



Meetings/Events attended

El Dorado LAFCO

Board meeting (Placerville) - 5/24

Budget Committee Meeting - 6/12

Re-elected - Alternate, Special District Commissioner (2023-2027)

Regional Water Authority

RWA Executive Committee Meeting (Citrus Heights) - 5/30

Attaching article from Source magazine

Association of California Water Agencies

ACWA Water Use Efficiency Workgroup - 5/24

Region 3 Pre- ACWA Board meeting - 5/30

ACWA Board Meeting - 6/2

Region 3 Event Planning Meeting - 6/6

(Planning a Webinar for WUE and a Conference forum on Operations Emergency Management)

Headwaters Workgroup - 6/9 *Attaching Headwaters drop off document*

Interview ACWA Vice-President Election Committee - next week

Mountain Counties Water Resources Association

Attending CA-United Water Conference next week Santa Clara

LEGISLATIVE UPDATES

AB 676 (Bennett D- Ventura) Would define what is considered domestic use within existing law characterizing the highest uses of water.

Changes California Water Code - Section 106

Currently - It is hereby declared to be the established policy of this State that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation.

Proposed:

Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation.

This bill would provide specific examples of the use of water for domestic purposes, including, but not limited to, sustenance of human beings and household conveniences.

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

SECTION 1. Section 106 of the Water Code is amended to read:

106. (a) It is hereby declared to be the established policy of this state that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation.

(b) Domestic purposes include, but are not limited to, water use for all of the following:

(1) Sustenance of human beings and household conveniences.

(2) Care of household livestock and animals.

(3) Care of household gardens.

(4) Deliveries of water by community water systems, other public, municipal, and industrial water agencies, and water corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.

(recommend oppose)

AB 1572 (Friedman D- Burbank) Would prohibit the use of potable water, as defined, for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, municipal, institutional, and multifamily residential properties.

Would also require - The bill would authorize a public water system, city, county, or city and county to enforce these provisions

(recommend oppose)

General Manager/Legislative Liaison

AB 754 - This bill would put budgeting requirements, mandated reports, and budgeting on raw water/ agricultural water. It also puts cookie cutter shortage contingency plans for reservoirs based on level and no other metric. This is being opposed and worked on by ACWA and RWA

Bill language -

(1) Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. Existing 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. Existing law requires an urban water management plan to identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over a specified period of time, providing supporting and related information, including, among other things, a description of the management of each supply in correlation with the other identified supplies when multiple sources of water supply are identified. Existing law requires an urban water management plan to include a narrative relating to water demand management measures implemented over the prior 5 years.

This bill would require an urban water management plan to include in that narrative any demand management measures that have a significant impact on water used by downstream water rights holders.

(2) Existing law requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan. Existing law requires the water shortage contingency plan to include procedures for an annual water supply and demand assessment, including the data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year.

This bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to include a target water supply storage curve for a reservoir, if that reservoir constitutes at least 50% of the total water supply for the urban water supplier, based on target carryover levels sufficient to satisfy water users, ecological streamflow needs, and water quality needs, as specified. The bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to include reservoir shortage levels relative to the target water supply storage curve that will trigger specified shortage response actions.

(3) Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan with specified components and to update those plans on or before April 1 in the years ending in 6 and one. Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to submit its plan to the Department of Water Resources no later than 30 days after the adoption of the plan and requires the department to review an agricultural water management plan and notify an agricultural water supplier if the department determines that it is noncompliant, as provided. Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to submit copies of its plan to specified entities no later than 30 days after the department's review of the plan and requires the department to submit its report summarizing the status of the plans to the Legislature on or before April 30 in the years ending in 7 and 2. Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to include a drought plan as part of its agricultural water management plan. Existing law requires the drought plan to describe the agricultural water supplier's actions relating to drought preparedness and management of water supplies and allocations during drought conditions, as provided.

This bill would require a drought plan to include a target water supply storage curve for a reservoir, if that reservoir constitutes at least 50% of the total water supply for the agricultural water supplier, based on target carryover levels sufficient to satisfy water users, ecological streamflow needs, and water quality needs, as specified. The bill would require the drought plan to include reservoir shortage levels relative to the target water supply storage curve that will trigger specified shortage response actions