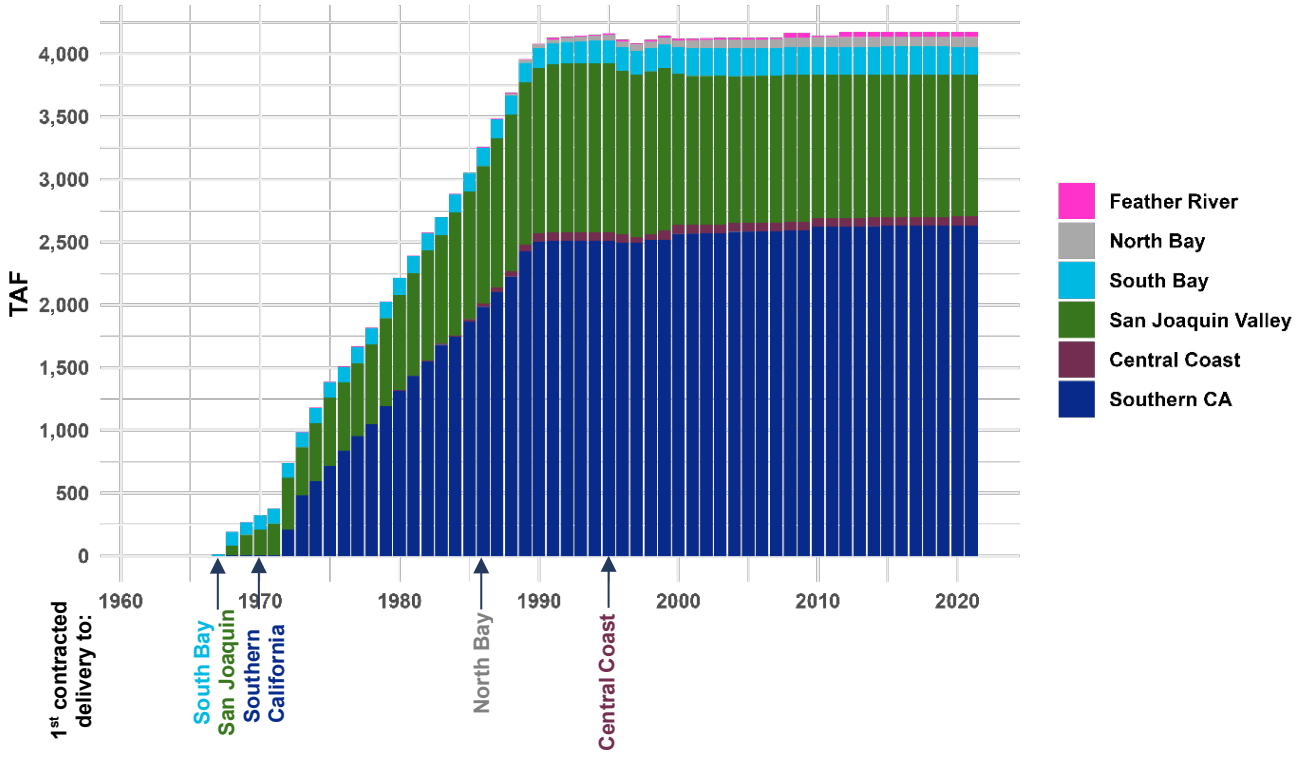
State Water Project deliveries are allocated among contractors in three ways: Table A deliveries, carryover storage, and Article 21 deliveries. Table A water serves as the cornerstone of the State Water Project's allocations, providing long-term stability for both urban and agricultural customers through providing contractors with a share of the available water each year. Carryover storage offers contractors the flexibility to store Table A allocations for future use, as part of a risk mitigation policy to protect against future dry periods. Article 21 water is available occasionally, providing short-term opportunities to access additional supplies when conditions permit.

Figure 2 shows the history of maximum contractual Table A allocations by service area. Currently, almost 4.2 million acre-feet of water is contracted as Table A. Southern California accounts for 63% of the contracted maximum Table A volume, with Metropolitan Water District alone contracting 45%. Contractors in the San Joaquin Valley hold 27% of the maximum Table A volume. Contractors in the South Bay hold 5% of total allocations, whilst contractors in the Feather River Basin, North Bay, and Central Coast each hold 1 to 2%.

Figure 2 shows how the volumes of water contracted under Table A increased over time as new project facilities came online. The first contracted deliveries of project water to the South Bay and San Joaquin Valley began in 1968.[16] In 1971, the Edmonston Pumping Plant began operating, delivering the first water to Southern California. In 1987, the North Bay Aqueduct was completed, allowing the State Water Project to deliver the first contracted water to the North Bay.[17] The first deliveries to the Central Coast began in 1996, with the Central Coast Aqueduct completed and dedicated shortly after in 1997. The East Branch Extension (EBX) of the State Water Project, completed in two phases between 2003 and 2017, supplies project water to eastern San Bernardino County in Southern California[18].

[16] Between 1962-1968, the State Water Project supplied non-project water to contractors in the South Bay, as shown in Figure 3.
[17] Between 1968-1987, the State Water Project supplied non-project water to contractors in Napa Valley through an interim facility.
[18] "Projects and Facilities," San Gorgonio Pass Water Agency.

**Figure 2: History of State Water Project Maximum Contractual Table A Allocations by Service Area (1962-2021)**

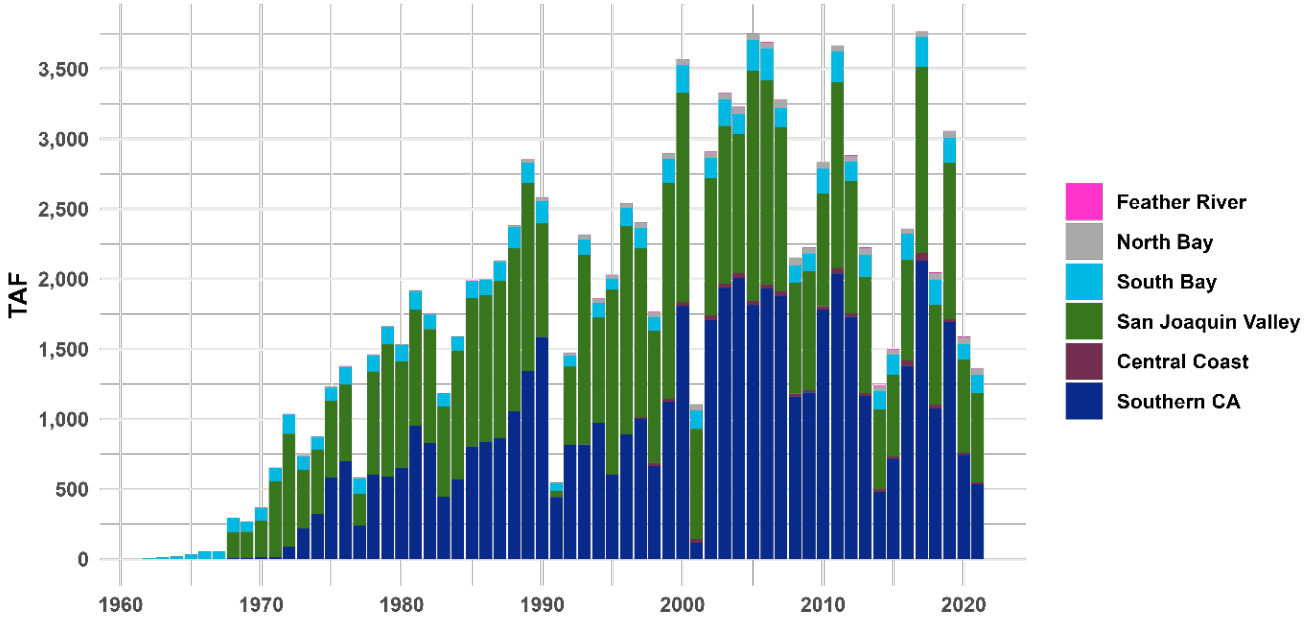



Source: California Department of Water Resources, "Bulletin 132-22, Table B-4."

Table A allocations provide the basis for extended planning, however actual deliveries vary considerably based on year-to-year water availability and operational considerations. Figure 3 shows the full history of actual deliveries to each region in the State Water Project service area. These data include both Table A allocations, as well as carryover water and Article 21 water. Over the past 20 years, State Water Project contractors have received on average 63% of their Table A allocation.[19] Figure 3 highlights the variable nature of water supply; California's climate is characterized by patterns of alternating dry and wet periods, often resulting in challenges for water resource management.

[19] California Department of Water Resources, "Bulletin 132-22, Appendix Tables B-4 and B-5B."

**Figure 3: History of State Water Project Deliveries by Service Area (1962-2021)**




Source: California Department of Water Resources, "Bulletin 132-22, Table B-5B."

# III. The Urban Economy of the State Water Project

The State Water Project contractors supply water to urban customers in all six State Water Project service regions. These regions are home to over two-thirds of California's population, including six of the state's ten largest cities.[20] Urban water customers include residential, commercial, and industrial customers, as well as municipal uses of water such as public parks. A reliable water supply is essential for these customers; it plays a critical role in public health and sanitation, attracting and retaining the residential and business customers that drive economic growth, and contributing to the overall quality of life.

Within this service area, the State Water Project provides 20% of all water for urban consumption, making it a critical part of the area's water supply portfolio. Table 1 below presents summary statistics describing the size of the economy in each of the six service regions. In total, the State Water Project service area contains twenty-seven million residents and serves an area with a GDP of about $2.3 trillion and a median household income of $85,460. This median income is about 23% higher than the average for the United States.[21] The

[20] The six cities supplied by the State Water Project are Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, Long Beach, Bakersfield, and Anaheim. Of the remaining four largest cities, three are supplied by other large water conveyance projects: San Francisco is supplied by San Francisco Public Utility Commission's Hetch Hetchy Aqueduct, Fresno by the Central Valley Project's Friant Division, and Oakland by East Bay Municipal Utility District's Mokelumne Aqueduct. Sacramento draws water directly from the Sacramento River.

21 Based on a 2021 American Community Survey estimate of national median household income of $69,717 in 2021 dollars. Gloria Guzman, "Household Income 2021, American Community Survey Briefs," US Census Bureau, October 2022.

State Water Project service area also contains 800,000 businesses that employ more than seven million workers.[22] These urban customers include many underrepresented communities who depend on the State Water Project for a low-cost and reliable water supply. The economic and demographic characteristics of these communities are further discussed in Section V.

Customers in Southern California account for the majority of State Water Project deliveries to urban customers, on average around 1.4 million acre-feet of water per year, or 86% of all urban State Water Project deliveries. Southern California also relies the most heavily on State Water Project water for its urban water supply, with State Water Project deliveries accounting for 28% of its total urban water consumption. Other major sources of urban water supply in Southern California include the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Colorado Aqueduct, and local surface and groundwater supplies. In terms of salinity, the quality of State Water Project deliveries is significantly better than Colorado Aqueduct deliveries or local groundwater supplies, which in some cases must be treated or blended before use.[23] The State Water Project's Southern California service area has a population of over 22.1 million with a GDP of $1.6 trillion. The Southern California service area includes over 600,000 businesses employing over seven million individuals. The assessed value of property in the State Water Project Service Area is estimated to exceed $3.3 trillion.

The second largest recipient of State Water Project urban water is the South Bay region, including Santa Clara and parts of Alameda County, which receives 7% of total State Water Project urban water deliveries. The State Water Project accounts for 15% of all urban water use in the South Bay. The region's other major water sources include local surface- and groundwater supplies, the Central Valley Project, and the Hetch Hetchy aqueduct. The South Bay service area has a population of over 2.6 million. This region is home to the Silicon Valley tech industry and has a median household income over 50% higher than the State average.

In addition to the urban economies in Southern California and the South Bay, the State Water Project also delivered over eighty-six thousand acre-feet per year to urban customers in the other State Water Project service areas: the Feather River, North Bay, San Joaquin Valley, and Central Coast. These areas have a combined population of over 2.6 million and a combined GDP of over $160 billion.

[22] Note that these estimates include all individuals in the State Water Project service area, not only those who receive residential water from the State Water Project.

[23] The high salinity and contamination in groundwater supplies and Colorado Aqueduct deliveries in Southern California causes hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of damages each year, a disadvantage that is not shared by State Water Project Deliveries. See the results of the Bureau of Reclamation's Salinity Economic Impact Model.

**Table 1: Urban Water Use in the State Water Project Service Area**

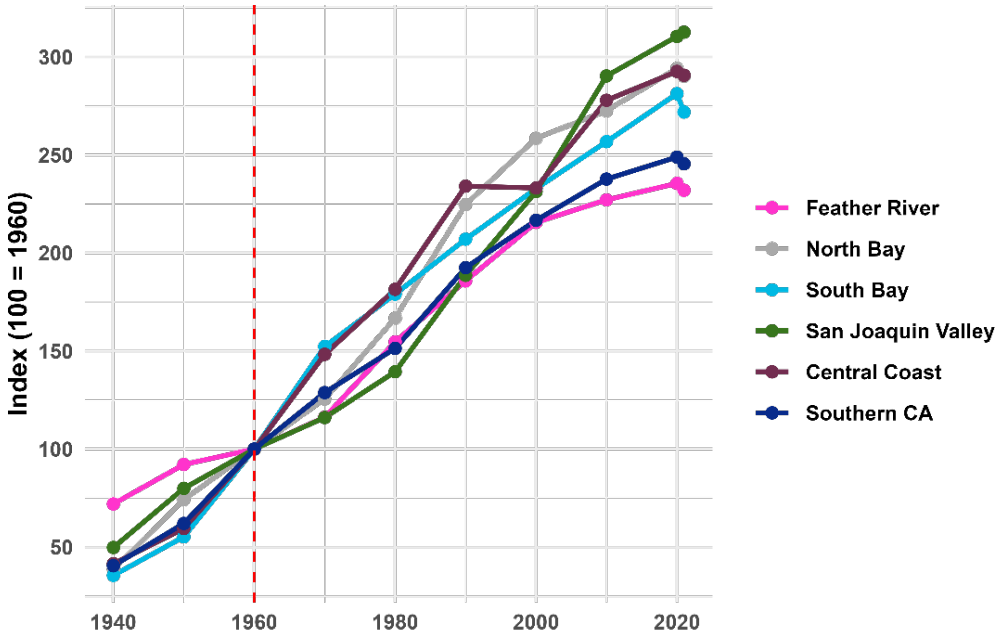
| SWP Water Region | SWP Deliveries (TAF / yr) | SWP Deliveries as % of Total Urban Water Supply | Population in SWP Service Area | Median HH Income ($ 2021) | GDP Total ($ Bns 2021) | No. Businesses in SWP Service Area | Employment in SWP Service Area | Assessed Property Value in SWP Service Area ($ Bns 2021) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
| Feather River | 3.7 | 3% | 318,208 | $63,450 | $3.4 | 8,110 | 18,751 | $30.7 |
| North Bay | 31.4 | 7% | 584,557 | $90,862 | $46.3 | 41,406 | 192,858 | $93.4 |
| South Bay | 99.1 | 15% | 2,555,414 | $132,548 | $460.8 | 90,219 | 975,767 | $602.7 |
| San Joaquin Valley | 24.7 | 2% | 1,043,142 | $59,686 | $59.5 | 66,071 | 259,060 | $104.9 |
| Central Coast | 26.3 | 19% | 656,421 | $84,717 | $52.1 | 20,846 | 212,092 | $84.6 |
| Southern CA | 1,222.8 | 28% | 22,051,662 | $81,419 | $1,630.1 | 596,652 | 7,078,430 | $3,345.5 |
| **Total** | **1,408.1** | **20%** | **27,209,404** | **$85,460** | **$2,252.2** | **823,304** | **8,736,958** | **$4,261.7** |

Sources and Notes:
[2], [3]: California Department of Water Resources, "Water Balance Data." Annual averages based on data from 2002 to 2019 (missing 2017). Calculated from DAU level data aggregated to the service areas of State Water Project contractors.
[4]: "Bulletin 132-19 Table 1-6 Estimated Population, California Department of Water Resources.
[5]: "2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates, Census Tract-level median household income data." US Census Bureau.
Weighted average calculated across census tracts by population and State Water Project service area coverage.
[6]: "Regional GDP data (2021)," Bureau of Economic Analysis.
County-level GDP data aggregated to State Water Project service regions based on State Water Project contractor service area coverage.
[7]: "County Business Pattern," US Census Bureau.
County-level data on business establishment aggregated based on State Water Project contractor service area coverage.
[8]: "2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates," US Census Bureau.
Census Tract-level data on total employment data aggregated based on the population within the service areas of State Water Project contractors.
[9]: Bulletin 132-19, Table 1-6 Assessed Valuation, measured in 2021 dollars.

Figure 4 shows the changes in population in each State Water Project service region since 1940, while Figure 5 shows changes in median real household income since 1960. Data for both figures were sourced from the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey. Both population and median household income have grown in all regions over time. Since 1960, the population more than doubled in Southern California, nearly tripled in the Central Coast, South Bay, and North Bay, and more than tripled in the San Joaquin Valley. Household income increased by 25% in rural Feather River and San Joaquin Valley regions. The North Bay

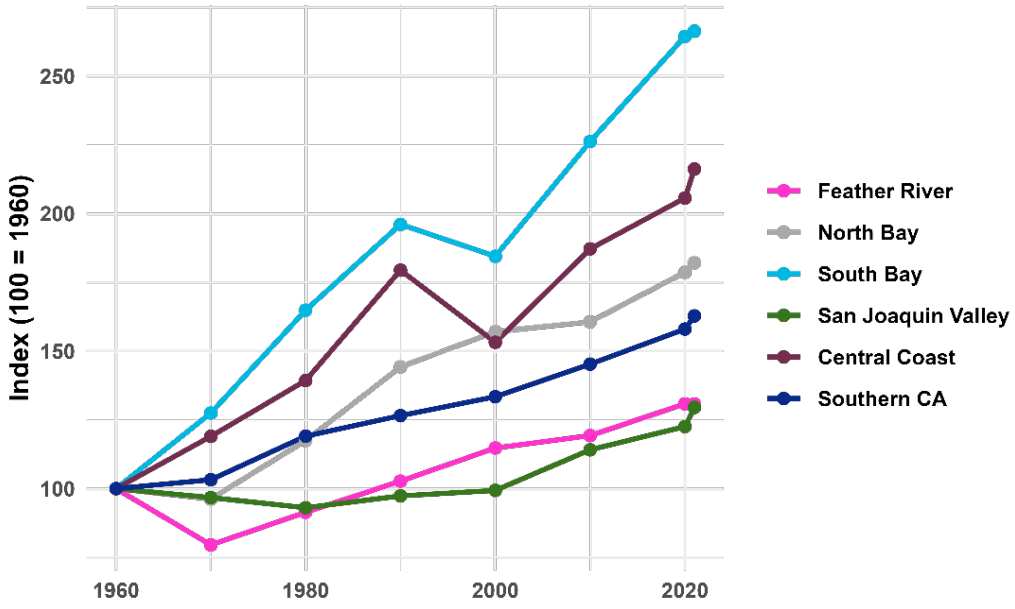
and Southern California regions saw increases exceeding 50% and the Central Coast more than doubled its household income. The South Bay saw the largest growth in median household income at over 150%.

**Figure 4: Population Growth in the State Water Project Service Area (1940 – 2021)**




Sources: Decennial Census (1940 to 2020), US Census Bureau; American Community Survey (2021), US Census Bureau.
Notes: 1960 Population = 100. County-level population data aggregated to State Water Project service regions.

**Figure 5: Median Household Income Growth in the State Water Project Service Area (1960 – 2021)**



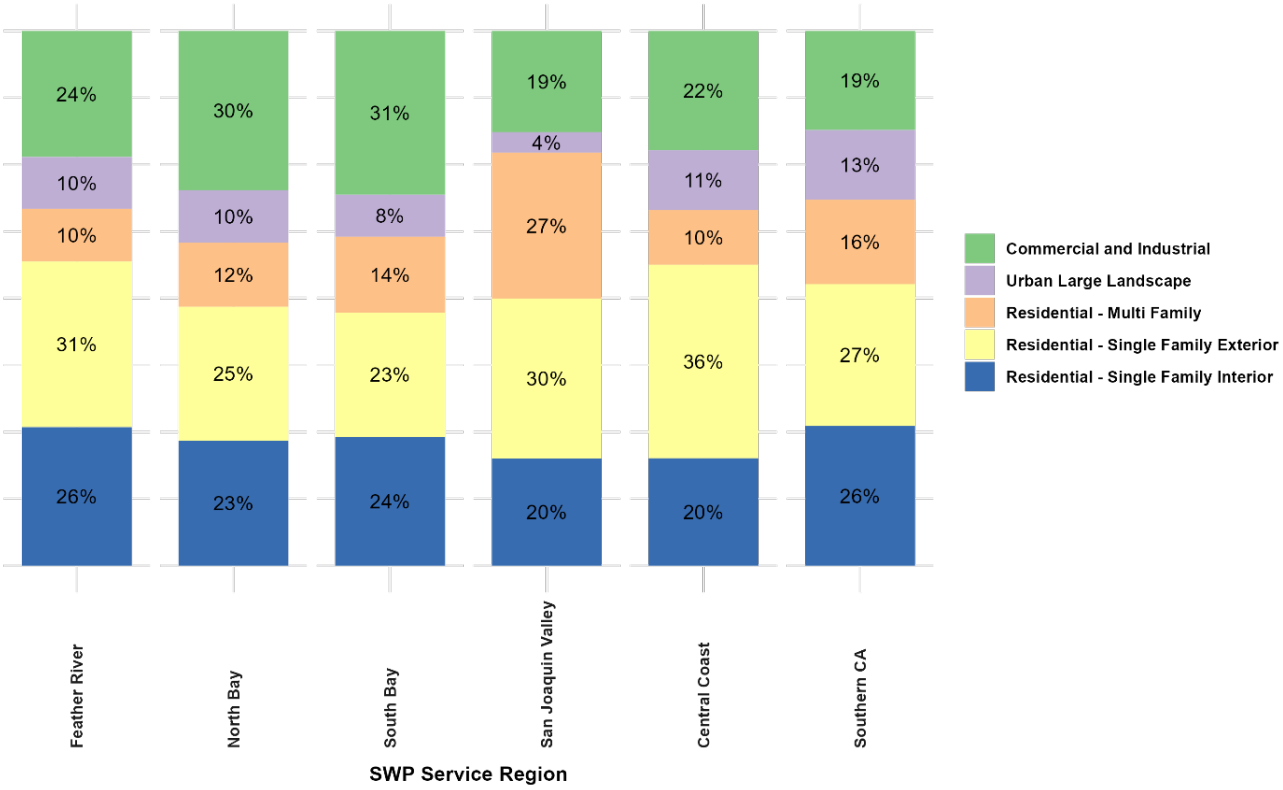

Sources: Decennial Census (1960 to 2020), US Census Bureau; American Community Survey (2021), US Census Bureau.
Notes: 1960 Median Household Income = 100. County level median household income data weighted and aggregated by population served by State Water Project.

Figure 6 shows the percentage breakdown by sector of urban water use within each service area. These sectors include commercial and industrial, urban large landscapes (e.g., parks, golf courses and urban green spaces), multi-family domestic water use, single family exterior (e.g., gardens and yards), and single-family interior.

Most of Southern California's urban water use is in the residential sector, accounting for 69% of the 4.2 million acre-feet used per year. Within the residential sector, 77% of water is consumed by single family units, with a similar split across interior domestic water consumptions and exterior landscape use. Multi-family water consumption only accounts for less than a quarter of all residential water use. Southern California uses the lowest percentage of water in commercial and industrial sectors, but the highest percentage of water in managing large urban landscapes.

Across all service areas, the single-family exterior water use remains the highest at 1.77 million acre-feet per year, 27% of the total urban water consumption. The second highest water use is in the single-family interior sector at 1.6 million acre-feet per year, 25% of the total urban water consumption. Overall, single-family water consumption accounts for more than half of all urban water use across all service areas. Commercial and industrial water use comes third at 1.35 million acre-feet per year, 20% of the total urban water consumption.

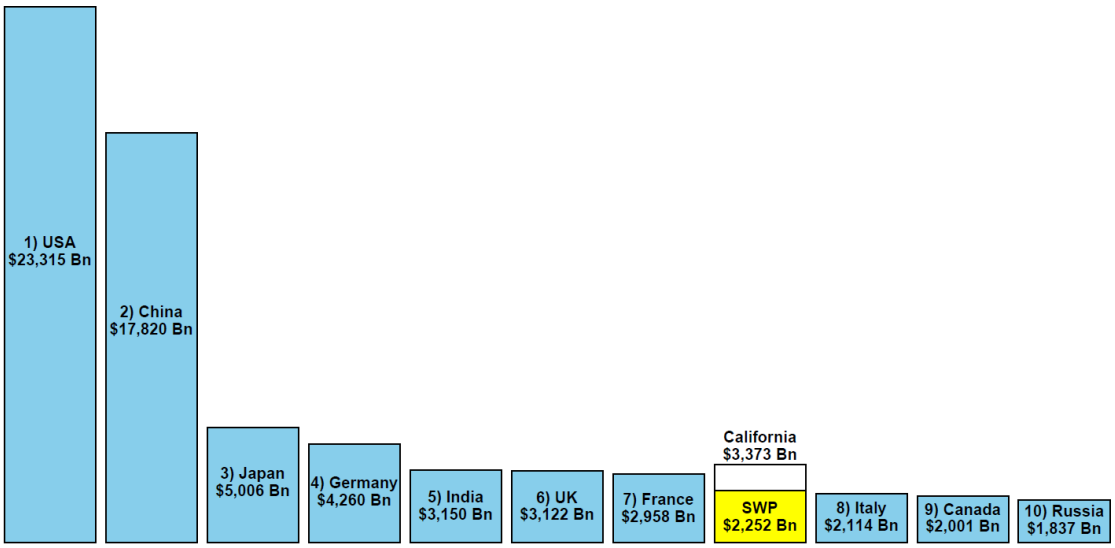
**Figure 6: Breakdown of Urban Water Use by Sector**




Source: Department of Water Resources, "Water Balance Data."
Note: Water use averaged over 2002 to 2019, except 2017 where data is unavailable.

Figure 7 compares the economy served by the State Water Project with the major world economies, as measured by their GDPs. The State Water Project serves a region equivalent to almost 10% of U.S. GDP and two-thirds of California's GDP, at $2.2 trillion. The State Water Project service area's economy is between the size of those of France and Italy, the 7$^{th}$ and 8$^{th}$ largest economies in the world.

**Figure 7: If the State Water Project Service Area Were a Country, it Would Be the World's 8th Largest Economy**




Source: "GDPRanking," The World Bank Group.
Notes: GDP measured in billions of 2021 United States Dollars. GDP of economy served by State Water Project calculated by aggregating GDP of counties served by State Water Project, weighted by the proportion of population served by State Water Project.

Table 2 compares the State Water Project with other major domestic water conveyance projects in the USA, as well as the economies they serve. The State Water Project is the largest domestic water transfer infrastructure in the country, in considering distance of water transferred, size of economy served, population served, and size of associated water infrastructures. Although the Central Valley Project and the All-American Canal both convey larger volumes of water than the State Water Project, these projects primarily supply the agricultural sector, and thus support a much smaller economy.

Other projects serve areas that overlap with the State Water Project. The Colorado River Aqueduct, which diverts water from the Colorado River to Coastal Southern California, delivers 1.2 million acre-feet annually to Los Angeles, San Bernadino, Orange, and San Diego Counties. The Los Angeles Aqueducts, serving the City of Los Angeles, transfers around 425 thousand acre-feet of water per year from the Owens River to San Fernando and Los Angeles. The Central Valley Project serves the San Joaquin Valley.

**Table 2: Comparison of the State Water Project to Other Water Conveyance Projects in the USA**

| | Project Name | Economy Served (Billions of 2021 US$) | Water Source(s) | Destination(s) | Purposes of Water Transfer | First Operations | Total Water Transfer Distance (Miles) | Total Water Transfer Volume (TAF/Year) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | California State Water Project | $2,252 | Lake Oroville | Southern California, SF Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1962 | 701 | 2,700 |
| [2] | Colorado River Aqueduct | $1,501 | Colorado River | Southern California | Domestic Supply | 1939 | 242 | 1,216 |
| [3] | New York City Water Supply System | $1,068 | Catskill / Delaware Watersheds | New York City | Domestic Supply | 1842 (Expanded in 1890, 1916, and 1953) | 251 | 2,240 |
| [4] | Los Angeles Aqueducts | $836 | Owens River | Los Angeles | Domestic Supply | 1913 (Second Aqueduct 1970) | 370 | 425 |
| [5] | Central Valley Project | $663 | Trinity, San Joaquin, Sacramento River Basins | San Joaquin Valley and SF Bay Area | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1933 | 373 | 7,003 |
| [6] | Central Arizona Project | $366 | Colorado River | Central and Southern Arizona | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1992 | 336 | 1,500 |
| [7] | All-American Canal | $10 | Colorado River | Imperial Valley | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1942 | 81 | 18,934 |

Notes: Estimates of the size of the economy served by each project are calculated based on the service area of each project using BEA county-level GDP data. All other information was referenced from the sources below.

Sources: Shumilova, Oleksandra, et al., "Global Water Transfer Megaprojects: A Potential Solution for the Water-Food-Energy Nexus?," *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, Vol. 6 (2018), https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2018.00150; "Regional GDP data (2021),"Bureau of Economic Analysis; Rennenkampf, Lenore, "National Register of Historic Places nomination, Old Croton Aqueduct," *U.S. National Archives*; "A History of the NYC Water Supply System," Duke Geological Laboratory; "Out of the Archives: 75 Years of Delaware System Water," NYC Water.

Table 3 below compares the State Water Project with other major domestic water conveyance projects in the world. Many countries have adopted similar large-scale water transfer projects to mediate the imbalance of water distributions.[24] Like the State Water Project, most of these projects serve multiple purposes, including energy generation, agricultural, residential, and commercial water supply. Of all the projects, the State Water Project serves the second largest economy, and is among the top three projects in terms of distance water is conveyed. The largest projects in this table from China, Israel and Mexico are briefly described below:

China operates the highest volume and longest water conveyance system in the world.[25] China's water shortage problem is prominently a water distribution problem, exacerbated by a large population. To address these issues, the South-to-North Water Diversion Project was approved, and construction commenced in the

[24] Rodell, M. et al, "Emerging trends in global freshwater availability," *Nature* 557, doi: 10.1038/s41586-018-0123-1.
[25] "South-to-North Water Diversion Project," Water Technology.

early 2000s.[26] The eastern route serves three provinces, benefiting more than 83 million residents with an annual delivery of more than 7 million acre-feet of water.[27] The central route delivers nearly 12 million acre-feet of water to Beijing, Tianjin, Hebei, and Henan. The current two operating routes now transfer almost 20 million acre-feet of water over 1,600 miles, supporting a residential, industrial, and agricultural economy of nearly five trillion dollars, and a population of over one billion. Upon completion, all three routes are estimated to deliver a total of 35 million acre-feet.

Israel's National Water Carrier transports desalinated sea water from the north, which makes up about half of the country's freshwater supply, to replenish Lake Kinneret and service domestic water supply across the country.[28] Managed by the state-owned national water company Mekorot, the project delivers more than 500 thousand acre-feet of residential, commercial, and agricultural water across the country, as well as Jordan, the Palestinian Authority and Gaza Strip.[29] Israel now has a 20% water surplus, and exports some excess water to neighbors like Jordan, even during the drought years.

The Cutzamala System in Mexico was constructed to divert water from the Cutzamala and Lerma-Balsas River systems to the north of Mexico City and the State of Mexico. The water traverses nearly 150 miles and is pumped to a height of more than 1,300 meters using 102 pumping stations.[30] Despite the high energy cost of operation, the system delivers 388 thousand acre-feet of water for urban, industrial, and agricultural uses that support an economy of $338 billion. Despite this conveyance system, Mexico City still struggles with water supply reliability; many neighborhoods receive have intermitted water supplies.

[26] "South-to-North Water Diversion Project, China," University of Chicago.
[27] "南水北调东线工程通水十年：直接受益人口超 8300 万 综合成效显著," Tibet.cn.
[28] "Reverse water carrier launched to refill Kinneret," Globes.
[29] "Israel Has Become a Water Powerhouse," The Jerusalem Post.
[30] "Summary: Cutzamala System," Auburn Sciences and Mathematics.
"The Cutzamala System," Water for Urban Areas, Foods and Nutrition Library.

**Table 3: Comparison of State Water Project to Other International Water Conveyance Projects**

| | Project Name | Country | Economy Served (Billions of 2021 US$) | Water Source(s) | Destination(s) | Purposes of Water Transfer | First Operations | Total Water Transfer Distance (Miles) | Total Water Transfer Volume (TAF/Year) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | California State Water Project | USA | $2,252 | Lake Oroville | Southern California, SF Bay Area, San Joaquin Valley | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1962 | 701 | 2,700 |
| [2] | South-to-North Water Diversion Project (Eastern) | China | $3,953 | Yangtze River | Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu Province | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 2013 | 718 | 11,999 |
| [3] | South-to-North Water Diversion Project (Central) | China | $1,063 | Yangtze River | Henan, Hebei, Beijing Province | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 2014 | 890 | 7,296 |
| [4] | Jiang Shui Bei Diao Project | China | $440 | Yangtze River | Northern Jiangsu Province | Domestic Supply | 1980 | 249 | 2,675 |
| [5] | National Water Carrier of Israel | Israel | $391 | Galilee Sea | Most of Israel | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1964 | 81 | 503 |
| [6] | Cutzamala System | Mexico | $338 | Cutzamala River | Greater Mexico City | Domestic Supply | 1993 | 138 | 388 |
| [7] | Tagus-Segura Transfer | Spain | $59 | Upper Tagus River | Murcia Region | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1978 | 178 | 247 |
| [8] | Indira Gandhi Canal | India | $48 | Harike Wetland | Northwest Rajasthan | Domestic Supply; Irrigation | 1983 | 244 | 8,600 |
| [9] | Goldfields Water Supply Scheme | Australia | $5 | Helena River | Coolgardie and Kalgoorlie | Domestic Supply; Irrigation; Mining | 1903 | 329 | 26,632 |
| [10] | Yin Da Ru Qin Project | China | $5 | Datong River | Lanzhou New District | Domestic Supply | 1995 | 549 | 3,591 |

Sources: Shumilova, Oleksandra, et al., "Global Water Transfer Megaprojects: A Potential Solution for the Water-Food-Energy Nexus?," *Frontiers in Environmental Science*, Vol. 6 (2018), https://doi.org/10.3389/fenvs.2018.00150;
[2]: Yang, Zitong, et al., "Benefit Evaluation of East Route Project of South to North Water Transfer Based on Trapezoid Cloud Model," *Agricultural Water Management*(2021).
[3]: 人民网, 央广网, 网易新闻, China Briefing.
[4]: Jiangsu Province Water Board, Frontiers in Environmental Science, Baijiahao.
[5]: The Jerusalem Post, The World Bank.
[6]: Frontiers in Environmental Science, Statista.
[7]: El Regadío, One World - Nations Online, City Population, Expansíon.
[8]: PRS Legislative Research.
[9]: Remplan, Water Technology.
[10]: 甘肃经济信息网, 搜狐新闻, 安徽农业科学.

# IV. The Agricultural Economy of the State Water Project

The State Water Project water is used in the agricultural sector primarily in the southern San Joaquin Valley, but State Water Project water is also used in agriculture in most other regions supplied by the project. Kern, Kings, San Diego, and Ventura receive the vast majority of all agricultural State Water Project deliveries, at over 93%, based on Department of Water Resources Water Balance Data. Table 4 below

provides an overview of agricultural water use in the four top State Water Project delivery counties. Kern is by far the largest recipient of agricultural water deliveries, receiving 75% of all deliveries. These State Water Project agricultural deliveries are a component of all agricultural water use in these four counties, as they make up between 6 and 29% of total agricultural water use per county. State Water Project agricultural deliveries comprise nearly one quarter of all agricultural water used in Kern County.

In total, the State Water Project service area employs around 160,000 farm workers, according to 2021 data from the Employment Development Department (EDD) Current Employment Statistics (CES) dataset.[31] Farm employment in the top four counties totals over 113,000. Kern County alone makes up about 43% of total farm employment within the State Water Project Service Area.

The total value of agricultural production in regions served by the State Water Project exceeds $19 billion, with over $8 billion worth of production in Kern County alone. Table 4 below also lists the top value agricultural products in each of the four counties and for the entire State Water Project service area. The largest crops in Kern County include table grapes, oranges, tangerines/tangelos, pistachios, and almonds. In Kings County there is significant dairy and cattle production, and cotton is grown in the Tulare Lakebed. In coastal areas such as San Diego and Ventura Counties, nursery crops, raspberries and avocados predominate.

**Table 4: Agricultural Water Use in the State Water Project Service Area**

| County | Average SWP Agricultural Deliveries (TAF / yr) | % of Total SWP Agricultural Deliveries | % of SWP Water Use in Agriculture | Farm Employment | Value of Agricultural Production ($ Bns 2021) | 5 Highest Value Agricultural Products |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] |
| Kern County, CA | 803 | 74.9% | 23.9% | 69,000 | $8.22 | Grapes, Citrus, Pistachios, Almonds, Milk |
| Kings County, CA | 99 | 9.2% | 6.4% | 8,095 | $2.32 | Milk, Pistachios, Almonds, Cotton, Cattle |
| San Diego County, CA | 64 | 6.0% | 29.2% | 8,945 | $1.67 | Nursery, Flowers, Avocados, Vegetables, Citrus |
| Ventura County, CA | 38 | 3.6% | 11.6% | 26,677 | $2.04 | Berries, Citrus, Nursery, Avocados, Vegetables |
| Other | 68 | 6.3% | 0.5% | 47,261 | $4.80 | Grapes, Berries, Nursery, Milk, Lettuce |
| **Full SWP Service Area** | **1,072** | **100%** | **5.24%** | **159,978** | **$19.06** | **Grapes, Nursery, Berries, Milk, Almonds** |

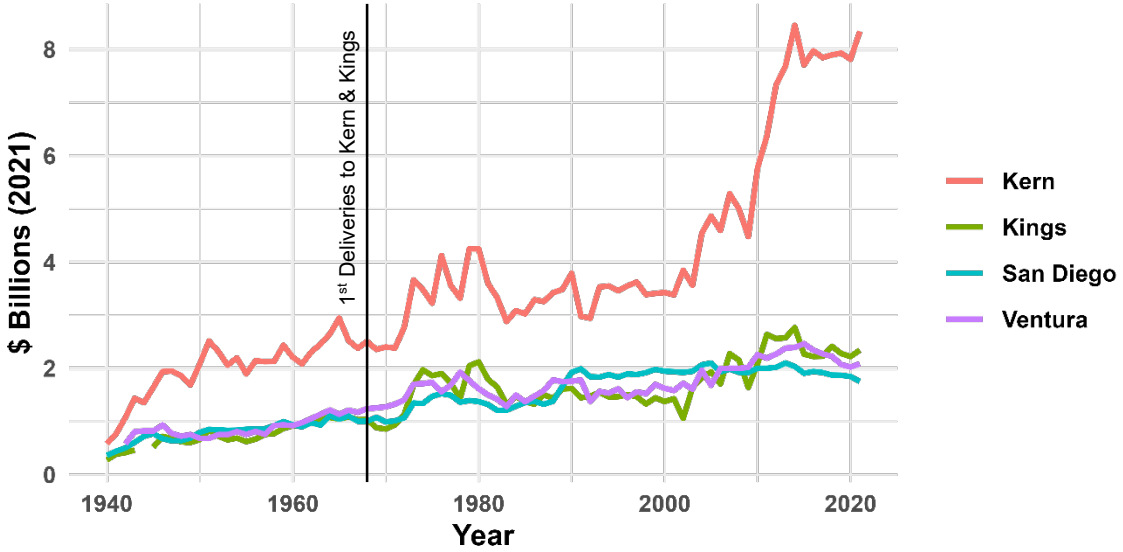
Notes:
[1]: 4 counties with largest average volume of agricultural water deliveries from the State Water Project.
[2]: Department of Water Resources, "Water Balance Data." Annual averages based on data from 2002 to 2019 (missing 2017). Calculated from DAU level data aggregated to the service areas of State Water Project contractors.
[3]: State Water Project agricultural water deliveries in county as a share of total State Water Project agricultural water deliveries. Calculated based on [2]
[4]: State Water Project agricultural deliveries in county calculated as a share of total agricultural water use in the county. Calculated based on Department of Water Resources Water Balance Data.
[5]: 2021 Employment Estimates by Sector, Employment Development Department, aggregated monthly data (maximum)

[31] Note the CES data may undercount farm labor because the data does not include the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household employees. The data may also undercount farm contract laborers.
"Current Employment Statistics (CES)," State of California Employment Development Department.

[6], [7]: 2021 County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop Reports, measured in Billions of 2021 USD.

Figure 8 captures the growth in agricultural production value over time for Kern, Kings, San Diego, and Ventura counties. All four counties have steadily grown in agricultural value since the first State Water Project deliveries in 1968. The value of agricultural production has about doubled since then, in the case of Kings, San Diego, and Ventura counties, and has more than tripled in Kern County. Kern County experienced a significant uptick in production value over the past couple of decades, due in large part to almonds and pistachios.

**Figure 8: Agricultural Production in Counties with Significant State Water Project Water Use in Agriculture**




Source: County Agricultural Commissioners' Annual Crop Reports.
Notes: Top 4 Counties based on volumes of State Water Project Agricultural Delivery based on Department of Water Resources Water Balance Data. Total value of agricultural production measured in billions of 2021 USD. The first deliveries to Kern & Kings counties began in 1968. First deliveries to San Diego via Metropolitan Water District began in 1971. Some communities in Ventura began receiving State Water Project water from Metropolitan in 1971, however Ventura County itself did not become a State Water Project contractor until 1990.

In Kern and Kings counties in particular, agriculture plays a dominant role in the local economy and labor market. Farm employment makes up almost 20% of all employment in these counties, and many other jobs are in adjacent sectors supporting the agricultural economy.

# V. Underrepresented Communities Served by the State Water Project

Low-income and environmentally impacted communities make up a sizable number of the residents in the State Water Project service area. California's Human Right to Water Law (Assembly Bill 685) requires that

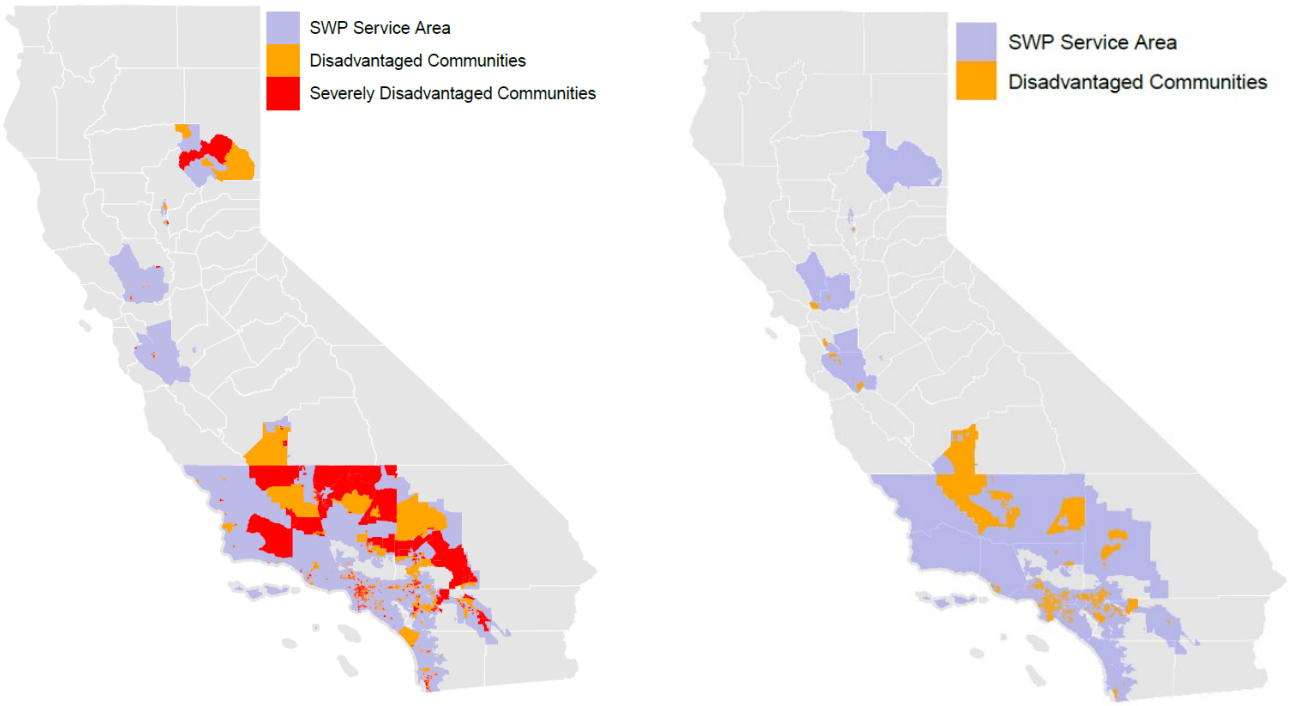
every resident have access to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Furthermore, many state-run bonds and grants have requirements that target funds at projects that benefit communities that are identified as “disadvantaged.”

Defining "disadvantaged communities" (DACs) in state programs began in the early 2000s, when the term was used to allocate drinking water bonds to communities with a median household income (MHI) below 80% of the state average. However, DAC definitions that focus only on income are not able to capture other comprehensive social, environmental, and climate-related impacts that led to disparities in quality-of-life outcomes. Different state programs have adopted differing definitions of DAC over time to include some of these additional vulnerabilities. Most notably, the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) was assigned the responsibility of defining DACs for the purposes of grant programs they manage related to California’s cap and trade program, and they developed a metric called CalEnviroScreen. CalEnviroScreen uses environmental, health, and socioeconomic information to produce scores for every census tract in the state. Census tracts within the bottom 25% of scores using CalEnviroScreen are considered disadvantaged communities. A recent report sponsored by the Department of Water Resources recommended retiring the MHI definition of DAC from future legislation. The report also discusses how the use of the term “disadvantaged community” has been identified as stigmatizing during community outreach processes and encouraged the use of more inclusive terms such as “underrepresented community.”[32]

[32] Haalan, O., & Ortiz, P., “Disadvantaged communities nomenclature within the State of California: Findings and conclusions — A recommendation document,” *California Department of Water Resources*, 2022.

**Figure 9: DAC Communities in the State Water Project Service Area**

**MHI Definition** **CalEnviroScreen Definition**




Sources: Disadvantaged Communities Categorization, Department of Water Resources; Disadvantaged Communities Nomenclature Within the State of California: Findings and Conclusions, Department of Water Resources; CalEnviroScreen 4.0, OEHHA.
Notes: Based on Department of Water Resources' income-based disadvantaged communities definition (Left) and OEHHA's CalEnviroScreen score (right).
Disadvantaged communities have a median household income at or below 80 percent of the statewide MHI. Severely disadvantaged communities have a median household income at or below 60 percent of the statewide MHI. Calculated based on Census tract-level median income data from 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. Aggregated based on the service regions of Department of Water Resources contractors. Note that these service areas might not reflect recipients of municipal water supplies from the State Water Project. CalEnviroScreen identifies California communities most affected by pollution and where residents are more vulnerable due to socioeconomic factors. Disadvantaged communities are defined as the top 25% highest scoring census tracts based on a combined measure of environmental, health, and socioeconomic burdens. This map displays disadvantaged communities in census tracts that have more than half of their population served by the State Water Project.

Figure 9 maps census tracts that meet different definitions of 'disadvantaged community'. The map on the left panel shows census tracts within the State Water Project service area that are defined as disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged according to Department of Water Resources' definition based on median household income. Under this definition, DACs have a MHI at or below 80 percent of the statewide median household income. Severely disadvantaged communities have a MHI at or below 60% of the statewide median household income. Currently, these definitions correspond to a MHI between $47,000 and $63,000 for DACs and below $47,000 for SDACs, respectively. The map on the right panel shows the communities that are defined as DACs according to the CalEnviroScreen definition.

Comparing the distribution of DACs between the two definitions, the MHI definition classifies significantly more census tracts in the San Joaquin Valley as DACs, as average household incomes in this region are significantly lower than the state average. It also classifies significantly fewer households in the South Bay as DACs compared to the CalEnviroScreen definition, which highlights that although average household incomes are significantly higher in the South Bay, there are still many communities that face adverse health and environmental conditions.

Table 5 presents statistics for population and employment in DACs within the State Water Project service area under each definition of DAC. Under the MHI definition of DAC, there are almost 8.2 million individuals living in DAC communities in the State Water Project service area. Most of these individuals (87% or 7.1 million) live in the Southern California service area. Based on the MHI definition, 32% of individuals in the State Water Project service are considered part of DACs. In the rural San Joaquin and Feather River areas, 67% individuals are within the DACs. Overall, the CalEnviroScreen definition of DAC is less stringent than the Department of Water Resources definition. By construction, the CalEnviroScreen definition contains 25% of California's population. The measure also contains 25% of the population of the State Water Project service area, or around 6.5 million individuals, making the State Water Project service area representative of the entire state in terms of DAC populations.

**Table 5: DAC Populations in the State Water Project Service Area**

| SWP Service Area | Disadvantaged and Severely Disadvantaged Communties (Median Household Income Definition) | | | | Disadvantaged Communities under SB535 EnviroScreen | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population in DACs | % of Total Population in DACs | Full-Time Employment within DACs | Full-Time Agricultural Employment within DACs | Population in DACs | % of Total Population in DACs | Full-Time Employment within DACs | Full-Time Agricultural Employment within DACs |
| [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] |
| Feather River | 53,351 | 75% | 19,550 | 2,087 | 23,497 | 33% | 8,610 | 919 |
| North Bay | 83,473 | 14% | 31,560 | 1,273 | 48,547 | 8% | 18,355 | 741 |
| South Bay | 104,264 | 4% | 60,303 | 157 | 109,292 | 4% | 63,211 | 165 |
| San Joaquin Valley | 640,503 | 60% | 241,204 | 46,192 | 230,075 | 22% | 86,643 | 16,593 |
| Central Coast | 171,383 | 24% | 83,419 | 9,143 | 6,243 | 1% | 3,039 | 333 |
| Southern CA | 7,116,232 | 34% | 3,192,844 | 19,107 | 6,119,975 | 29% | 2,745,853 | 16,432 |
| **Full SWP Service Area** | **8,169,205** | **31%** | **3,628,881** | **77,958** | **6,537,628** | **25%** | **2,925,711** | **35,182** |

Sources and Notes:
[2]: Based on the Department of Water Resources' income-based disadvantaged communities definition.
Disadvantaged communities have a median household income at or below 80 percent of the statewide median household income (MHI).
Severely disadvantaged communities have a median household income at or below 60 percent of the statewide MHI.
Calculated based on Census tract-level median income data from 2021 American Community Survey 5-year Estimates. Aggregated based on the service regions of Department of Water Resources contractors. Note that these service areas might not reflect recipients of municipal water supplies from the State Water Project.
[3]: [2] / Total Population in service areas of State Water Project contractors.
[4], [5]: "2021 Current Employment Statistics (CES)," State of California Employment Development Department.

[6]: Based on CalEnviroScreen disadvantaged communities definition. CalEnviroScreen identifies California communities most affected by pollution and where residents are more vulnerable due to socioeconomic factors. Disadvantaged communities are defined as the top 25% highest scoring census tracts based on a combined measure of environmental, health, and socioeconomic burdens.
[7]: [6] / Total Population in service areas of State Water Project contractors.
[8], [9]: "2021 Current Employment Statistics (CES)," State of California Employment Development Department.

# VI. The Costs of State Water Project Deliveries and Alternative Supplies

Between 2012 and 2021, the growth in retail water rates paid by households in the United States increased by 43%, surpassing growth in household income.[33] Rate increases present economic challenges particularly for low-income and underrepresented households. Although it is only one of multiple factors that have driven price increases over the past decade, the costs of water supplies, and particularly of developing new supplies, have directly influenced changes in retail rates. This section analyzes the costs paid by contractors for State Water Project deliveries in the context of the costs of developing alternative water supplies.

Under the original water supply contracts, the costs that State Water Project contractors pay for water have two main components: a Conservation Charge, and a Transportation Charge. The Conservation Charge recovers both capital costs and operation, maintenance, power, and replacement (OMP&R) costs for facilities that store and convey water, including the Oroville Dam complex, Delta facilities, and the San Luis Reservoir. This is a fixed charge based on each contractor's Table A allocation, rather than the volumes of water delivered.[34]

The Transportation Charge covers the capital and OMP&R costs of the facilities that pump and convey water from the Delta to each individual contractor. Transportation costs have a fixed component that covers the costs of conveyance facilities, as well as a variable component that covers the power-related costs needed to convey water to each contractor. The fixed component of this charge varies depending on the cost of specific segments of aqueduct the contractor uses, and the variable component depends on the cost energy used to convey water conveyed in a particular year. Contractors also pay financing costs that fully repay the revenue bonds that finance the State Water Project. These bonds account for 82% of State Water Project financing and are fully repaid by State Water Project contractors through their rate payers instead of the general taxpayers. The objective of these charges is to fully recover the costs of the original facilities by 2035.

Please note that on January 1, 2024, the Department of Water Resources is implementing the State Water Project contract extension amendment. This amendment extends the water supply contracts to 2085 and

[33] "Up 43% over Last Decade, Water Rates Rising Faster than Other Household Utility Bills," Bloomfield Research, August 23, 2021.
[34] Note that the impact of new payment terms starting in 2024 under the recent Contract Extension Amendment has not been considered in this report.

institutes a new cost recovery methodology. This report focuses on the legacy cost recovery methodology used from inception of the State Water Project.

The per acre-foot cost of water delivered by the State Water Project varies significantly from year to year because deliveries are highly variable whilst the costs are mostly fixed. However long-term average costs for project water can be estimated on an acre-foot basis by comparing the long-term averages of costs and deliveries. The approximate cost of delivering State Water Project water ranges between $250 per acre-foot in the San Joaquin Valley, to $600 per acre-foot in Southern California, and as high as $1,440 per acre-foot on the Central Coast.[35] These estimates can then be used to compare the costs of project water to the costs of developing alternative water supplies.

The costs of alternative water supplies are estimated based on various independently conducted studies from research institutes with expertise on California water issues, including the Public Policy Institute of California, California Public Utilities Commission, and the Pacific Institute. Each of them reviewed recently completed alternative water supply projects to analyze yields and cost.

These reports consider the costs of developing four alternative water supplies: desalination projects that produce potable water from seawater using reverse osmosis, recycling projects that reclaim and treat wastewater for reuse, stormwater capture projects that harvest rainwater for storage and local irrigation, and water conservation programs that include use of water-efficient appliances and toilets, as well as landscape rebates for households to replace grassy areas with drought-tolerant plants or artificial turf to reduce water consumption. From the projects reviewed by these studies, we produced cost estimates at the 25$^{th}$ percentile, median, and 75$^{th}$ percentile for each type of project.

These cost estimates should be interpreted cautiously since they describe projects that vary substantially in context and scope. Some alternative water supplies, such as recycling, and stormwater capture have significant scale economies: only large projects achieve costs at the low end of the ranges reported below, whilst small projects have significantly higher costs. Furthermore, there are geographic constraints on the locations of alternative water projects: recycled water projects are most viable when located near both water sources and potential customers; the cost of stormwater capture varies based on urban hydrology, and desalination projects need to be located near the ocean or other saline water source. The reported cost estimates only apply specifically to Southern California and projects requiring additional conveyance will be more costly. Finally, these estimates do not account for additional treatment and compliance costs associated with newer and upcoming water quality regulations; these regulations challenges for stormwater capture and recycled water projects that risk exposure to emerging contaminants.

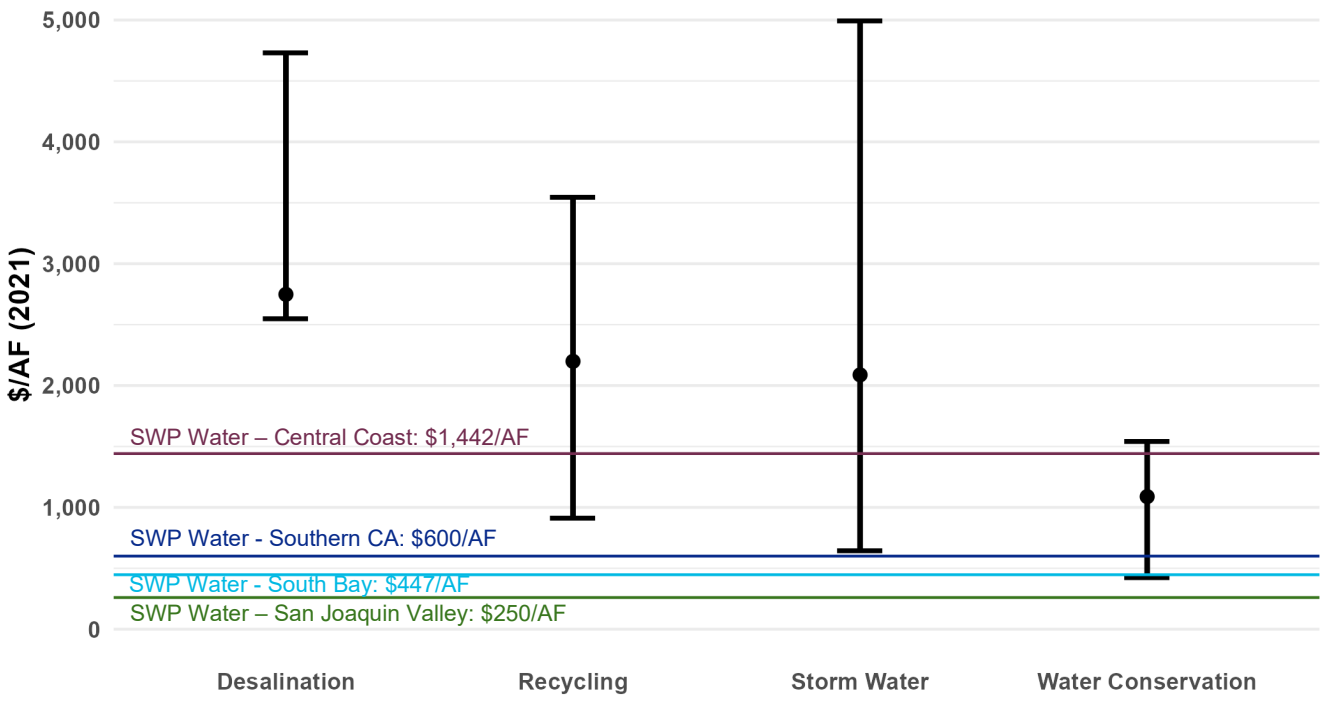
[35] California Department of Water Resources, “Bulletin 132-19, Table 13-12.”

Figure 10 below compares the costs of State Water Project deliveries to the costs of alternative water supplies. State Water Project water is more cost-effective than most water recycling programs, which have a median cost of $2,200 per acre-foot, with a range of $1,000 to $3,500, and seawater desalination facilities, which have a median cost of $2,800 per acre-foot, with a range of $2,500 to $4,700. The costs of State Water Project water are competitive when compared to alternatives like stormwater conservation programs ($600 to $5,000 per acre-foot, with a median of $2,100) and water conservation ($420 to $1,500 per acre-foot, with a median of $1,100). The water conservation efforts we consider include replacing toilets and clothes washers with high efficiency models, installing weather-based controllers and rotating nozzles for irrigation, and water capture using rain barrels. Although some water conservation programs have the lowest unit cost of water among the alternatives we consider, they are small in nature and difficult to scale. It would be difficult for these programs to replace a significant volume of State Water Project deliveries.

In addition to cost considerations, permitting and building desalination facilities in Southern California has proven to be challenging, often due to environmental considerations. Currently, desalination accounts for less than one percent of Southern California's water supply. Additionally, alternatives like recycling, stormwater management, and conservation programs are often limited in scale, often less than 10,000 acre-feet of water per year.

California's largest desalination plant in Carlsbad has an annual capacity of 56,000 acre-feet. To replace the volume of water currently provided by the State Water Project to Southern California, twenty-five additional desalination plants of the same size as the Carlsbad facility would need to be permitted and constructed. This highlights the significant challenges in ensuring water supply reliability and underscores the crucial role the State Water Project will continue to play in California's future water security.

**Figure 10: The Cost of Developing Alternative Water Supplies to the State Water Project**




Sources: Cooley, H., and Phurisamban, R., "The Cost of Alternative Water Supply and Efficiency Options in California," *Pacific Institute*; Sencan, G. and Escriva-Bou, A., "Water Partnerships between Cities and Farms in Southern California and the San Joaquin Valley," *Public Policy Institute of California*; Marie, S., "What Will Be the Cost of Future Sources of Water for California?," *California Public Utilities Commission*; Bulletin 132-2019.
Notes: State Water Project Water Costs for Central Coast, Southern CA and South Bay denoted with solid horizontal lines. State Water Project Water Costs based on Bulletin 132-2019 Table 13-2. Based on Capital, OM&R and Power Charges. Costs adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.
Costs of Developing alternative water supplies based on 25$^{th}$ percentile, median and 75$^{th}$ percentile cost estimates included in PPIC, CPUC and Pacific Institute report. The medians of low, median and high estimates are calculated across the three reports. Cost estimates include both large and small water supply projects (> 10,000 & < 10,000 AFY). Desalination cost estimate includes costs for saltwater desalination, but not brackish water. Recycling costs are for indirect potable reuse recycling projects. Water Conservation estimates cover a range of different conservation programs including efficient appliance replacements for toilets and clothes, installing weather-based controllers and rotating nozzles for irrigation, and water capture using rain barrels. Stormwater capture costs are based on the quantiles of proposed projects included in various state databases; See Cooley et. al (2019) for further details.
Costs adjusted for inflation to 2021 dollars.

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# State Water Contractors - Priority 1
# 1/17/2024



**AB 30** **(Ward D) Atmospheric rivers: research: reservoir operations.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/1/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 12/5/2022
**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023
**Status:** 9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 134, Statutes of 2023.
**Location:** 9/1/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

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

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | ACWA - S | CMUA - F |

**AB 277** **(Rodriguez D) Extreme Weather Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/3/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 1/23/2023
**Last Amend:** 7/3/2023
**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program within the department to, upon appropriation of special fund moneys, research climate forecasting and the causes and impacts that climate change has on atmospheric rivers, to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection in the state, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would establish the State-Federal Flood Operations Center within the Department of Water Resources and would authorize the department to administer the center in the department's divisions, offices, or programs. The bill would provide that the purpose of the center is to function as the focal point for gathering, analyzing, and disseminating flood and water-related information to stakeholders and would authorize the center to take specified actions for that purpose, including to function during emergency situations to enable the department to centrally coordinate statewide emergency responses.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | ACWA - F | CMUA - W |

**AB 305** **(Villapudua D) California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 4/25/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 1/26/2023
**Last Amend:** 4/25/2023
**Status:** 6/14/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.
**Location:** 6/14/2023-S. N.R. & W.

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **Policy** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law for flood protection projects, as specified. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F/A | |

**AB 345** **(Wilson D) Habitat restoration: flood control: advance payments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/10/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/31/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023

**Status:** 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 647, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/10/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | | | | |

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the Department of Water Resources to make examinations of lands subject to inundation and overflow by floodwaters and of the waters causing the inundation or overflow and to make plans and estimates of the cost of works to regulate and control the floodwaters. Existing law also vests in the department charge of all expenditures unless otherwise provided by law for all public works relating to general river and harbor improvements, including reclamation and drainage of lands. Existing law authorizes the department to cooperate and contract with any agency of the state or of the United States in order to carry out its powers and purposes. This bill would authorize the department or the board to provide advance payments, as defined, to local agencies for projects that restore habitat for threatened and endangered species under state or federal law or improve flood protection, as provided. The bill would prohibit the amount of funds advanced by the department or the board to the local agency at any one time from exceeding 25% of the entire amount authorized to be provided under the funding agreement. The bill would require the project proponent to demonstrate a need for an advance payment and that the project proponent is sufficiently qualified to manage the project and the project's finances. The bill would require the funds to be spent within 6 months and would require the recipient to provide an accountability report to the department or the board on a quarterly basis, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 356** **(Mathis R) California Environmental Quality Act: aesthetic impacts.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/27/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/31/2023

**Last Amend:** 4/18/2023

**Status:** 7/27/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 116, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 7/27/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | | | | |

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Current law, until January 1, 2024, specifies that, except as provided, a lead agency is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and aesthetic effects are not considered significant effects on the environment if the project involves the refurbishment, conversion, repurposing, or replacement of an existing building that meets certain requirements. This bill would extend the operation of the above provision to January 1, 2029. The bill would require the lead agency to file a notice with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located if the lead agency determines that it is not required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project and determines to approve or carry out that project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 |

**AB 400** **(Rubio, Blanca D) Local agency design-build projects: authorization.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/2/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/13/2023

**Status:** 9/22/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 201, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 9/22/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a local agency, as defined, with approval of its governing body, to procure design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of $1,000,000, awarding the contract either to the lowest bid or the best value. "Local agency" is defined, in part, for this purpose to include specified local and regional agencies responsible for the construction of transit projects, including any joint powers authority formed to provide transit service. Current law, among other requirements for the design-build procurement process, requires specified information submitted by a design-build entity to be certified under penalty of perjury. These provisions authorizing the use of the design-build procurement process are repealed on January 1, 2025 .This bill would delete from the definition of "local agency" any joint powers authority formed to provide transit services, and would instead expand that definition to include any joint powers authority responsible for the construction of transit projects, thereby authorizing additional joint powers authorities to use the above-described design-build procurement process. The bill would extend the repeal date to January 1, 2031.

| **Organization** | **Position** | **Priority** | **Misc1** | **Misc2** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 408** **(Wilson D) Climate-resilient Farms, Sustainable Healthy Food Access, and Farmworker Protection Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 8/14/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/2/2023

**Last Amend:** 8/14/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-In committee: Held under submission.

**Location:** 8/21/2023-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **Fiscal** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the Climate-resilient Farms, Sustainable Healthy Food Access, and Farmworker Protection Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $3,650,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, to finance programs related to, among other things, agricultural lands, food and fiber infrastructure, climate resilience, agricultural professionals, including farmers, ranchers, and farmworkers, workforce development and training, air quality, tribes, disadvantaged communities, nutrition, food aid, meat processing facilities, and fishing facilities.

| **Organization** | **Position** | **Priority** | **Misc1** | **Misc2** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 460** **(Bauer-Kahan D) State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: interim relief: procedures.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/18/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/6/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/18/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **2 year** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams,

stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Current law requires the board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting specified investigations or proceedings to inspect the property or facilities of a person or entity, as specified. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - O | Priority 1 | ACWA - O | CMUA - O |

**AB 560** **(Bennett D) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/26/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/8/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a court from approving entry of judgment in certain adjudication actions for a basin required to have a groundwater sustainability plan under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, unless the court finds that the judgment would not substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the Department of Water Resources to comply with the act and to achieve sustainable groundwater management. This bill would require the parties to an adjudication action to submit a proposed settlement agreement determining rights to water to the board for a nonbinding advisory determination as to whether the proposed settlement agreement will substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the board, or the department to achieve sustainable groundwater management before filing the proposed settlement agreement with the court. The bill would require the board to provide its nonbinding advisory determination to the parties no later than 120 days after the proposed settlement agreement was submitted, and would require the parties to include the board's nonbinding advisory determination in the court filing, as provided.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | ACWA - NF | |

**AB 585** **(Rivas, Robert D) Climate change: infrastructure and clean energy projects: assessments.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/9/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/9/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023

**Status:** 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 336, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/7/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board (state board) as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory jurisdiction over public utilities, including electrical corporations, as provided. Existing law requires the PUC and the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to undertake specified actions to advance the state's clean energy and pollution reduction objectives. This bill would request the CCST, in its discretion, every 3 years, to assess the infrastructure project types, scale, and pace necessary to achieve the state's energy, climate change, and air quality goals, as specified. The bill would also require GO-Biz, in consultation with the Energy Commission, the PUC, and the state board, to prepare an assessment of the barriers, challenges, and impediments limiting the deployment and development of clean energy projects, as specified. The bill would require GO-Biz to submit this assessment to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2026. The bill would also require the assessment to be considered and incorporated into the work carried out by the Infrastructure Strike Team convened by the Governor. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 676** **(Bennett D) Water: general state policy.**
**Current Text:** Vetoed: 10/8/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/13/2023
**Last Amend:** 8/21/2023
**Status:** 1/3/2024-Consideration of Governor's veto pending.
**Location:** 10/8/2023-A. VETOED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | **Vetoed** | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would specify that the use of water for domestic purposes includes water use for human consumption, cooking, sanitary purposes, care of household livestock, animals, and gardens, fire suppression and other safety purposes, and a purpose determined to be a domestic purpose as established by the common law.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O | CMUA - O |

**AB 753** **(Papan D) State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceeds transfers.**
**Current Text:** Vetoed: 10/9/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/13/2023
**Last Amend:** 8/14/2023
**Status:** 1/3/2024-Consideration of Governor's veto pending.
**Location:** 10/8/2023-A. VETOED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | **Vetoed** | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law requires each regional water board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. Current law authorizes the imposition of civil penalties for violations of certain waste discharge requirements and requires that penalties imposed pursuant to these provisions be deposited into the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, to be expended by the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes related to water quality. For violations of certain other waste discharge requirements, including the violation of a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation, current law imposes specified civil penalties, the proceeds of which are deposited into the continuously appropriated State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, which is established in the State Water Quality Control Fund. This bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, and would annually transfer from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, excluding administratively imposed civil liabilities that include a supplemental environmental project in connection with a monetary penalty, 40% of the annual proceeds to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would provide that moneys in the account created by the bill are continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years. The bill would require the state board to allocate the Waterway Recovery Account moneys to each regional board on a proportional basis, based on moneys generated in each region, and would require the regional boards to allocate those moneys to third parties for restoration projects, as specified, with priority given to third parties that will undertake projects with multiple benefits that provide greenspace within disadvantaged communities, as provided.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 754** **(Papan D) Water management planning: water shortages.**
**Current Text:** Amended: 8/14/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/13/2023
**Last Amend:** 8/14/2023
**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | 2 year | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law requires an urban water management plan to quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, among others, commercial, agricultural, and industrial. Current law requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan. Current law requires the water shortage contingency plan to include the procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, including the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year. Current law requires the key data inputs and assessment methodology to include specified information, including, among other things, a description and quantification of each source of water supply. This bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to include, if, based on a description and quantification of each source of water supply, a single reservoir constitutes at least 50% of the total water supply, an identification of the dam and description of existing reservoir management operations, as specified, and if the reservoir is owned and operated by the urban water supplier, a description of operational practices and approaches, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O | CMUA - O |

**AB 755** **(Papan D) Water: public entity: water usage demand analysis.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/9/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 8/14/2023

**Status:** 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 542, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/9/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law authorizes a public entity that supplies water at retail or wholesale within its service area to adopt, in accordance with specified procedures, and enforce a water conservation program. This bill would require a public entity, as defined, to conduct a water usage demand analysis, as defined, prior to completing, or as part of, a cost-of-service analysis conducted to set fees and charges for water service that are consistent with applicable law. The bill would require a public entity to identify, within the water usage demand analysis, the costs of water service for the highest users, as defined, incurred by the public entity, and the average annual volume of water delivered to high water users.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - W | CMUA - NF |

**AB 779** **(Wilson D) Groundwater: adjudication.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/10/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/8/2023

**Status:** 10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 665, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/10/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require a civil court, in an adjudication action for a basin required to have a groundwater sustainability plan, to appoint one party to forward all case management orders, judgments, and interlocutory orders to the groundwater sustainability agency within 10 business days of issuance. The bill would require the court to allocate payment of the costs incurred by the party appointed to forward all case management orders, judgments, and interlocutory orders to the groundwater sustainability agency among the parties in an amount and a manner that the court deems equitable. The bill would require the groundwater sustainability agency to post the documents on its internet website in the interest of transparency and accessibility within 20 business days of receipt from a party, as specified. The bill would authorize the court to refer the matter to the State Water Resources Control Board for investigation and report in order to assist the court in making findings pursuant to these provisions, and would authorize a party to request that the court refer the

matter to the board for these purposes, as specified. The bill would require the court to consider the water use of and accessibility of water for small farmers and disadvantaged communities, as those terms are defined, before entering a judgment.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O/A | CMUA - W |

**AB 809** **(Bennett D) Salmonid populations: California Monitoring Program.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/8/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023

**Status:** 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 455, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/8/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The Salmon, Steelhead Trout, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act, among other things, requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, with the advice of specified committees, to prepare and maintain a detailed and comprehensive program for the protection and increase of salmon, steelhead trout, and anadromous fisheries. This bill would require the department to establish the California Monitoring Program to collect comprehensive data on anadromous salmonid populations, in coordination with relevant agencies, as defined, to inform salmon and steelhead recovery, conservation, and management activities. The bill would authorize the department to consult with local agencies, tribes, conservation organizations, and academic institutions to carry out monitoring efforts under the program.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**AB 830** **(Soria D) Lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/27/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/27/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Current law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions, including exemptions for specified emergency work. This bill would additionally exempt from these provisions the temporary operation of existing infrastructure or temporary pumps being used to divert flood stage flows, as identified by the California Nevada River Forecast Center or the State Water Resources Control Board, or near-flood stage flows, as defined, to groundwater recharge as long as certain conditions are met.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F | CMUA - F |

**AB 914** **(Friedman D) Electrical infrastructure: California Environmental Quality Act: review time period.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/13/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/14/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/13/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires each state agency to establish, by resolution or order, time limits for completing the environmental review of a project where the state agency is the lead agency for the project, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2031, would require a state agency, acting as the lead agency, to complete its environmental review for an electrical infrastructure project and to approve or deny the project within 2 years of the submission and acceptance of a complete application for the issuance of a lease, permit, license, certificate, or other entitlement for use for electrical infrastructure to the state agency. If the state agency fails to meet this deadline, the bill would require the state agency to submit to the Legislature a report setting forth the reasons that the review could not be completed within the time period and identifying potential impacts to the electrical system that could result from the delay.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | | CMUA - W |

**AB 923** **(Bauer-Kahan D) Flood plain restoration projects: Central Valley: study.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/12/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/14/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/12/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008 requires the Department of Water Resources to prepare, and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, a state agency, to adopt, a plan identified as the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. This bill would require the board, in coordination with the department, to identify priority flood plain restoration or floodway expansion projects where increased flows due to climate change are likely to overwhelm existing flood protection infrastructure, as specified. The bill would require the department and the board to conduct broad stakeholder outreach to identify priority projects and would require that those projects provide at least 2 of 4 specified public benefits. The bill would require the board, upon the appropriation of funds for this purpose, to begin preconstruction activities, including acquisition of land, easements, or rights of way, to expedite the priority projects identified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - W | |

**AB 1205** **(Bauer-Kahan D) Water rights: sale, transfer, or lease: agricultural lands.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/13/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/13/2023

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | **2 year** | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law declares that, because of the conditions prevailing in this state, the general welfare requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of the water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the water in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to, on or before January 1, 2027, conduct a study and report to the Legislature and appropriate policy committees on the existence of speculation or profiteering by an investment fund in the sale, transfer, or lease of an interest in any surface water right or groundwater right previously put to beneficial use on agricultural lands, as specified. The bill would repeal this provision on January 1, 2031.

| Organization | Position | Priority |
|---|---|---|

| | | | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - NF | |

**AB 1272** **(Wood D) State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.**

**Current Text:** Enrollment: 9/12/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023

**Status:** 9/14/2023-Withdrawn from Engrossing and Enrolling. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 9/14/2023-S. DESK

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | **Desk** | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require the State Water Resources Control 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 allow for the development of locally generated watershed-level plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature for this purpose.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | | CMUA - W |

**AB 1337** **(Wicks D) State Water Resources Control Board: water diversion curtailment.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/18/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/16/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/18/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **2 year** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Under existing law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would expand the instances when the diversion or use of water is considered a trespass. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - O | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O | CMUA - O |

**AB 1373** **(Garcia D) Energy.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/7/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/7/2023

**Status:** 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 367, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/7/2023-A. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), in consultation with specified entities, to adopt a biennial integrated energy policy report containing certain information, including an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state. This bill would require, as part of the 2025 edition of the integrated energy policy report, the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to assess barriers to electricity interconnection and energization and provide recommendations on how to accelerate those processes, as appropriate.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | | CMUA - O/A |

**AB 1563** **(Bennett D) Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.**
**Current Text:** Amended: 6/28/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/17/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/28/2023
**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/22/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 7/14/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | 2 year | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Current law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O | CMUA - W |

**AB 1567** **(Garcia D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024.**
**Current Text:** Amended: 5/26/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/17/2023
**Last Amend:** 5/26/2023
**Status:** 6/14/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.
**Location:** 6/14/2023-S. N.R. & W.

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $15,995,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S/A | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - S/A | CMUA - S&A |

**ACA 2** **(Alanis R) Public resources: Water and Wildfire Resiliency Act of 2023.**
**Current Text:** Introduced: 12/5/2022 html pdf
**Introduced:** 12/5/2022
**Status:** 4/20/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES.
**Location:** 4/20/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

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

other 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for forest maintenance and health projects, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

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

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/1/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Last Amend:** 5/1/2023

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | | | | |

**Summary:** Current law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department. This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to submit to the department the certified or adopted environmental review document, as applicable, for the activity in the notification. The bill would require the department, under prescribed circumstances, to take certain actions within specified timelines, or within a mutually agreed-to extension of time.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - Sponsor | CMUA - S |

**SB 48** **(Becker D) Building Energy Savings Act.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/7/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 12/5/2022

**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023

**Status:** 10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 378, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/7/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. Conc. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | | | | |

**Summary:** Current law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to adopt regulations providing for the delivery to the Energy Commission and public disclosure of benchmarking of energy use for covered buildings, and specifies that this requirement does not require the owner of a building with 16 or fewer residential utility accounts to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission. This bill would additionally specify that the requirement does not require the owner of a building with less than 50,000 square feet of gross floor space to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O/A | CMUA - O/A |

**SB 69** **(Cortese D) California Environmental Quality Act: local agencies: filing of notices of determination or exemption.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/13/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/5/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/12/2023

**Status:** 10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 860,

Statutes of 2023.
**Location:** 10/13/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require a local agency to file a notice of determination with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research in addition to the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located. The bill would authorize a local agency to file a notice of exemption with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research in addition to the county clerk of each county in which the project will be located. The bill would require the notice, including any subsequent or amended notice, to be posted both in the office and on the internet website of the county clerk and by the Office of Planning and Research on the State Clearinghouse internet website within 24 hours of receipt. The bill would specify that the posting of the notice by the Office of Planning and Research would not affect the applicable time periods to challenge an act or decision of a local agency, as described above. By imposing duties on local agencies, the bill would create a state-mandated local program.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 122** **(Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) Public resources trailer bill.**
**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/10/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 1/18/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023
**Status:** 7/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 51, Statutes of 2023.
**Location:** 7/10/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would express the intent of the Legislature that the administration conduct an assessment of offshore wind energy permitting and related resource needs across applicable state entities, including, but not limited to, the Energy Commission, the State Lands Commission, the California Coastal Commission, and the State Coastal Conservancy, as specified. The bill would also state that the outcomes of the assessment may be considered as part of a future budget. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 146** **(Gonzalez D) Public resources: infrastructure: contracting.**
**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/10/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 1/18/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023
**Status:** 7/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 58, Statutes of 2023.
**Location:** 7/10/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the Secretary of Transportation to assume the responsibilities of the United States Secretary of Transportation under the federal National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, public transportation, or multimodal project undertaken by state agencies, as specified. Existing law provides that the State of California consents to the jurisdiction of the federal courts with regard to the compliance, discharge, or enforcement of these responsibilities. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would extend the above authorization to December 31, 2033. The bill would additionally authorize the Secretary of Transportation, consistent with, and subject to the requirements of, any memorandum of understanding between the state and federal government and upon the request of a local or regional agency with the authority to implement transportation projects, to assume responsibilities under the NEPA and other federal environmental laws for any railroad, local public transportation, or multimodal project implemented by the requesting local or regional agency. The bill would impose terms and conditions similar to those with respect to the above-described authority to assume those responsibilities for projects undertaken by state agencies, including providing consent for the

jurisdiction of the federal courts, as provided. The bill would require the secretary to report to the transportation policy committees of the Legislature regarding the assumption of responsibilities under the NEPA requested by a local or regional agency by December 31, 2033.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F | |

**SB 147** **(Ashby D) Fully protected species: California Endangered Species Act: authorized take.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/10/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/18/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/26/2023

**Status:** 7/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 59, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 7/10/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, that the action is warranted. The act prohibits the taking of an endangered or threatened species, except in certain situations, including, if specified conditions are met, through the issuance of a permit commonly known as an incidental take permit. This bill would, until December 31, 2033, authorize the Department of Fish and Wildlife to issue a permit under CESA that would authorize the take of a fully protected species resulting from impacts attributable to the implementation of specified projects if certain conditions are satisfied, including, among others, the conditions required for the issuance of an incidental take permit. The bill would require the department to develop a plan on or before July 1, 2024, to assess the population status of each fully protected species.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F | |

**SB 149** **(Caballero D) California Environmental Quality Act: administrative and judicial procedures: record of proceedings: judicial streamlining.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 7/10/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/18/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/28/2023

**Status:** 7/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 60, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 7/10/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides that, in certain specified actions or proceedings, the plaintiff or petitioner may elect to prepare the record of proceedings, subject to certification of its accuracy by the public agency. CEQA requires that a copy of the certified record of proceedings be lodged with the court. This bill would authorize the public agency to deny the request of the plaintiff or petitioner to prepare the record of proceedings, as provided, in which case the bill would require the public agency or the real party in interest to bear the costs of preparation and certification of the record of proceedings and would prohibit the recovery of those costs from the plaintiff or petitioner. The bill would require the court to schedule a case management conference within 30 days of the filing of an action to review the scope, timing, and cost of the record of proceedings.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 231** **(Hurtado D) Department of Water Resources: water supply forecasting.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 7/12/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/23/2023

**Last Amend:** 7/12/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require the Department of Water Resources, on or before December 31, 2025, to establish a formal process for annually evaluating and improving the accuracy of its water supply forecasts, adopt a new water supply forecasting model that better addresses the effects of climate change, and implement a formal policy and procedures for documenting its operational plans for the state's water supply and its rationale for its operating procedures. The bill would require the department, by December 1, 2024, to prepare, and submit to the Legislature, a report on its progress toward meeting these requirements.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 265** **(Hurtado D) Cybersecurity preparedness: critical infrastructure sectors.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/19/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 1/31/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/19/2023

**Status:** 9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. on 7/10/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 9/1/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Current law requires Cal OES to establish the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) with the primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. This bill would require Cal OES to direct Cal-CSIC to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist critical infrastructure sectors, as defined, in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, that sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | | CMUA - W |

**SB 308** **(Becker D) Carbon Dioxide Removal Market Development Act.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 5/18/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/2/2023

**Last Amend:** 5/18/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **2 year** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the Carbon Dioxide Removal Market Development Act that would require the State Air Resources Board, no later than December 31, 2027, to adopt a regulation to require certain emitting entities to purchase negative emissions credits equal to a specified amount of their greenhouse gas emissions, as determined by the state board, in each calendar year beginning in the 2028 calendar year in accordance with specified requirements. The bill would require the state board, no later than December 31, 2027, to establish rules and processes for certifying carbon dioxide removal processes that may be used to create negative emissions credits and for tracking negative

emissions credits in accordance with certain criteria. The bill would also require negative emissions resulting from the use of negative emissions credits to be included in the calculation of the state's net greenhouse gas emissions, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | CMUA - W |

**SB 361** **(Dodd D) Water resources: stream gages.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/29/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/8/2023

**Last Amend:** 3/29/2023

**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/17/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

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

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | ACWA - F | CMUA - S |

**SB 366** **(Caballero D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/29/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/8/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/29/2023

**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 6/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **2 year** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as "The California Water Plan." Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee and to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state's water needs and meeting specified long-term

water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of The California Water Plan. The bill would require the plan to provide recommendations and strategies to ensure enough water supply for all beneficial uses.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - S | CMUA - Sponsor |

**SB 389** **(Allen D) State Water Resources Control Board: investigation of water right.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/8/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/9/2023

**Last Amend:** 8/31/2023

**Status:** 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 486, Statutes of 2023.

**Location:** 10/8/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law provides generally for the appropriation of water. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate bodies of water, to take testimony in regard to the rights to water or the use of water, and to ascertain whether or not water is appropriated lawfully, as provided. Under current law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would instead authorize the board to investigate and ascertain whether or not a water right is valid. The bill would authorize the board to issue an information order in furtherance of an investigation, as executed by the executive director of the board, as specified. The bill would authorize a diversion or use of water ascertained to be unauthorized to be enforced as a trespass, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - W | CMUA - W |

**SB 420** **(Becker D) Electricity: electrical transmission facility projects.**

**Current Text:** Vetoed: 10/7/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/9/2023

**Last Amend:** 9/7/2023

**Status:** 10/7/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

**Location:** 10/7/2023-S. VETOED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | **Vetoed** | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law, implemented by the PUC through a general order, generally prohibits an electrical corporation from beginning the construction of a line, plant, or system, or of any extension thereof, without having first obtained from the commission a certificate that the present or future public convenience and necessity require or will require its construction, as specified. However, current law exempts the extension, expansion, upgrade, or other modification of an existing electrical transmission facility, including transmission lines and substations, from that certification requirement. This bill would additionally exempt the rebuilding of an existing electrical transmission facility from that requirement, and would provide that the construction of a new electrical transmission facility, or the extension, expansion, upgrade, rebuilding, or other modification of an electrical transmission facility, including lines and substations, by an electrical corporation serving 10,000 or more retail customers does not require that certification, a permit to construct, or any other discretionary permit from the commission, if the new or modified electrical transmission facility meets certain requirements.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | | CMUA - F/A |

**SB 422** **(Portantino D) California Environmental Quality Act: expedited environmental review: climate change regulations.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 3/20/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/13/2023
**Last Amend:** 3/20/2023
**Status:** 9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/12/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 9/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | **2 year** | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires specified public agencies, including air pollution control districts and air quality management districts, to perform, at the time of adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the installation of pollution control equipment or a performance standard or treatment requirement, an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. This bill would also require those specified public agencies, at the time of adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the reduction in emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria air pollutants, or toxic air contaminants, to perform an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 470** **(Alvarado-Gil D) Water: Urban Water Community Drought Relief program: Small Community Drought Relief program: high fire hazard and very high fire hazard severity zones.**
**Current Text:** Vetoed: 10/9/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/13/2023
**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023
**Status:** 10/8/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.
**Location:** 10/8/2023-S. VETOED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | **Vetoed** | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would establish in the Department of Water Resources the Urban Water Community Drought Relief program and the Small Community Drought Relief program to provide grants for similar interim or immediate drought relief. These programs, upon a specified appropriation, would authorize funding for benefits in addition to drought relief, including, among other projects, projects that reduce the risk of wildfire for entire neighborhoods and communities through water delivery system improvements for fire suppression purposes in high fire hazard severity zone communities or very high fire hazard severity zone communities, as designated by the State Fire Marshal or by a local agency.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F | |

**SB 619** **(Padilla D) State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: certification of facilities: electrical transmission projects.**
**Current Text:** Vetoed: 10/7/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/15/2023
**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023
**Status:** 10/7/2023-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.
**Location:** 10/7/2023-S. VETOED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | **Vetoed** | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law makes an environmental leadership development project, as defined, that meets specified requirements and is certified by the Governor eligible for streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Current law requires the adoption of rules of court that expedite certain CEQA actions and proceedings related to an environmental leadership development project to resolve those actions and proceedings, to the extent feasible, within 270 days. Current law authorizes persons proposing eligible facilities, including electrical transmission lines carrying electricity from certain other facilities that are located in the state to a point of junction with

any interconnected electrical transmission system, to file applications, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify sites and related facilities as environmental leadership development projects, as specified. Current law makes a site and related facility certified by the Energy Commission as an environmental leadership development project subject to streamlined procedures under CEQA with no further action by the applicant or the Governor. Under current law, the Energy Commission's certification of sites and related facilities is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, for the use of the sites and related facilities, and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation of any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as specified. This bill would expand the facilities eligible to be certified as environmental leadership development projects by the Energy Commission to include electrical transmission projects. The bill would require an applicant applying for certification of an electrical transmission project to take certain actions, including, among other actions, to avoid or minimize significant environmental impacts in any disadvantaged community.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 638** **(Eggman D) Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/28/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/16/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/28/2023
**Status:** 7/6/2023-July 11 hearing postponed by committee.
**Location:** 6/15/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **Policy** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F/A | CMUA - F/A |

**SB 651** **(Grove R) California Environmental Quality Act: groundwater recharge projects: Judicial Council rules of court.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/22/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/16/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/22/2023
**Status:** 7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/20/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 7/14/2023-A. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **2 year** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures requiring actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report, or the granting of any project approvals, for groundwater recharge projects, as described, except as provided, that implement a groundwater sustainability plan or an interim groundwater sustainability plan, as described, that would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals, to be resolved within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. The bill would also include a related statement of legislative intent.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 659** **(Ashby D) California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023.**

**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/9/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/16/2023
**Last Amend:** 9/1/2023
**Status:** 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 624, Statutes

of 2023.
**Location:** 10/9/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would establish the California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 to require the department, as part of the 2028 update, and each subsequent update thereafter to the California Water Plan, to provide actionable recommendations to develop additional groundwater recharge opportunities that increase the recharge of the state's groundwater basins, as provided. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources to consult with the State Water Resources Control Board, the 9 regional water quality control boards, and the advisory committee, which may be enlarged as provided, in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require the recommendations to identify immediate opportunities and potential long-term solutions to increase the state's groundwater supply, and include, among other things, best practices to advance all benefits of groundwater recharge, as specified.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - F | |

**SB 687** **(Eggman D) Water Quality Control Plan: Delta Conveyance Project.**
**Current Text:** Amended: 5/2/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/16/2023
**Last Amend:** 5/2/2023
**Status:** 5/19/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
**Location:** 5/19/2023-S. 2 YEAR

| Desk | Policy | **2 year** | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, as provided, before the board may consider a change in point diversion or any other water rights permit or order for the Delta Conveyance Project. The bill would also, if, after completing the update of the plan and in compliance with existing law, the board approves a change in point of diversion or any other water rights permit or order associated with the Delta Conveyance Project, prohibit the operation of the Delta Conveyance Project unless and until the updated plan is fully implemented. The bill would specify that these provisions do not constitute an authorization for or approval of funding for the Delta Conveyance Project or any other project that includes isolated Delta conveyance facilities, and do not reduce any statutory or other regulatory conditions or permit requirements for Delta conveyance projects.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - O | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - O | |

**SB 706** **(Caballero D) Public contracts: progressive design-build: local agencies.**
**Current Text:** Chaptered: 10/8/2023 html pdf
**Introduced:** 2/16/2023
**Last Amend:** 6/28/2023
**Status:** 10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 500, Statutes of 2023.
**Location:** 10/8/2023-S. CHAPTERED

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | **Chaptered** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Current law, until January 1, 2029, authorizes local agencies, defined as any city, county, city and county, or special district authorized by law to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of any water from any source, to use the progressive design-build process for up to 15 public works projects in excess of $5,000,000 for each project, similar to the progressive design-build process authorized for use by the Director of General Services. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, provide additional authority for cities, counties, cities and counties, or special districts to use the progressive design-build process for up to 10 public works in excess of $5,000,000, not limited to water-related projects, excluding projects on state-owned or state-operated facilities. The bill would require information to be provided under penalty of perjury and would require similar reports due no later than December 31, 2028.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - W | Priority 1 | | |

**SB 867** **(Allen D) Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024.**

**Current Text:** Amended: 6/22/2023 html pdf

**Introduced:** 2/17/2023

**Last Amend:** 6/22/2023

**Status:** 7/6/2023-July 10 hearing postponed by committee.

**Location:** 6/20/2023-A. NAT. RES.

| Desk | Policy | Fiscal | Floor | Desk | **Policy** | Fiscal | Floor | Conf. | Enrolled | Vetoed | Chaptered |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st House | | | | 2nd House | | | | Conc. | | | |

**Summary:** Would enact the Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $15,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, park creation and outdoor access, and clean energy programs.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Misc1 | Misc2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| State Water Contractors | SWC - S/A | Priority 1 | | |
| | | | ACWA - S/A | CMUA - S&A |

**Total Measures: 49**
**Total Tracking Forms: 49**

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Core Values
- People
- Service
- Integrity
- Innovation

11/27/2023

Central Coast Water Authority (C039)
255 Industrial Way
Buellton, CA 93427-9591

General Manager:

Each year at Fall Conference, the JPIA recognizes members that have a Loss Ratio of 20% or less in either of the Liability, Property or Workers' Compensation programs (loss ratio = total losses / total premiums).

The members with this distinction receive the **"President's Special Recognition Award"** certificate for each Program that they qualify in.

The JPIA is extremely pleased to present Central Coast Water Authority (C039) with this special recognition and commends the District on the hard work in reducing claims.

Congratulations to you, your staff, Board, and District. Keep up the good work!

The JPIA wishes you the best in 2024.

Sincerely,

Melody McDonald
President

Enclosure: President's Special Recognition Award(s)

# President's Special Recognition Award

*The President of the*

*ACWA JPIA*

*hereby gives Special Recognition to*

# Central Coast Water Authority

*for achieving a low ratio of "Paid Claims and Case Reserves" to "Deposit Premiums"*
*in the Workers' Compensation Program for the period 07/01/2019 - 06/30/2022*
*announced at the Board of Directors' Meeting in Indian Wells.*

Melody McDonald

*Melody McDonald, President*

*November 27, 2023*



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# President's Special Recognition Award

*The President of the*

***ACWA JPIA***

*hereby gives Special Recognition to*

# Central Coast Water Authority

*for achieving a low ratio of "Paid Claims and Case Reserves" to "Deposit Premiums"*
*in the Liability Program for the period 10/01/2019 - 09/30/2022*
*announced at the Board of Directors' Meeting in Indian Wells.*

Melody McDonald

*Melody McDonald, President*

*November 27, 2023*

# President's Special Recognition Award

*The President of the*

*ACWA JPIA*

*hereby gives Special Recognition to*

# Central Coast Water Authority

*for achieving a low ratio of "Paid Claims and Case Reserves" to "Deposit Premiums"*
*in the Property Program for the period 07/01/2019 - 06/30/2022*
*announced at the Board of Directors' Meeting in Indian Wells.*

Melody McDonald

*Melody McDonald, President*

ACWA JPIA

*November 27, 2023*