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California Statutes Related to Drinking Water

JANUARY 2012

On July 1, 2007, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) was created and took over the duties, powers, purposes, functions, responsibilities, and jurisdiction of the California Department of Health Services, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 131051, et seq., which is not included in this compilation of drinking water-related statutes. Updates or inclusions since the January 2011 version are highlighted in yellow. Added sections are shown by the section title **and** text being highlighted in yellow. Sections that were amended or not in the previous version of this document have only the section title highlighted. Please note that graywater and recycled water-related statutes may be found in “Recycled Water-Related Statutes” book here: <http://www.cdph.ca.gov/certlic/drinkingwater/Pages/Lawbook.aspx>

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Corporations Code

DIVISION 3. CORPORATIONS FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES

PART 7. GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO CERTAIN CORPORATIONS

CHAPTER 1. WATER COMPANIES

§14300.

(a) Any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for irrigation purposes may provide, and any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for domestic use shall provide, in its articles or bylaws that water shall be sold, distributed, supplied, or delivered only to owners of its shares and that the shares shall be appurtenant to certain lands when the same are described in the certificate issued therefor; and when the certificate is so issued and a certified copy of the articles or bylaws recorded in the office of the county recorder in the county where the lands are situated the shares of stock shall become appurtenant to the lands and shall only be transferred therewith, except after sale or forfeiture for delinquent assessments thereon as provided in Section 14303. Notwithstanding this provision in its articles or bylaws, any such corporation may sell water to the state, or any department or agency thereof, or to any school district, or to any public agency, or, to any other mutual water company or, during any emergency resulting from fire or other disaster involving danger to public health or safety, to any person at the same rates as to holders of shares of the corporations; and provided further, that any corporation may enter into a contract with a county fire protection district to furnish water to fire hydrants and for fire suppression or fire prevention purposes at a flat rate per hydrant or other connection. In the event lands to which any stock is appurtenant are owned or purchased by the state, or any department or agency thereof, or any school district, or public agency, the stock shall be canceled by the secretary, but shall be reissued to any person later acquiring title to the land from the state department, agency, or school district, or public agency.

(b) A corporation described in subdivision (a) shall be known as a mutual water company.

§14300.5

For purposes of this chapter, "public water system" shall have the same meaning as provided in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

§14301

A corporation, including a nonprofit corporation organized for or engaged in the business of developing, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for irrigation or domestic use, or both, may provide in its articles, or may amend its articles to provide, that its only purpose shall be to develop, distribute, supply, or deliver water for irrigation or domestic use, or both, to its members or shareholders, at actual cost plus necessary expenses. The amendment of the articles may be accomplished by:

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(a) The passage by a three-fourths vote of the members of the board of directors of the corporation of a resolution adopting as the purpose of the corporation the purpose set forth in this section.

(b) The signing, verification, and filing of a certificate setting forth the resolution and the manner of its adoption.

The corporation shall not distribute any gains, profits, or dividends to its members or shareholders except upon the dissolution of the corporation.

§14301.1

(a) No later than December 31, 2012, each mutual water company that operates a public water system shall submit to the local agency formation commission for its county a map depicting the approximate boundaries of the property that the mutual water company serves.

(b) A mutual water company that operates a public water system shall respond to a request from a local agency formation commission, located within a county that the mutual water company operates in, for information in connection with the preparation of municipal service reviews or spheres of influence pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 56425) of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 5 of the Government Code within 45 days of the request. The mutual water company shall provide all reasonably available nonconfidential information relating to the operation of the public water system. The mutual water company shall explain, in writing, why any requested information is not reasonably available. The mutual water company shall not be required to disclose any information pertaining to the names, addresses, or water usage of any specific shareholder. This subdivision shall not be interpreted to require a mutual water company to undertake any study or investigation. A mutual water company may comply with this section by submitting to the local agency formation commission the same information that the mutual water company submitted to the State Department of Public Health.

(c) A mutual water company that operates a public water system shall be subject to the requirements of, and has the powers granted by, subdivision (b) of Section 116755 of the Health and Safety Code.

§14301.2

Each board member of a mutual water company that operates a public water system shall comply with the training requirements set out in subdivision (a) of Section 116755 of the Health and Safety Code.

§14301.3

(a) All construction on public water systems operated by a mutual water company shall be designed and constructed to comply with the applicable California Waterworks standards, as provided in Chapter 16 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

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(b) A mutual water company that operates a public water system shall maintain a financial reserve fund for repairs and replacements to its water production, transmission, and distribution facilities at a level sufficient for continuous operation of facilities in compliance with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.) and the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with 116270) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code).

§14302

Whenever the owner of real property to which water stock by the terms of the certificate thereof is appurtenant at the time of conveyance, by properly executed conveyance, transfers to another the real property with the appurtenances belonging to the property, or whenever title to the property passes by execution sale, or by foreclosure or probate proceedings, the secretary of the water company that issued the stock shall, upon exhibition to him or her of a deed of the land duly recorded, or the necessary court order duly recorded, issue to the grantee named in the conveyance a new certificate of stock for the number of shares appurtenant to the land as shown by the books and records of the company. The secretary of the water company shall enter the name of the grantee upon the books of the company as the owner of the shares of stock and shall cancel on the books the number of former shares of stock so appurtenant to the land in the name of the grantor or of any previous owner of the land, or of any other person.

§14303

A corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for irrigation purposes or domestic use, and not as a public utility, may levy assessments upon its shares, whether or not fully paid, unless otherwise provided in its articles or bylaws. If any shares of the corporation that have been made appurtenant to any land as provided in this chapter, become delinquent in the payment of assessments, the right to receive water or dividends thereon may be denied, and they may be sold and transferred without those lands as if not appurtenant thereto, and the purchaser shall acquire the right to receive water as provided in the articles or bylaws of the corporation, or they may be forfeited to the corporation.

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Education Code

DIVISION 4. PLANT QUARANTINE AND PEST CONTROL

PART 23. SUPPLEMENTAL SERVICES

CHAPTER 3. CAFETERIAS

Article 1. Establishment and use

§38086. Availability of tap water.

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), by July 1, 2011, a school district shall provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in the food service areas of the schools under its jurisdiction, including, but not necessarily limited to, areas where reimbursable meals under the National School Lunch Program or the federal School Breakfast Program are served or consumed. A school district may comply with this section by, among other means, providing cups and containers of water or soliciting or receiving donated bottled water.

(b) The governing board of a school district may adopt a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with the requirements of this section and demonstrating the reasons why it is unable to comply due to fiscal constraints or health and safety concerns. The resolution shall be publicly noticed on at least two consecutive meeting agendas, first as an information item and second as an action item, and approved by at least a majority of the governing board.

Food and Agricultural Code

DIVISION 4. PLANT QUARANTINE AND PEST CONTROL

PART 1. GENERALLY

CHAPTER 4.5. INVASIVE PEST PLANNING

§5260. Legislative findings.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Global travel, global trade, and climate change are introducing invasive animals, plants, insects, and plant and animal diseases to California.

(b) The State of California should undertake advance planning on whether and how to address those invasive animals, plants, insects, and plant and animal diseases that are a threat to the state's agriculture, environment, or economy.

(c) The Legislature fully recognizes that any prediction of which invasive pests will enter California cannot be precise because of the many entry mechanisms.

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§5260.5. Definition of invasive pests.

For purposes of this chapter, "invasive pests" means animals, plants, insects, and plant and animal diseases or groups of those animals, plants, insects, and plant and animal diseases, including seeds, eggs, spores, or other matter capable of propagation, where introduction into California would or would likely cause economic or environmental harm. "Invasive pests" does not include agricultural crops, livestock, or poultry generally recognized by the department or the United States Department of Agriculture as suitable to be grown or raised in the state.

§5261. List of invasive pests.

The department shall develop and maintain a list of invasive pests that have a reasonable likelihood of entering California for which a detection, exclusion, eradication, control, or management action by the state might be appropriate. In developing the list, the department shall consider any invasive pests identified by the federal or state government for which a detection, exclusion, eradication, control, or management action might be undertaken.

§5262. Development and maintenance of plan and participation of state agencies.

(a) Based on available funding, the department shall develop and maintain a written plan on the most appropriate options for detection, exclusion, eradication, control, or management of the higher priority invasive pests on the list prepared pursuant to Section 5261. In determining which invasive pests are the higher priority and in developing the most appropriate options for detection, exclusion, eradication, control, or management, the department shall consult with the United States Department of Agriculture, the University of California, other state agencies and departments, and others in the scientific and research community. In implementing this chapter, the department may undertake or contract for scientific research with the University of California or other institutions of higher learning. The plan shall include both of the following:

- (1) A discussion of the state not acting to detect, exclude, eradicate, control, or manage the invasive pest.
- (2) The identification and description of the most appropriate options for detection, exclusion, eradication, control, or management of the invasive pest.

(b) If the department determines that aerial application of pesticides would be among the more appropriate responses, the plan shall contain a discussion of all of the following:

- (1) The pesticides that would likely be the most appropriate.
- (2) The concentrations of those pesticides.
- (3) How often pesticide use would be necessary.
- (4) A list of each active ingredient and inert material, to the extent that the disclosure of the inert material is permitted by state and federal law.
- (5) A summary of up-to-date scientific information on the impacts of the pesticide and its inert materials on all of the following:
 - (A) Healthy children and adults.
 - (B) Children and adults with compromised health.
 - (C) Domestic animals.
 - (D) Fish and wildlife.

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(E) Public health and the environment, including drinking water.

(c) The State Department of Public Health, the Department of Fish and Game, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Department of Boating and Waterways, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Pesticide Regulation shall participate in the preparation of the plan in their areas of expertise. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall include an analysis of the risks of using the pesticide and its inert material.

(d) In developing the plan, the department shall hold public hearings that shall include a presentation by the department and the opportunity for public comment and establish a process for submittal of public comment. Following the public hearing, the department shall reassess the appropriateness of the response and may revise the response and may hold additional public hearings.

(e) The plan shall include a characterization of the number of and the nature of the public comments received pursuant to subdivision (d).

(f) The department shall make the plan available to the public, including making it available on the department's Internet Web site.

§5263. Notification regarding presence of invasive pest.

If the department determines that an invasive pest identified on the list developed pursuant to Section 5261 has entered the state, the department shall notify the Governor, the governing boards of affected cities and counties, and county agricultural commissioners.

§5264. Aerial application of a pesticide plan

If the department determines that an invasive pest has entered the state and the urban aerial application of a pesticide, or a communitywide ground application of a pesticide, is the preferred eradication, control, or management response, the department shall advise the Governor and provide the Governor with a copy of the plan for that invasive pest. If a plan has not been prepared for that invasive pest, the department shall consult with the appropriate agencies and shall advise the Governor of the lack of a plan and advise the Governor of the best available options.

§5265. Actions prior to aerial application of a pesticide.

If the department determines that an invasive pest has entered the state, and an urban aerial application of a pesticide, or a communitywide ground application of a pesticide, is the selected response, the department shall do all of the following:

(a) Notify the governing boards of affected cities and counties and their agricultural commissioners and health officers.

(b) Notify the public of all of the following:

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- (1) The existence of the invasive pest.
- (2) The consequences of not eradicating, controlling, or managing the invasive pest.
- (3) The active ingredient and inert material of the pesticide, to the extent that the disclosure of the inert material is permitted by state and federal law.
- (4) The method or methods of applying the pesticide.
- (5) The implications of the use of the pesticide and the inert materials on human health, domestic animals, fish and wildlife, and the environment.

(c) Hold public hearings in areas subject to aerial application of the pesticide or communitywide ground application of the pesticide.

(d) Establish a telephone hotline for the public to report adverse health consequences.

§5266. Use of federal funds.

This program established by this chapter may only be funded with federal funds.

§5267. Exemptions.

This chapter does not apply to the following:

(a) The State Department of Public Health and local vector control agencies providing services in accordance with Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) Mosquito abatement and vector control districts authorized under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 2000) of Division 3 of the Health and Safety Code.

GOVERNMENT CODE

TITLE 5. LOCAL AGENCIES

DIVISION 1. CITIES AND COUNTIES

PART 1. POWERS AND DUTIES COMMON TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

CHAPTER 5.5. THE ELDER CALIFORNIA PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1981

§51010.5. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Pipeline" includes every intrastate pipeline used for the transportation of hazardous liquid substances or highly volatile liquid substances, including a common carrier pipeline, and all piping containing those substances located within a refined products bulk loading facility which is owned by a common carrier and is served by a pipeline of that common carrier, and the common carrier owns and serves by pipeline at least five such facilities in the state. "Pipeline" does not include the following:

(1) An interstate pipeline subject to Part 195 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

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- (2) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance in a gaseous state.
 - (3) A pipeline for the transportation of crude oil that operates by gravity or at a stress level of 20 percent or less of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.
 - (4) Transportation of petroleum in onshore gathering lines located in rural areas.
 - (5) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance offshore located upstream from the outlet flange of each facility on the Outer Continental Shelf where hydrocarbons are produced or where produced hydrocarbons are first separated, dehydrated, or otherwise processed, whichever facility is farther downstream.
 - (6) Transportation of a hazardous liquid by a flow line.
 - (7) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance through an onshore production, refining, or manufacturing facility, including a storage or inplant piping system associated with that facility.
 - (8) Transportation of a hazardous liquid substance by vessel, aircraft, tank truck, tank car, or other vehicle or terminal facilities used exclusively to transfer hazardous liquids between those modes of transportation.
- (b) "Flow line" means a pipeline which transports hazardous liquid substances from the well head to a treating facility or production storage facility.
- (c) "Hydrostatic testing" means the application of internal pressure above the normal or maximum operating pressure to a segment of pipeline, under no-flow conditions for a fixed period of time, utilizing a liquid test medium.
- (d) "Local agency" means a city, county, or fire protection district.
- (e) "Rural area" means a location which lies outside the limits of any incorporated or unincorporated city or city and county, or other residential or commercial area, such as a subdivision, a business, a shopping center, or a community development.
- (f) "Gathering line" means a pipeline eight inches or less in nominal diameter that transports petroleum from a production facility.
- (g) "Production facility" means piping or equipment used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation, or treatment of petroleum or associated storage or measurement. (To be a production facility under this definition, piping or equipment must be used in the process of extracting petroleum from the ground and transporting it by pipeline.)
- (h) "Public drinking water well" means a wellhead that provides drinking water to a public water system as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, that is regulated by the State Department of Health Services and that is subject to Section 116455 of the Health and Safety Code.

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(i) "GIS mapping system" means a geographical information system that will collect, store, retrieve, analyze, and display environmental geographical data in a data base that is accessible to the public.

(j) "Motor vehicle fuel" includes gasoline, natural gasoline, blends of gasoline and alcohol, or gasoline and oxygenates, and any inflammable liquid, by whatever name the liquid may be known or sold, which is used or is usable for propelling motor vehicles operated by the explosion type engine. It does not include kerosene, liquefied petroleum gas, or natural gas in liquid or gaseous form.

(k) "Oxygenate" means an organic compound containing oxygen that has been approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a gasoline additive to meet the requirements for an "oxygenated fuel" pursuant to Section 7545 of Title 42 of the United States Code.

§51017.1. Locating hazardous pipelines near drinking water wells.

(a) Utilizing GIS-based location information furnished by the State Department of Health Services and the State Water Resources Control Board, at least once every two years the State Fire Marshal shall determine the identity of each pipeline or pipeline segment that is regulated by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to this chapter that transports petroleum product when that pipeline is located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well.

(b) With assistance from the State Department of Health Services and the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Fire Marshal shall notify the operator of the pipelines identified in subdivision (a) of the following information:

(1) That the specific pipeline or pipeline segment has been identified as being located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well.

(2) The name of the water purveyor and the location of the public drinking water well affected. With advice from the GIS mapping advisory committee, created pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 25299.97 of the Health and Safety Code, the identification of the pipelines and notification of pipeline owners by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to subdivision (a) and this subdivision shall begin once the GIS mapping system created by Section 25299.97 of the Health and Safety Code is able to provide accurate and useful information on pipeline and wellhead locations.

(c) Each pipeline operator notified pursuant to subdivision (b) shall prepare a pipeline wellhead protection plan as required by Section 51017.2 and submit the plan to the State Fire Marshal within 180 days from the date of either receiving the notification specified in subdivision (b), or adoption of regulations by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 51017.2, whichever is later.

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(d) With the advice of the State Department of Health Services, the State Water Resources Control Board, appropriate California regional water quality control boards, and local water purveyors, the State Fire Marshal shall review each wellhead protection plan submitted by a pipeline operator, and approve those plans that meet the criteria of the regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 51017.2. The State Fire Marshal shall have discretion to allow a wellhead protection plan to address multiple wellheads where the conditions creating the risk to the wellheads are substantially similar. The pipeline operator shall implement the wellhead protection plan within 180 days from the date of receiving approval from the State Fire Marshal.

(e) Each pipeline operator having a wellhead protection plan approved by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to subdivision (d) shall evaluate that plan at least once every five years to ensure that the plan is in compliance with the current regulations established by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 51017.2. The pipeline operator shall provide either written documentation to the State Fire Marshal that the previously approved wellhead protection plan has been evaluated and that no changes are warranted, or submit a new wellhead protection plan to remain in compliance with existing regulations or to meet the requirements of regulations adopted since the plan was approved.

(f) The pipeline operator subject to subdivision (c) may petition the State Fire Marshal in writing for an exemption from the requirements of subdivision (c). With advice from the State Water Resources Control Board, the State Department of Health Services, the California regional water quality control boards, and local water purveyors, the State Fire Marshal may approve the exemption if the petition demonstrates that the pipeline either does not transport motor vehicle fuel, or does not pose a significant threat to the public drinking water well based upon, but not limited to, the following criteria:

(1) Pipeline parameters, such as operation pressure, operating temperature, age, design, fabrication materials, construction, corrosive nature of the surrounding soil, cathodic protection, and feasibility of internal inspection or evaluation tools (smart pigs).

(2) Hydrogeologic parameters, such as soil permeability, direction and velocity of groundwater flow, aquifer location or depth, and hydrogeologic barriers or conduits.

(3) Water well parameters, such as depth of well and well construction.

(4) The nature of the fuel and its ability to migrate to public drinking water wells.

(5) The impact of human activity that may elevate or reduce the risk to the drinking water well.

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§51017.2. Wellhead protection.

(a) With advice from the Pipeline Safety Advisory Committee, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California regional water quality control boards, and local water purveyors, the State Fire Marshal shall adopt regulations for wellhead protection plans that provide guidelines to be used by the pipeline operator as specified in Section 51017.1 to protect the public drinking water well from contamination should a pipeline rupture or leak pose a significant threat to a public drinking water well, taking into account the nature of the fuel and its ability to migrate to a public drinking water well. The regulations adopted by the State Fire Marshal shall require each plan to contain adequate and effective measures that are technologically feasible, practical, and operationally sound that protect public drinking water wells. At a minimum, the wellhead protection plan shall contain the following:

(1) Operational activities that provide the pipeline operator with sufficient information to adequately ensure the integrity of the pipeline. These may include internal inspection or evaluation tools (smart pigs), substructure excavation (potholing), well monitoring, additional or more frequent pressure tests, cathodic protection surveys or visual inspections, or other technologies as appropriate.

(2) Response measures that will enhance the pipeline operator's response to an emergency, such as a pipeline rupture, fire, earthquake, or flood. These measures may include activities, such as additional training for operator staff or improved coordination with emergency response agencies.

(b) At least once every five years, the State Fire Marshal, with the advice of the Pipeline Safety Advisory Committee, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California regional water quality control boards, and local water purveyors, shall review the regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to determine if new measures that have been proven to be technologically feasible, practical, and operationally sound should be included in the regulations. The State Fire Marshal shall adopt new regulations if such new measures are identified.

TITLE 7. PLANNING AND LAND USE

DIVISION 1. PLANNING AND ZONING

CHAPTER 3. LOCAL PLANNING

Article 10.8. Water Conservation in Landscaping

§65591. The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.

This article shall be known and may be cited as the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.

§65592. Definitions

Unless the context requires otherwise, the following definitions govern the construction of this article:

(a) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

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(b) "Local agency" means any city, county, or city and county, including a charter city or charter county.

(c) "Water efficient landscape ordinance" means an ordinance or resolution adopted by a local agency, or prepared by the department, to address the efficient use of water in landscaping.

§65593. Legislative Findings

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The waters of the state are of limited supply and are subject to ever increasing demands.

(b) The continuation of California's economic prosperity is dependent on adequate supplies of water being available for future uses.

(c) It is the policy of the state to promote the conservation and efficient use of water and to prevent the waste of this valuable resource.

(d) Landscapes are essential to the quality of life in California by providing areas for active and passive recreation and as an enhancement to the environment by cleaning air and water, preventing erosion, offering fire protection, and replacing ecosystems lost to development.

(e) Landscape design, installation, maintenance, and management can and should be water efficient.

(f) Section 2 of Article X of the California Constitution specifies that the right to use water is limited to the amount reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served and the right does not and shall not extend to waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

(g)

(1) The Legislature, pursuant to Chapter 682 of the Statutes of 2004, requested the California Urban Water Conservation Council to convene a stakeholders work group to develop recommendations for improving the efficiency of water use in urban irrigated landscapes.

(2) The work group report includes a recommendation to update the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to Chapter 1145 of the Statutes of 1990.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that the department promote the use of this updated model ordinance.

(h) Notwithstanding Article 13 (commencing with Section 65700), this article addresses a matter that is of statewide concern and is not a municipal affair as that term is used in Section 5 of Article XI of the California Constitution. Accordingly, it is the intent of the Legislature that this article, except as provided in Section 65594, apply to all cities and counties, including charter cities and charter counties.

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§65594. Exceptions

(a) Except as provided in Section 65595, if by January 1, 1993, a local agency did not adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance and did not adopt findings based on climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, or water availability that state that a water efficient landscape ordinance is unnecessary, the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to Chapter 1145 of the Statutes of 1990 shall apply within the jurisdiction of the local agency as of that date, shall be enforced by the local agency, and shall have the same force and effect as if adopted by the local agency.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 65592, subdivision (a) does not apply to chartered cities.

(c) This section shall apply only until the department updates the model ordinance.

§65595. Definitions

(a)

(1) To the extent funds are appropriated, not later than January 1, 2009, by regulation, the department shall update the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted pursuant to Chapter 1145 of the Statutes of 1990, after holding one or more public hearings. The updated model ordinance shall be based on the recommendations set forth in the report prepared pursuant to Chapter 682 of the Statutes of 2004 and shall meet the requirements of Section 65596.

(2) Before the adoption of the updated model ordinance pursuant to paragraph (1), the department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature a report relating to both of the following:

(A) The extent to which local agencies have complied with the model water efficient landscape ordinance adopted pursuant to Chapter 1145 of the Statutes of 1990.

(B) The department's recommendations regarding the landscape water budget component of the updated model ordinance described in subdivision (b) of Section 65596.

(b) Not later than January 31, 2009, the department shall distribute the updated model ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (a) to all local agencies and other interested parties.

(c) On or before January 1, 2010, a local agency shall adopt one of the following:

(1) A water efficient landscape ordinance that is, based on evidence in the record, at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (a).

(2) The updated model ordinance described in paragraph (1).

(d) If the local agency has not adopted, on or before January 1, 2010, a water efficient landscape ordinance pursuant to subdivision (c), the updated model ordinance adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (a) shall apply within the jurisdiction of the local agency as of that date, shall be enforced by the local agency, and shall have the same force and effect as if adopted by the local agency.

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(e) Nothing in this article shall be construed to require the local agency's water efficient landscape ordinance to duplicate, or to conflict with, a water efficiency program or measure implemented by a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, within the jurisdictional boundaries of the local agency.

§65595.5. Applicability

(a) Notwithstanding Section 161 of the Water Code, until December 31, 2009, in order to ensure timely implementation of water conservation activities relating to landscaping, Section 161 of the Water Code does not apply to the department's adoption of regulations required by Section 65595.

(b) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.

§65596. Updated Model Ordinance

The updated model ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 65595 shall do all the following in order to reduce water use:

(a) Include provisions for water conservation and the appropriate use and groupings of plants that are well-adapted to particular sites and to particular climatic, soil, or topographic conditions. The model ordinance shall not prohibit or require specific plant species, but it may include conditions for the use of plant species or encourage water conserving plants. However, the model ordinance shall not include conditions that have the effect of prohibiting or requiring specific plant species.

(b) Include a landscape water budget component that establishes the maximum amount of water to be applied through the irrigation system, based on climate, landscape size, irrigation efficiency, and plant needs.

(c) Promote the benefits of consistent local ordinances in neighboring areas.

(d) Encourage the capture and retention of stormwater onsite to improve water use efficiency or water quality.

(e) Include provisions for the use of automatic irrigation systems and irrigation schedules based on climatic conditions, specific terrains and soil types, and other environmental conditions. The model ordinance shall include references to local, state, and federal laws and regulations regarding standards for water-conserving irrigation equipment. The model ordinance may include climate information for irrigation scheduling based on the California Irrigation Management Information System (Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 10015) of Part 1.5 of Division 6 of the Water Code).

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(f) Include provisions for onsite soil assessment and soil management plans that include grading and drainage to promote healthy plant growth and to prevent excessive erosion and runoff, and the use of mulches in shrub areas, garden beds, and landscaped areas where appropriate.

(g) Promote the use of recycled water consistent with Article 4 (commencing with Section 13520) of Chapter 7 of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(h) Seek to educate water users on the efficient use of water and the benefits of doing so.

(i) Address regional differences, including fire prevention needs.

(j) Exempt landscaping that is part of a registered historical site.

(k) Encourage the use of economic incentives to promote the efficient use of water.

(l) Include provisions for landscape maintenance practices that foster long-term landscape water conservation. Landscape maintenance practices may include, but are not limited to, performing routine irrigation system repair and adjustments, conducting water audits, and prescribing the amount of water applied per landscaped acre.

(m) Include provisions to minimize landscape irrigation overspray and runoff.

§65597. Department notification

Not later than January 31, 2010, each local agency shall notify the department as to whether the local agency is subject to the department's updated model ordinance adopted pursuant to Section 65595, and if not, shall submit to the department a copy of the water efficient landscape ordinance adopted by the local agency, and a copy of the local agency's findings and evidence in the record that its water efficient landscape ordinance is at least as effective in conserving water as the department's updated model ordinance. Not later than January 31, 2011, the department shall, to the extent funds are appropriated, prepare and submit a report to the Legislature summarizing the status of water efficient landscape ordinances adopted by local agencies.

§65598. Exemptions

Any model ordinance adopted pursuant to this article shall exempt cemeteries from all provisions of the ordinance except those set forth in subdivisions (h), (k), and (l) of Section 65596. In adopting language specific to cemeteries, the department shall recognize the special landscape management needs of cemeteries.

§65599. Noncompliance

Any actions or proceedings to attach, review, set aside, void, or annul the act, decision, or findings of a local agency on the ground of noncompliance with this article shall be brought pursuant to Section 1085 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

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HEALTH & SAFETY CODE

DIVISION 13. HOUSING

PART 2.5. STATE BUILDING STANDARDS

CHAPTER 6. REGULATIONS

§18949.7. CDPH/Building Commission responsibilities.

Any responsibilities of the State Department of Public Health to adopt regulations relating to building standards are hereby transferred to the commission, except that the commission shall not adopt any regulation without the concurrence of the State Department of Public Health. Nothing in this section shall be construed to change the current process for adopting regulations relating to building standards of health facilities, as defined in Section 1250.

DIVISION 20. MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 6.5. HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTROL

Article 10.1.2. Lead Plumbing Monitoring and Compliance Testing

§25214.4.3. Lead Plumbing Monitoring and Compliance Testing.

(a) Lead plumbing monitoring and compliance testing shall be undertaken by the department, as a part of the department's ongoing program for reducing toxic substances from the environment.

(b) For purposes of implementing this article, the department shall, based on its available resources and staffing, annually select not more than 75 drinking water faucets or other drinking water plumbing fittings and fixtures for testing and evaluation, including the locations from which to select the faucets, fittings, and fixtures, to determine compliance with Section 116875.

(c) In implementing this article, the department shall use test methods, protocols, and sample preparation procedures that are adequate to determine total lead concentration in a drinking water plumbing fitting or fixture to determine compliance with the standards for the maximum allowable total lead content set forth in Section 116875.

(d):

(1) In selecting drinking water faucets and other drinking water plumbing fittings and fixtures to test and evaluate pursuant to this article, the department shall exercise its judgment regarding the specific drinking water plumbing fittings or fixtures to test.

(2) This article does not require the department's selection to be either random or representative of all available plumbing fittings or fixtures.

(3) The department shall acquire its samples of fittings and fixtures from locations that are readily accessible to the public at either retail or wholesale sources.

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(e) The department shall annually post the results of the testing and evaluation conducted pursuant to this article on its Internet Web site and shall transmit these results in an annual report to the State Department of Public Health.

CHAPTER 6.7. UNDERGROUND STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
§25296.25. Suspension of corrective action or investigation work and prohibitions of suspension.

(a):

(1) Unless the board, in consultation with local agencies and the regional board, determines that a site is an emergency site, the board, at the request of a responsible party who is eligible for reimbursement of corrective action costs under Chapter 6.75 (commencing with Section 25299.10), may suspend additional corrective action or investigation work at a site, based on a preliminary site assessment conducted in accordance with the corrective action regulations adopted by the board, but the board shall not suspend any of the following activities pursuant to this section:

(A) Removal of, or approved modifications of, existing tanks.

(B) Excavation of petroleum saturated soil or removal of excess petroleum from saturated soil.

(C) Removal of free product from the saturated and unsaturated zones.

(D) Periodic monitoring to ensure that released petroleum is not migrating in an uncontrolled manner that will cause the site to become an emergency site.

(2) For purposes of this subdivision, "emergency site" means a site that, because of an unauthorized release of petroleum, meets one of the following conditions:

(A) The site presents an imminent threat to public health or safety or the environment.

(B) The site poses a substantial probability of causing a condition of contamination or nuisance, as defined in Section 13050 of the Water Code, or of causing pollution of a source of drinking water at a level that is a violation of a primary or secondary drinking water standard adopted by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270) of Part 12 of Division 104.

(b) The suspension shall continue until one of the following occurs:

(1) The board provides the eligible responsible party with a letter of commitment pursuant to Chapter 6.75 (commencing with Section 25299.10) that the party will receive reimbursement for the corrective action.

(2) The responsible party requests in writing that the suspension be terminated and that the work continue.

(3) The fund established pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 25299.50) of Chapter 6.75 is no longer in existence.

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(c) The board shall adopt regulations pursuant to Section 25299.3 that specify the conditions under which a site is an imminent threat to public health or safety or to the environment or poses a substantial probability of causing a condition of contamination, nuisance, or pollution as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). The board shall not suspend corrective action or investigation work at any site pursuant to this section until the effective date of the regulations adopted by the board pursuant to this subdivision.

§25296.30. Guidelines and standards for MTBE.

(a) The board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, shall develop guidelines for the investigation and cleanup of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE) and other ether-based oxygenates in groundwater. The guidelines shall include procedures for determining, to the extent practicable, whether the contamination associated with an unauthorized release of MTBE is from the tank system prior to the system's most recent upgrade or replacement or if the contamination is from an unauthorized release from the current tank system.

(b) The board, in consultation with the State Department of Health Services, shall develop appropriate cleanup standards for contamination associated with a release of methyl tertiary-butyl ether.

CHAPTER 6.75. PETROLEUM UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK CLEANUP

Article 13. Drinking Water Treatment and Research

§25299.99.1. Transfer of funds to the Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund.

(a) The board shall annually transfer five million dollars (\$5,000,000) from the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, created pursuant to Section 25299.50, to the Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund created by Section 116367, to be expended for the purposes set forth in Section 116367 if a public drinking water well has been contaminated by an oxygenate and there is substantial evidence that the contamination was caused by a release from an underground storage tank.

(b) This section shall become operative June 30, 1999.

§25299.99.2. Duration of article.

This article, notwithstanding Section 25299.81, shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.

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§25299.99.3. Notification of board and transfer of funds.

In any fiscal year, if the department determines that less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) of unencumbered funds remain in the fund, it shall notify the board and the board shall transfer five million dollars (\$5,000,000) from the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund to the Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund, to be expended for the purposes set forth in Section 116367, if a drinking water well has been contaminated with oxygenate and there is substantial evidence that the contamination was caused by a release from an underground storage tank.

DIVISION 104. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

PART 1. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL

CHAPTER 4. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

Article 3. Operator Certification Program: Water Treatment Plants and Water Distribution Systems

§106875. Certification of supervisors and operators.

(a) The department shall examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to supervise or operate water treatment plants. The certification shall indicate the classification of water treatment plant that the person is qualified to supervise or operate.

(b) The department shall examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to supervise or operate a water distribution system. The certification shall indicate the classification of distribution system that the person is qualified to supervise or operate.

§106876. Suspension and revocation.

(a) The department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to grant or renew any water treatment operator certificate or water treatment operator-in-training certificate to operate or supervise the operation of a water treatment plant or may place on probation or reprimand the certificate holder upon any reasonable grounds, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) The submission of false or misleading information on an application for a certificate or engaging in dishonest conduct during an examination.

(2) The use of fraud or deception in the course of operating or supervising the operation of a water treatment plant or a water recycling treatment plant.

(3) The failure to use reasonable care or judgment in the operation or supervision of the operation of a water treatment plant or a water recycling treatment plant.

(4) The inability to perform operating duties properly in a water treatment plant or a water recycling treatment plant.

(5) The failure to meet all requirements for certificate renewal.

(6) The conduct of willful or negligent acts that cause or allow the violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act (Subchapter XII (commencing with Section 300f) of Chapter 6A of Title 42 of the United States Code) or the regulations and standards adopted pursuant to that act.

(7) Willfully or negligently violating or causing or allowing the violation of waste discharge requirements or permits issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) while operating a water recycling treatment plant.

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(b) The department may suspend, revoke, or refuse to grant or renew any water distribution operator certificate to operate or supervise the operation of a water distribution system or may place on probation or reprimand the certificate holder upon any reasonable grounds, including, but not limited to, any of the following:

(1) The submission of false or misleading information on an application for a certificate or engaging in dishonest conduct during an examination.

(2) The use of fraud or deception in the course of operating or supervising the operation of a water distribution system.

(3) The failure to use reasonable care of judgment in the operation or supervision of the operation of a water distribution system.

(4) The inability to perform operating duties properly in a water distribution system.

(5) The failure to meet all requirements for certificate renewal.

(6) The conduct of willful or negligent acts that cause or allow the violation of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (Subchapter XII (commencing with Section 300f) of Chapter 6A of Title 42 of the United States Code) or the regulations and standards adopted pursuant to that act.

(c) Prior to revocation of a valid operator certificate, the department shall provide the certificate holder with an opportunity for a hearing before the department.

(d) For purposes of this section, "water recycling treatment plant" means a treatment plant that receives and further treats secondary and/or tertiary effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

§106880. Examination.

The state department shall hold at least one examination each year for the purpose of examining candidates for certification.

§106885. Certification required.

(a) All persons who operate or supervise the operation of water treatment plants shall possess a valid and current water treatment operator certificate or water treatment operator-in-training certificate of appropriate grade in accordance with the regulations referred to in Section 106910.

(b) All persons who are in responsible charge of the water distribution system of a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system shall possess a valid and current water distribution operator certificate of the appropriate grade in accordance with the regulations referred to in Section 106910.

§106890. Fees.

It is the intent of the Legislature that the program authorized pursuant to this article be entirely self-supporting, and for this purpose the department is authorized to establish fee

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schedules for the issuance, replacement, reinstatement, continuing education, and renewal of certificates that shall provide revenues that shall not exceed the amount necessary, but shall be sufficient, to recover all costs incurred in the administration of this article.

§106892. Fee deposit.

There is in the State Treasury the Drinking Water Operator Certification Special Account. Fees collected pursuant to Section 106890 shall be deposited in the account created by this section.

§106895. "Grandfather" clause.

(a) A person employed as a water distribution operator, as defined by Section 116275, who does not hold a certificate pursuant to Section 106885, may be issued an appropriate certificate provided that the water system with which the operator is employed has applied for the certificate within one year after the adoption of the regulations implementing this section.

(b) A certificate issued pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be effective only at the site at which the operator was employed. The operator shall meet all certification requirements and hold a valid certificate pursuant to Section 106885 in order to operate another system.

(c) If the classification of the distribution system changes to a higher level, the certificate of the water distribution operator that was issued pursuant to subdivision (a) for that water distribution system is no longer valid.

(d) Any water distribution operator who is certified under subdivision (a) shall meet all of the requirements for renewal, including necessary training and the payment of fees.

§106896. Evaluation of AWWA distribution operator program.

The department shall evaluate the water distribution operator certification program of the California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association (CNAWWA) and issue an appropriate water distribution system operator certificate for those certified operators that have satisfied the provisions of this article and any regulations promulgated under this chapter.

§106897. Reciprocity with other states.

On or after the effective date of regulations implementing this article, certificates issued by certification programs of other states shall be recognized as valid and sufficient under this article if the department determines that the program of the other state is consistent with this article and the regulations promulgated under this article.

§106900. Education and training standards.

The department may approve courses of instruction provided by educational institutions, professional associations, public agencies, or private agencies for purposes of qualifying persons for initial certification, certification renewal, and recertification as a water treatment operator, water treatment operator-in-training, or water distribution operator.

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§106910. Regulation authority.

The department may adopt rules, regulations, and certification standards necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The rules, regulations, and standards shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The classification of treatment plants taking into consideration the plant size, character of the water being treated, type and degree of treatment, complexity of operation, and other physical conditions affecting the operation of the water treatment plant.

(b) The classification of distribution systems of community water systems and nontransient noncommunity water systems taking into consideration the complexity and size of the system.

(c) Criteria and standards establishing the level of skill, knowledge, education, and experience necessary to operate successfully or to supervise successfully the operation of specific classes of water treatment plants so as to protect public health.

(d) Criteria and standards establishing the level of skill, knowledge, and experience necessary to operate successfully or to supervise successfully the operation of specific classes of water distribution systems so as to protect the public health.

(e) Criteria and standards for operator certification renewal including continuing education requirements.

(f) Criteria and standards for recertification of an operator when the operator's certificate has lapsed.

(g) Criteria and standards for the availability of designated water treatment operators for each operating shift.

PART 10. RECREATIONAL SAFETY

CHAPTER 5. SAFE RECREATIONAL WATER USE

Article 1. Recreational Use of Reservoirs

§115825. Body contact restriction.

(a) It is hereby declared to be the policy of this state that multiple use should be made of all public water within the state, to the extent that multiple use is consistent with public health and public safety.

(b) Except as provided in this article, recreational uses shall not, with respect to a reservoir in which water is stored for domestic use, include recreation in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant.

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§115830. Recreation subject to regulation.

All water supply reservoirs of a public agency, whether heretofore or hereafter constructed, shall be open for recreational use by the people of this state, subject to the regulations of the department.

§115835. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall control the construction of this article:

- (a) "Multiple use" includes domestic, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses.
- (b) "Public agency" means the state or any city, other than a chartered city, county, public district, or other public institution.
- (c) "Reservoir" does not include ditches, canals, or any similar type of water distributing facility.

§115840. San Diego County exception.

(a) In San Diego County, recreational uses shall not, with respect to a reservoir in which water is stored for domestic use, include recreation in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant, unless both of the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The water subsequently receives complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, before being used for domestic purposes.
- (2) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department, as provided in Section 115830.

(b) The recreational use may be subject to additional conditions and restrictions adopted by the entity operating the water supply reservoir, if the conditions and restrictions do not conflict with regulations of the department and are designed to further protect or enhance the public health and safety.

§115840.5. Modesto Reservoir exception.

(a) In the Modesto Reservoir, recreational uses shall not include recreation in which any participant has bodily contact with the water, unless both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The water subsequently receives complete water treatment, in compliance with all applicable department regulations, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, before being used for domestic purposes. The disinfection shall include, but not be limited to, ozonation.

(2) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department.

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(b) The recreational use may be subject to additional conditions and restrictions adopted by the entity operating the water supply reservoir or required by the department, if those conditions and restrictions do not conflict with regulations of the department, and are required to further protect or enhance the public health and safety. The department shall, prior to requiring any additional conditions and restrictions, consult with the entity operating the water supply reservoir regarding the proposed conditions and restrictions at least 60 days prior to the effective date of those conditions or restrictions.

(c) The Modesto Irrigation District shall file, on or before January 1, 2002, with the Legislature, a report on the recreational uses at Modesto Reservoir and the water treatment program. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:

- (1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.
- (2) Levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether at various reservoir locations on a monthly basis.
- (3) A summary of available monitoring in the Modesto Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.
- (4) The sanitary survey of the watershed and water quality monitoring plan.
- (5) An evaluation of recommendations relating to removal and inactivation of cryptosporidium and giardia as specified in the department water permit dated October 28, 1997.
- (6) Annual reports provided to the department, as required pursuant to Sections I and IV of the department water permit dated October 28, 1997.
- (7) An evaluation of the impact on source water quality due to recreational activities on the Modesto Reservoir, including any microbiological monitoring.
- (8) A summary of any activities between the district and the county for operation of recreational uses and facilities in a manner that optimizes the water quality.
- (9) The reservoir management plan and the operations plan.
- (10) The annual water quality reports submitted to consumers each year.

(d) If there is a change in operation of the treatment facility or a change in the quantity of water to be treated at the treatment facility, the department may require the Modesto Irrigation District to file a report that includes, but is not limited to, the information required pursuant to subdivision (c), and the district shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that water quality will not be adversely affected.

§115841. Nacimiento Reservoir exception.

Recreational activity in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant shall continue to be allowed in Nacimiento Reservoir in accordance with all of the following requirements :

(a) Any agency that removes water from the reservoir for domestic use shall comply with any, or at a minimum, one of the following with regard to the water removed:

- (1) The water subsequently receives complete water treatment in compliance with all applicable department regulations, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, before being used for domestic purposes.

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(2) The water is discharged in a manner that allows percolation into a subsurface groundwater basin for subsequent extraction from only those groundwater wells that have been determined by the department not to be under the influence of surface water pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 64650) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and subsequently receives disinfection and complies with all applicable department regulations before being used for domestic purposes.

(3) The water is discharged in a manner that allows percolation into a subsurface groundwater basin for subsequent extraction from groundwater wells under the influence of surface water that receives treatment pursuant to Chapter 17 (commencing with Section 64650) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations and complies with all applicable department regulations.

(b) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department.

(c) The water stored for domestic purposes that may be excepted from the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 115825 is removed from the reservoir by an agency for domestic purposes only in San Luis Obispo County and only in an amount for which that agency has a contractual right.

§115842. Sly Park Reservoir exception.

(a) Recreational activity in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant is allowed in the Sly Park Reservoir provided that all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The water shall receive complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection; or alternative treatment that complies with all applicable department regulations and requirements. Such treatment shall, at a minimum, comply with all state laws and department regulations and all federal laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the federal Environmental Protection Agency Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment regulations. Nothing in this division shall limit the state or the department from imposing more stringent treatment standards than those required by federal law.

(2) The El Dorado Irrigation District conducts a monitoring program for *E. coli*, bacteria and giardia, and cryptosporidium organisms at various reservoir locations and at a frequency determined by the department.

(3) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department.

(b) The recreational use of that reservoir shall be subject to additional conditions and restrictions adopted by the entity operating the water supply reservoir, or by the department, that are required to further protect or enhance the public health and safety and do not conflict with regulations of the department.

(c) The El Dorado Irrigation District shall file, on or before January 1, 2005, with the department, a report on the recreational uses at Sly Park Reservoir and the water treatment program for that reservoir. That report shall include, but is not limited to, providing all of the following information:

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- (1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.
- (2) A summary of available monitoring in Sly Park Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.
- (3) The sanitary survey of the watershed and water quality monitoring plan.
- (4) An evaluation, as prescribed by the department, to determine the impact on source water quality due to recreational activities on Sly Park Reservoir, including any microbiological monitoring.
- (5) The reservoir management plan and the operations plan.
- (6) The annual water reports submitted to the consumers each year.

(d) The department shall prescribe the degree of treatment including, but not limited to, treatment processes necessary to abate any increased hazards resulting from body contact recreation based on information provided in the report filed pursuant to subdivision (c).

§115843.3. Bear Creek Reservoir exception.

(a) In the Bear Lake Reservoir, recreational uses shall not include recreation in which any participant has bodily contact with the water, unless all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The water shall receive ongoing complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, or an alternative filtration system that provides an equivalent degree of pathogen removal in compliance with all applicable department regulations before being used for domestic purposes. The disinfection shall include, but is not limited to, ozonation or ultraviolet disinfection capable of inactivating organisms including virus, cryptosporidium, and giardia, to levels that comply with department regulations.

(2) The Lake Alpine Water Company conducts a monitoring program for total coliform bacteria, which includes *E. coli* and fecal coliform, at the reservoir intake at a frequency determined by the department.

(3) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department.

(b) The recreational use of that reservoir shall be subject to additional conditions and restrictions adopted by the entity operating the water supply reservoir, or required by the department, that are required to further protect or enhance the public health and safety and do not conflict with regulations of the department.

(c) The Lake Alpine Water Company shall file, on or before January 1, 2006, with the Legislature and the department, a report on the recreational uses at Bear Lake Reservoir and the water treatment program for that reservoir. That report shall include, but is not limited to, providing all of the following information:

- (1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.
- (2) The levels of methyl tertiary-butyl ether taken at various reservoir locations on a monthly basis, unless the use of watercraft with gasoline-powered engines is prohibited.
- (3) A summary of monitoring in the Bear Lake Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.
- (4) The sanitary survey of the watershed and water quality monitoring plan.

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(5) An evaluation of recommendations relating to removal and inactivation of cryptosporidium and giardia.

(6) Annual reports provided to the department as required by the water permit issued by the department.

(7) An evaluation of the impact on source water quality due to recreational activities on Bear Lake Reservoir, including any microbiological monitoring.

(8) A summary of any activities for operation of recreational uses and facilities in a manner that optimizes the water quality.

(9) The reservoir management plan and the operations plan.

(10) The annual water reports submitted to the consumers each year.

(d) If there is a change in operation of the treatment facility or a change in the quantity of water to be treated at the treatment facility, the department may require the entity operating the water supply reservoir to file a report that includes, but is not limited to, the information required pursuant to subdivision (c), and the entity shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that water quality will not be adversely affected.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2007, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2007, deletes or extends that date.

§115843.5. Canyon Lake Reservoir exception.

(a) In the Canyon Lake Reservoir, recreational uses shall not include recreation in which any participant has bodily contact with the water, unless both of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The water subsequently receives complete water treatment, in compliance with all applicable department regulations, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, before being used for domestic purposes. The disinfection shall include, but is not limited to, an advanced technology capable of inactivating organisms, including, but not limited to, viruses, cryptosporidium, and giardia, to levels that comply with department regulations. The treatment shall include, but need not be limited to, ozonation or ultra violet disinfection. The treatment shall, at a minimum, comply with all state laws and department regulations and all federal laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the federal Environmental Protection Agency Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment regulations. Nothing in this division shall limit the state or the department from imposing more stringent treatment standards than those required by federal law.

(2) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department.

(b) The recreational use may be subject to additional conditions and restrictions adopted by the entity operating the water supply reservoir or required by the department, if those conditions and restrictions do not conflict with regulations of the department, and are required to further protect or enhance the public health and safety.

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(c) The Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District shall, by January 1, 2007, file a report with the Legislature on the recreational uses at Canyon Lake Reservoir and the water treatment program. The report shall include, but not necessarily be limited to, all of the following information:

(1) Participation in watershedwide activities to improve water quality in the Canyon Lake Reservoir.

(2) Annual results of volatile organic compounds, general minerals, and nutrients testing results provided to the department.

(3) A summary of available monitoring in the Canyon Lake Reservoir provided to the department for giardia and cryptosporidium.

(4) The most current sanitary survey of the watershed and water quality monitoring plan.

(5) A summary of monthly reports provided to the department on intake water bacteria and water quality.

(6) A summary of monthly reports provided to the department on water usage in Canyon Lake Reservoir.

(7) An evaluation of the impact on source water quality due to recreational activities on the Canyon Lake Reservoir, including any microbiological monitoring, and a summary of monthly reports provided to the department on treatment plant performance.

(8) A summary of activities between Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District and the Canyon Lake Property Owners Association for operation of recreational uses and facilities in a manner that optimizes the water quality.

(9) The reservoir management plan and the operations plan.

(10) The annual water quality reports submitted to consumers each year.

(d) If there is a change in operation of the treatment facility or a change in the quantity of water to be treated at the treatment facility, the department may require the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District to file a report that includes, but is not limited to, the information required pursuant to subdivision (c), and the district shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that water quality will not be adversely affected.

(e) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2008, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2008, deletes or extends that date.

§115845. Fees.

The public agency operating any water supply reservoir that is open for recreational use pursuant to this article may charge a use fee to cover the cost of policing the area around the reservoir, including the cost of providing the necessary sanitary facilities and other costs incidental to the recreational use of the reservoir.

§115850. Terminal reservoir exemption.

This article does not apply to terminal reservoirs for the supply of domestic water.

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PART 12. DRINKING WATER

CHAPTER 4. CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

Article 1. Pure and Safe Drinking Water

§116270. Declaration.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) Every citizen of California has the right to pure and safe drinking water.
- (b) Feasible and affordable technologies are available and shall be used to remove toxic contaminants from public water supplies.
- (c) According to the State Department of Health Services, over 95 percent of all large public water systems in California are in compliance with health-based action levels established by the department for various contaminants.
- (d) It is the policy of the state to reduce to the lowest level feasible all concentrations of toxic chemicals that when present in drinking water may cause cancer, birth defects, and other chronic diseases.
- (e) This chapter is intended to ensure that the water delivered by public water systems of this state shall at all times be pure, wholesome, and potable. This chapter provides the means to accomplish this objective.
- (f) It is the intent of the Legislature to improve laws governing drinking water quality, to improve upon the minimum requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, to establish primary drinking water standards that are at least as stringent as those established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to establish a program under this chapter that is more protective of public health than the minimum federal requirements.
- (g) It is the further intent of the Legislature to establish a drinking water regulatory program within the State Department of Health Services in order to provide for the orderly and efficient delivery of safe drinking water within the state and to give the establishment of drinking water standards and public health goals greater emphasis and visibility within the state department.

§116275. Definitions.

As used in this chapter:

- (a) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.
- (b) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.
- (c) "Primary drinking water standards" means:

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(1) Maximum levels of contaminants that, in the judgment of the department, may have an adverse effect on the health of persons.

(2) Specific treatment techniques adopted by the department in lieu of maximum contaminant levels pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 116365.

(3) The monitoring and reporting requirements as specified in regulations adopted by the department that pertain to maximum contaminant levels.

(d) "Secondary drinking water standards" means standards that specify maximum contaminant levels that, in the judgment of the department, are necessary to protect the public welfare. Secondary drinking water standards may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that may adversely affect the odor or appearance of the water and may cause a substantial number of persons served by the public water system to discontinue its use, or that may otherwise adversely affect the public welfare. Regulations establishing secondary drinking water standards may vary according to geographic and other circumstances and may apply to any contaminant in drinking water that adversely affects the taste, odor, or appearance of the water when the standards are necessary to ensure a supply of pure, wholesome, and potable water.

(e) "Human consumption" means the use of water for drinking, bathing or showering, hand washing, oral hygiene, or cooking, including, but not limited to, preparing food and washing dishes.

(f) "Maximum contaminant level" means the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water.

(g) "Person" means an individual, corporation, company, association, partnership, limited liability company, municipality, public utility, or other public body or institution.

(h) "Public water system" means a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system includes the following:

(1) Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of the system that are used primarily in connection with the system.

(2) Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the operator that are used primarily in connection with the system.

(3) Any water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

(i) "Community water system" means a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents of the area served by the system.

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(j) "Noncommunity water system" means a public water system that is not a community water system.

(k) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.

(l) "Local health officer" means a local health officer appointed pursuant to Section 101000 or a local comprehensive health agency designated by the board of supervisors pursuant to Section 101275 to carry out the drinking water program.

(m) "Significant rise in the bacterial count of water" means a rise in the bacterial count of water that the department determines, by regulation, represents an immediate danger to the health of water users.

(n) "State small water system" means a system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption that serves at least five, but not more than 14, service connections and does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year.

(o) "Transient noncommunity water system" means a noncommunity water system that does not regularly serve at least 25 of the same persons over six months per year.

(p) "User" means a person using water for domestic purposes. User does not include a person processing, selling, or serving water or operating a public water system.

(q) "Waterworks standards" means regulations adopted by the department that take cognizance of the latest available "Standards of Minimum Requirements for Safe Practice in the Production and Delivery of Water for Domestic Use" adopted by the California section of the American Water Works Association.

(r) "Local primacy agency" means a local health officer that has applied for and received primacy delegation from the department pursuant to Section 116330.

(s) "Service connection" means the point of connection between the customer's piping or constructed conveyance, and the water system's meter, service pipe, or constructed conveyance. A connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe shall not be considered a connection in determining if the system is a public water system if any of the following apply:

(1) The water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential uses, consisting of drinking, bathing, and cooking or other similar uses.

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(2) The department determines that alternative water to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulation is provided for residential or similar uses for drinking and cooking.

(3) The department determines that the water provided for residential or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a passthrough entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.

(t) "Resident" means a person who physically occupies, whether by ownership, rental, lease, or other means, the same dwelling for at least 60 days of the year.

(u) "Water treatment operator" means a person who has met the requirements for a specific water treatment operator grade pursuant to Section 106875.

(v) "Water treatment operator-in-training" means a person who has applied for and passed the written examination given by the department but does not yet meet the experience requirements for a specific water treatment operator grade pursuant to Section 106875.

(w) "Water distribution operator" means a person who has met the requirements for a specific water distribution operator grade pursuant to Section 106875.

(x) "Water treatment plant" means a group or assemblage of structures, equipment, and processes that treats, blends, or conditions the water supply of a public water system for the purpose of meeting primary drinking water standards.

(y) "Water distribution system" means any combination of pipes, tanks, pumps, and other physical features that deliver water from the source or water treatment plant to the consumer.

(z) "Public health goal" means a goal established by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365.

(aa) "Small community water system" means a community water system that serves no more than 3,300 service connections or a yearlong population of no more than 10,000 persons.

(ab) "Disadvantaged community" means the entire service area of a community water system, or a community therein, in which the median household income is less than 80 percent of the statewide average.

§116280. Condition for exclusion.

This chapter does not apply to a public water system that meets all of the following conditions:

(a) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities and does not have any collection and treatment facilities.

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(b) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system to which this chapter applies.

(c) Does not sell water to any person or user. For purposes of this subdivision, sale of water shall not include the sale of water, obtained from a public water system that is subject to this chapter, through a submetered distribution system if each user of the system is charged no more than the rate the user would be charged by the public water system.

By enacting this subdivision, it is not the intent of the Legislature to change existing law as to responsibility or liability for distribution systems beyond the mastermeter.

§116282. Handwashing exemption. *(This section was repealed via 2011's AB 1194)*

~~Except as provided in this section, and except for the fee requirements of Section 116565, the department shall exempt from the water quality requirements of this chapter, any noncommunity water system serving a transient population that provides restrooms for employees or the public provided that the water system demonstrates to the department that it meets all of the following criteria:~~

~~(a) The water system is in compliance with either of the following:~~

~~(1) No water is served by the water system for any public human consumption other than for handwashing.~~

~~(2) If water is served for public human consumption other than for handwashing, bottled water from a source approved by the department is provided for the consumption other than handwashing.~~

~~(b) The water for handwashing is bacteriologically safe. This shall be ensured by sampling the water for coliform bacteria at least once each calendar year. The samples shall be analyzed and the results reported to the department in accordance with Section 64423.1 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.~~

~~(c) The noncommunity water system is not a business regulated as a food facility under Section 113785.~~

§116283. CURFFL exemption.

This chapter shall apply to a food facility that is regulated pursuant to the California Retail Food Code only if the human consumption includes drinking of water.

§116285. Irrigation canal exemption.

Before August 6, 1998, this chapter shall not apply to an irrigation canal system if the owner or operator of the system certifies to the department, and notifies each user, in writing, that the water is untreated and is being furnished or supplied solely for agricultural purposes to either of the following:

(a) A user where the user receives the water, by pipe or otherwise, directly from the irrigation canal system.

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(b) A person who owns or operates an integrated pipe system where the person receives the water, by pipe or otherwise, directly from the irrigation canal system.

"Irrigation canal system," as used in this section, means a system of water conveyance facilities, including pipes, tunnels, canals, conduits, pumping plants and related facilities operated to furnish or supply water for agricultural purposes where a substantial portion of the facilities is open to the atmosphere.

§116286. Water district exclusion.

(a) A water district, as defined in subdivision (b), in existence prior to May 18, 1994, that provides primarily agricultural services through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar uses shall not be considered to be a public water system if the department determines that either of the following applies:

(1) The system certifies that it is providing alternative water for residential or similar uses for drinking water and cooking to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.

(2) The water provided for residential or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a passthrough entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable primary drinking water regulations.

(b) For purposes of this section, "water district" means any district or other political subdivision, other than a city or county, a primary function of which is irrigation, reclamation, or drainage of land.

§116287. Authority over water districts and constructed conveyances.

(a) The department, in implementing subdivision (s) of Section 116275 and Section 116286, shall place requirements on affected public water systems and water districts that are consistent with this chapter and the guidelines established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for implementing comparable provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996.

(b) The department, in making the determinations specified in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (s) of Section 116275 and subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 116286, shall utilize criteria that are consistent with this chapter and those used by the United States Environmental Protection Agency in administering the comparable provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

(c) The department shall periodically monitor and review the conditions under which a public water system, or a water district as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 116286, has met the requirements of this chapter pursuant to subdivision (s) of Section 116275 or Section 116286, or pursuant to the federal act, to ensure that the conditions continue to be met.

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(d) The department may prescribe reasonable, feasible, and cost-effective actions to be taken by a public water system, water district, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 116286, or users subject to subdivision (s) of Section 126275 or Section 116286 to ensure that alternative water or treated water provided by the water systems, water districts, or users pursuant to Section 116275 or 116286 will not be injurious to health.

(e) A notice prominently titled "Notice of Noncompliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" at the top of the document that states the requirements and actions prescribed by the department under subdivisions (a) and (d), describes the real property by assessors parcel number or legal description to which these requirements and actions apply, and names the record owners of that real property, may be recorded by the affected public water system or water district in the county where the real property is located. Recordation and proper indexing, as prescribed by law, shall provide constructive notice of these requirements and actions and shall not constitute a title defect, lien, or encumbrance. The public water system or water district shall provide notice of this recordation to the record owners of the real property by first-class mail, postage prepaid, to the address as shown on the latest county assessment roll. If the public water system or water district later determines that the record owners of the real property have complied with the requirements and actions prescribed by the department, the public water system or water district, within 10 days of that determination, shall record a subsequent notice titled "Notice of Compliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" that states that the "Notice of Noncompliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" has no further force or effect.

(f) A water district subject to this section shall annually publish a notice in a newspaper of general circulation describing any requirements and actions prescribed by the department to be taken by the water district and any record of compliance by the water district with these requirements and actions.

(g) This section shall not relieve a water district from complying with any other provisions of law.

§116290. Agricultural exclusion.

Before August 6, 1998, in areas where the water service rendered by a person is primarily agricultural, and domestic service is only incidental thereto, this chapter shall not apply except in specific areas in which the department has found its application to be necessary for the protection of the public health and has given written notice thereof to the person furnishing or supplying water in the area.

The department may prescribe reasonable and feasible action to be taken by those persons or the users to insure that their domestic water will not be injurious to health.

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§116293. PHG for perchlorate.

(a) On January 1, 2003, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall perform a risk assessment and, based upon that risk assessment, shall adopt a public health goal based exclusively on public health consideration for perchlorate using the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 116365.

(b) On or before January 1, 2004, the department shall adopt a primary drinking water standard for perchlorate found in public water systems in California in a manner that is consistent with this chapter.

Article 2. Department and Local Responsibilities

§116325. Department responsibility for all public water systems.

The department shall be responsible for ensuring that all public water systems are operated in compliance with this chapter and any regulations adopted hereunder. The department shall directly enforce this chapter for all public water systems except as set forth in Section 116500.

§116326. Administration of funds for Small Community Water Systems.

In administering programs to fund improvements and expansions of small community water systems, the department shall do all of the following:

(a) Give priority to funding projects in disadvantaged communities.

(b) Encourage the consolidation of small community water systems that serve disadvantaged communities in instances where consolidation will help the affected agencies and the state to meet all of the following goals:

- (1) Improvement in the quality of water delivered.
- (2) Improvement in the reliability of water delivery.
- (3) Reduction in the cost of drinking water for ratepayers.

(c) Pursuant to subdivision (b), allow funding for feasibility studies performed prior to a construction project to include studies of the feasibility of consolidating two or more community water systems, at least one of which is a small community water system that serves a disadvantaged community.

(d) In instances where it is shown that small community water system consolidation will further the goals of subdivision (b), give priority to funding construction projects that involve the physical restructuring of two or more community water systems, at least one of which is a small community water system that serves a disadvantaged community, into a single, consolidated system.

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§116330. Local primacy delegation.

(a) The department may delegate primary responsibility for the administration and enforcement of this chapter within a county to a local health officer authorized by the board of supervisors to assume these duties, by means of a local primacy delegation agreement if the local health officer demonstrates that it has the capability to meet the local primacy program requirements established by the department pursuant to subdivision (h) of Section 116375. This delegation shall not include the regulation of community water systems serving 200 or more service connections. The local primacy agreement may contain terms and conditions that the department deems necessary to carry out this chapter. The local primacy agreement shall provide that, although the local primacy agency shall be primarily responsible for administration and enforcement of this chapter for the designated water systems, the department does not thereby relinquish its authority, but rather shall retain jurisdiction to administer and enforce this chapter for the designated water systems to the extent determined necessary by the department.

(b) Any local health officer seeking a local primacy delegation shall submit an application to the department. The application shall be submitted by March 1, 1993, for local health officers seeking local primacy agreements for the 1993-94 fiscal year. Thereafter, the application shall be submitted by January 1, of the fiscal year immediately preceding the commencement of the fiscal year for which the local primacy delegation is sought. The application shall be in the format, and shall contain information, required by the department. The department shall approve the application for primacy if the department determines that the local health officer is capable of meeting the primacy program requirements established by the department.

(c) A local primacy delegation approved by the department shall remain in effect until any of the following conditions occur:

- (1) The delegation is withdrawn by mutual agreement.
- (2) The local primacy agency provides 120-day advance written notice to the department that it no longer wishes to retain local primacy.
- (3) The department determines that the local primacy agency no longer complies with the department's local primacy program requirements. The department shall provide written notice to the local primacy agency and the board of supervisors and shall provide an opportunity for a public hearing prior to initiation of any local primacy revocation action by the department.

(d) The department shall evaluate the drinking water program of each local primacy agency at least annually. The department shall prepare a report of the evaluation and list any program improvements needed to conform to the department's local primacy program requirements. A copy of the evaluation report shall be provided to the local primacy agency and the board of supervisors. The local primacy agency shall be granted a reasonable amount of time to make any needed program improvements prior to the initiation of any local primacy revocation actions.

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(e) To the extent funds are available in the Safe Drinking Water Account, the department shall provide the local primacy agency with an annual drinking water surveillance program grant to cover the cost of conducting the inspection, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation activities specified in the local primacy agreement. The annual program grant pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the amount that the department determines would be necessary for the department to conduct inspection, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation activities in the absence of a local primacy agreement for those systems in that county.

(f) The local primacy agency shall act for the department as the primary agency responsible for the administration and enforcement of this chapter for the specified public water systems and shall be empowered with all of the authority granted to the department by this chapter over those water systems.

§116335. City of Maywood - Manganese.

(a) The public water systems serving the City of Maywood shall conduct, publish, and submit to the City of Maywood, the State Department of Public Health, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality, and the Assembly Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials a study on the City of Maywood's water by December 21, 2010, addressing the impacts of manganese on the quality of the City of Maywood's water. The report shall contain all of the following:

(1) Testing information and results on manganese for all of the sources of drinking water for the City of Maywood.

(2) The amount of manganese being contributed by each water source that serves the City of Maywood.

(3) Immediate and long-term steps that can be taken by the public water systems to reduce the amount of manganese in the drinking water supply to be at least as low as a level that is consistent with the average level in communities within a 20-mile radius of the City of Maywood.

(4) Infrastructure improvements that can be made to reach the immediate and long-term goals to reduce the level of manganese and other contaminants in the water to be consistent with the average level in communities within a 20-mile radius of the City of Maywood.

(5) Actions that the public water systems will take to pursue funding in order to achieve those improvements.

(b) The City Council of Maywood shall conduct a public hearing on the results of the study.

(c) The public water systems shall respond in writing to public comments made at the hearing to the City Council of Maywood.

(d) The study and comments shall be posted on the public water systems' Internet Web sites.

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(e) All current notifications sent to the rate payers within the City of Maywood concerning water contaminants shall also be sent to occupants, in the same manner as set forth in subdivision (f) of Section 116450, and shall be distributed in English and the primary language of the residents of the city as well as posted on the public water systems' Internet Web sites.

§116340. State small water systems.

This chapter shall not apply to state small water systems except as provided under this section:

(a) The department shall adopt regulations specifying minimum requirements for operation of a state small water system. The requirements may be less stringent than the requirements for public water systems as set forth in this chapter.

(b) The minimum requirements for state small water systems adopted by the department pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be enforced by the local health officer or a local health agency designated by the local health officer. In counties that do not have a local health officer, the requirements shall be enforced by the department. Local health agencies may adopt more stringent requirements for state small water systems than those specified in the state regulations.

(c) The reasonable costs of the local health officer in carrying out the requirements of this section may be recovered through the imposition of fees on state small water systems by the local governing body in accordance with Section 101325.

§116345. County monthly report and Department 3-year review.

(a) The local health officer shall submit a report monthly to the department regarding the status of compliance with this chapter by the public water systems under the jurisdiction of the local health officer. The report shall be in a form and manner prescribed by the department.

(b) The department shall review the public water system program of the local health officer at least every three years to assure compliance with this chapter. A report of the findings of the review along with any recommendations of the department shall be provided to the local health officer and the board of supervisors.

Article 3. Operations

§116350. Department responsibilities.

(a) The department shall administer the provisions of this chapter and all other provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health.

(b) The department shall also have the following responsibilities:

(1) Conduct research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Improved methods to identify and measure the existence of contaminants in drinking water and to identify the source of the contaminants.

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(B) Improved methods to identify, measure, and assess the potential adverse health effects of contaminants in drinking water.

(C) New methods of treating raw water to prepare it for drinking, so as to improve the efficiency of water treatment and to remove or reduce contaminants.

(D) Improved methods for providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, including improvements in water purification and distribution, and methods of assessing health-related hazards.

(E) Improved methods of protecting the water sources of public water systems from contamination.

(F) Alternative disinfection technologies that minimize, reduce, or eliminate hazardous disinfection byproducts.

(2) Enforce provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

(3) Adopt regulations to implement this chapter.

(c) The department may conduct studies and investigations as it deems necessary to assess the quality of private domestic water wells.

§116355. Safe Drinking Water Plan.

(a) Once every five years the department shall submit to the Legislature a comprehensive Safe Drinking Water Plan for California.

(b) The Safe Drinking Water Plan shall include, but not be limited to, the following information:

(1) An analysis of the overall quality of California's drinking water and the identification of specific water quality problems.

(2) Types and levels of contaminants found in public drinking water systems that have less than 10,000 service connections. The discussion of these water systems shall include the following:

(A) Estimated costs of requiring these systems to meet primary drinking water standards and public health goals.

(B) Recommendations for actions that could be taken by the Legislature, the department, and these systems to improve water quality.

(4) A discussion and analysis of the known and potential health risks that may be associated with drinking water contamination in California.

(5) An evaluation of how existing water quality information systems currently maintained by local or state agencies can be more effectively used to protect drinking water.

(6) An evaluation of the research needed to develop inexpensive methods and instruments to ensure better screening and detection of waterborne chemicals, and inexpensive detection methods that could be used by small utilities and consumers to detect harmful microbial agents in drinking water.

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(7) An analysis of the technical and economic viability and the health benefits of various treatment techniques that can be used to reduce levels of trihalomethanes, lead, nitrates, synthetic organic chemicals, micro-organisms, and other contaminants in drinking water.

(8) A discussion of alternative methods of financing the construction, installation, and operation of new treatment technologies, including, but not limited to user charges, state or local taxes, state planning and construction grants, loans, and loan guarantees.

(9) A discussion of sources of revenue presently available, and projected to be available, to public water systems to meet current and future expenses.

(10) An analysis of the current cost of drinking water paid by residential, business, and industrial consumers based on a statewide survey of large, medium, and small public water systems.

(11) Specific recommendations, including recommendations developed pursuant to paragraph (6), to improve the quality of drinking water in California and a detailed five-year implementation program.

§116360. Cryptosporidium and Giardia.

(a) The department shall take all reasonable measures it determines necessary to reduce the risk to public health from waterborne illnesses in drinking water caused by cryptosporidium and giardia, to the extent those micro-organisms are not yet able to be adequately controlled through existing drinking water treatment and other management practices.

(b) The department shall directly conduct, or order the state's public water systems to conduct, comprehensive sanitary surveys, as present resources permit, to identify risks to public health from cryptosporidium and giardia.

(c) To thoroughly address the public health risks currently posed by cryptosporidium, in particular, the department shall ensure that its initial cryptosporidium action plan, that has been circulated to public water systems serving more than 1,000 service connections, is comprehensively implemented and shall devise and implement necessary strategies for protecting the health of individuals served by smaller public water systems from cryptosporidium exposure.

(d) On or before January 1, 1998, the department shall submit a report to the Chairperson of the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee and of the Senate Toxics and Public Safety Management Committee. The report shall do all of the following:

(1) Describe the department's action to reduce human exposure to cryptosporidium and giardia from California drinking water and the extent to which implementation of the cryptosporidium action plan for larger water systems, and alternative actions for smaller water systems, have reduced the threat to public health from cryptosporidium contamination.

(2) Recommend additional actions necessary to adequately protect public health from waterborne diseases in California drinking water caused by micro-organisms, including any legislative changes necessary to ensure adequate protection of the public from exposure to cryptosporidium and other disease-causing micro-organisms in drinking water.

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(3) Describe the progress of the California public water systems in the implementation of the cryptosporidium-related requirements of the federal Information Collection Rule, as set forth in the Federal Register on February 10, 1994, and the department's progress in implementing the cryptosporidium-related requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996 (P.L. 104-182).

§116361. Arsenic MCL Revisions.

(a) The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall place a priority on the development of a public health goal for arsenic in drinking water, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, sufficient to allow it to adopt the goal no later than December 31, 2002.

(b) Commencing January 1, 2002, the department shall commence the process for revising the existing primary drinking water standard for arsenic, and shall adopt a revised standard for arsenic not later than June 30, 2004. In considering the technological and economic feasibility of compliance with the proposed standard pursuant to paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 116365, the department shall consider emerging technologies that may cost-effectively reduce exposure to arsenic in drinking water.

(c) On or before December 31, 2002, the Secretary for Environmental Protection shall develop language regarding the health effects associated with the ingestion of arsenic in drinking water for inclusion in consumer confidence reports pursuant to Section 116470. On and after July 1, 2003, this language shall be included in the consumer confidence reports mailed or delivered to customers by each water system that measures arsenic in finished water at levels that exceed the applicable public health goal.

(d) The language developed by the Secretary for Environmental Protection for use in consumer confidence reports to describe the health effects associated with the ingestion of arsenic in drinking water shall be developed in accordance with primacy requirements described in subdivision (e) of Section 141.151 and subsections (b), (c), and (d) of Section 142.12 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(e) Nothing in this section affects or changes the date for implementation of a revised arsenic standard by public water systems as required in Parts 9, 141, and 142 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

§116365. Criteria for primary standards.

(a) The department shall adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water that are based upon the criteria set forth in subdivision (b) and shall not be less stringent than the national primary drinking water standards adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Each primary drinking water standard adopted by the department shall be set at a level that is as close as feasible to the corresponding public health goal placing primary emphasis on the protection of public health, and that, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, meets all of the following:

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(1) With respect to acutely toxic substances, avoids any known or anticipated adverse effects on public health with an adequate margin of safety, and

(2) With respect to carcinogens, or any substances that may cause chronic disease, avoids any significant risk to public health.

(b) The department shall consider all of the following criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard:

(1) The public health goal for the contaminant published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c).

(2) The national primary drinking water standard for the contaminant, if any, adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) The technological and economic feasibility of compliance with the proposed primary drinking water standard. For the purposes of determining economic feasibility pursuant to this paragraph, the department shall consider the costs of compliance to public water systems, customers, and other affected parties with the proposed primary drinking water standard, including the cost per customer and aggregate cost of compliance, using best available technology.

(c)

(1) The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the department proposes a primary drinking water standard. The risk assessment shall be prepared using the most current principles, practices, and methods used by public health professionals who are experienced practitioners in the fields of epidemiology, risk assessment, and toxicology. The risk assessment shall contain an estimate of the level of the contaminant in drinking water that is not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or that does not pose any significant risk to health. This level shall be known as the public health goal for the contaminant. The public health goal shall be based exclusively on public health considerations and shall be set in accordance with all of the following:

(A) If the contaminant is an acutely toxic substance, the public health goal shall be set at the level at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on health occur, with an adequate margin of safety.

(B) If the contaminant is a carcinogen or other substance that may cause chronic disease, the public health goal shall be set at the level that, based upon currently available data, does not pose any significant risk to health.

(C) To the extent information is available, the public health goal shall take into account each of the following factors:

(i) Synergistic effects resulting from exposure to, or interaction between, the contaminant and one or more other substances or contaminants.

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(ii) Adverse health effects the contaminant has on members of subgroups that comprise a meaningful portion of the general population, including, but not limited to, infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, individuals with a history of serious illness, or other subgroups that are identifiable as being at greater risk of adverse health effects than the general population when exposed to the contaminant in drinking water.

(iii) The relationship between exposure to the contaminant and increased body burden and the degree to which increased body burden levels alter physiological function or structure in a manner that may significantly increase the risk of illness.

(iv) The additive effect of exposure to the contaminant in media other than drinking water, including, but not limited to, exposures to the contaminant in food, and in ambient and indoor air, and the degree to which these exposures may contribute to the overall body burden of the contaminant.

(D) If the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment finds that currently available scientific data are insufficient to determine the level of a contaminant at which no known or anticipated adverse effects on health will occur, with an adequate margin of safety, or the level that poses no significant risk to public health, the public health goal shall be set at a level that is protective of public health, with an adequate margin of safety. This level shall be based exclusively on health considerations and shall, to the extent scientific data are available, take into account the factors set forth in clauses (i) to (iv), inclusive, of subparagraph (C), and shall be based on the most current principles, practices, and methods used by public health professionals who are experienced practitioners in the fields of epidemiology, risk assessment, and toxicology. However, if adequate scientific evidence demonstrates that a safe dose response threshold for a contaminant exists, then the public health goal should be set at that threshold. The department may set the public health goal at zero if necessary to satisfy the requirements of this subparagraph.

(2) The determination of the toxicological endpoints of a contaminant and the publication of its public health goal in a risk assessment prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment are not subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment and the department shall not impose any mandate on a public water system that requires the public water system to comply with a public health goal. The Legislature finds and declares that the addition of this paragraph by the act amending this section during the 1999-2000 Regular Session of the Legislature is declaratory of existing law.

(3)

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(A) Beginning July 1, 2001, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall, at the time it commences preparation of a risk assessment for a contaminant as required by this subdivision, electronically post on its Internet web page a notice that informs interested persons that it has initiated work on the risk assessment. The notice shall also include a brief description, or a bibliography, of the technical documents or other information the office has identified to date as relevant to the preparation of the risk assessment and inform persons who wish to submit information concerning the contaminant that is the subject of the risk assessment of the name and address of the person in the office to whom the information may be sent, the date by which the information must be received in order for the office to consider it in the preparation of the risk assessment, and that all information submitted will be made available to any member of the public who requests it. Until July 1, 2001, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall send the notice to interested persons who request it by mail.

(B) Each draft risk assessment prepared by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to this subdivision shall be made available to the public at least 45 calendar days prior to the date that public comment and discussion on the risk assessment are solicited at the public workshop required by Section 57003.

(C) At the time the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment publishes the final risk assessment for a contaminant, the office shall respond in writing to significant comments, data, studies, or other written information submitted by interested persons to the office in connection with the preparation of the risk assessment. Any such comments, data, studies, or other written information submitted to the office shall be made available to any member of the public who requests it.

(D) Any interested person may, within 15 calendar days of the date the public workshop on a risk assessment is completed pursuant to Section 57003, request the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to submit the risk assessment to external scientific peer review prior to its publication. If the office receives such a request, the office shall submit the risk assessment to external scientific peer review in a manner substantially equivalent to the external scientific peer review process set forth in Section 57004, if the person requesting the external scientific peer review enters into an enforceable agreement with the office within 15 calendar days of making the request that requires the person requesting the external scientific peer review to fully reimburse the office for all of the costs associated with conducting the external scientific peer review.

(E) It is the intent of the Legislature that, if the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment receives a request to submit a risk assessment prepared for a contaminant to which paragraph (2) of subdivision (e) applies to external scientific review, the peer review shall be conducted in a manner that does not affect the schedule for publishing the public health goal for that contaminant as set forth in paragraph (2) of subdivision (e).

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(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any maximum contaminant level in effect on August 22, 1995, may be amended by the department to make the level more stringent pursuant to this section. However, the department may only amend a maximum contaminant level to make it less stringent if the department shows clear and convincing evidence that the maximum contaminant level should be made less stringent and the amendment is made consistent with this section.

(e)

(1) All public health goals published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall be established in accordance with the requirements of subdivision (c) and shall be reviewed at least once every five years and revised, pursuant to subdivision (c), as necessary based upon the availability of new scientific data.

(2) On or before January 1, 1998, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall publish a public health goal for at least 25 drinking water contaminants for which a primary drinking water standard has been adopted by the department. The office shall publish a public health goal for 25 additional drinking water contaminants by January 1, 1999, and for all remaining drinking water contaminants for which a primary drinking water standard has been adopted by the department by no later than December 31, 2001. A public health goal shall be published by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment at the same time the department proposes the adoption of a primary drinking water standard for any newly regulated contaminant.

(f) The department or Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment may review, and adopt by reference, any information prepared by, or on behalf of, the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of adopting a national primary drinking water standard or maximum contaminant level goal when it establishes a California maximum contaminant level or publishes a public health goal.

(g) At least once every five years after adoption of a primary drinking water standard, the department shall review the primary drinking water standard and shall, consistent with the criteria set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b), amend any standard if any of the following occur:

(1) Changes in technology or treatment techniques that permit a materially greater protection of public health or attainment of the public health goal.

(2) New scientific evidence that indicates that the substance may present a materially different risk to public health than was previously determined.

(h) Not later than March 1 of every year, the department shall provide public notice of each primary drinking water standard it proposes to review in that year pursuant to this section. Thereafter, the department shall solicit and consider public comment and hold one or more public hearings regarding its proposal to either amend or maintain an existing standard. With adequate public notice, the department may review additional contaminants not covered by the March 1 notice.

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(i) This section shall operate prospectively to govern the adoption of new or revised primary drinking water standards and does not require the repeal or readoption of primary drinking water standards in effect immediately preceding January 1, 1997.

(j) The department may, by regulation, require the use of a specified treatment technique in lieu of establishing a maximum contaminant level for a contaminant if the department determines that it is not economically or technologically feasible to ascertain the level of the contaminant.

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§116365.01. Department of Finance Review of Regulations.

(a):

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, including Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2, and Part 3 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Government Code, and except as provided in subdivision (b), for any proposed regulation that relates to the maximum contaminant levels for primary or secondary drinking water standards, as defined in subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 116275, that is submitted by the department to the Office of Administrative Law for review, pursuant to Section 11349.1 of the Government Code, the Department of Finance shall take no longer than 90 days, commencing on the date that the department submits the rule or regulation to the Department of Finance, to do any of the following:

(A) Review any estimate pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 11357 of the Government Code.

(B) Provide a letter or documentation, if required, pursuant to Section 11349.1 of the Government Code.

(C) Complete any other function in connection with the adoption of proposed regulations that relates to the maximum contaminant levels for primary or secondary drinking water standards, as required pursuant to any provision of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(D) Return the proposed regulation if the department has not prepared the estimate required by paragraph (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 11346.5 of the Government Code, in accordance with Section 11357 of the Government Code.

(2) If the Department of Finance returns the proposed regulation pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1), an additional 90 day time period under this section shall begin when the regulations are resubmitted by the department to the Department of Finance.

(3) If the Department of Finance takes longer than 90 days to complete any of the functions set forth in subparagraphs (A) to (D), inclusive, of paragraph (1), the proposed regulations shall be exempt from any provision of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code that requires the involvement of the Department of Finance, and the department and the Office of Administrative Law shall proceed with all other applicable procedures in connection with the adoption of proposed regulations.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to any regulation adopted by the department that reduces, weakens, lessens, or otherwise undermines any requirement established pursuant to this chapter for the protection of public health.

§116365.02. Adoption of Federal Regulations by Reference.

(a) The department may adopt, pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 11346.2 of the Government Code, any rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.), other than those federal rules and regulations that establish maximum contaminant levels for primary and secondary drinking water standards.

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(b) Rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall not be subject to subparagraphs (C) and (D) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section 11349.1 of the Government Code.

§116365.2. Assessment of Risk to Sensitive Populations.

(a) In conducting the periodic review and revision of public health goals pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (e) of Section 116365, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment may give special consideration to those contaminants that, on the basis of currently available data or scientific evidence, cause or contribute to adverse health effects in members of subgroups that comprise a meaningful portion of the general population, including, but not limited to, infants, children, pregnant women, the elderly, individuals with a history of serious illness, or other subgroups that are identifiable as being at greater risk of adverse health effects than the general population when exposed to the contaminant in drinking water.

(b) In preparing and publishing risk assessments pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 116365 that involve infants and children, the office shall assess all of the following, to the extent information is available:

(1) Exposure patterns, including, but not limited to, patterns determined by relevant data, among bottle-fed infants and children that are likely to result in disproportionately high exposure to contaminants in comparison to the general population.

(2) Special susceptibility of infants and children to contaminants in comparison to the general population.

(3) The effects on infants and children of exposure to contaminants and other substances that have a common mechanism of toxicity.

(4) The interaction of multiple contaminants on infants and children.

§116365.5. MCL for Hexavalent Chromium.

(a) The Department of Health Services shall commence the process for adopting a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium that complies with the criteria established under Section 116365.

(b) The department shall report to the Legislature on its progress by developing a primary drinking standard for hexavalent chromium by January 1, 2003.

(c) The department shall establish a primary drinking water standard for hexavalent chromium on or before January 1, 2004.

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§116366. MTBE costs.

(a) No public water system, or its customers, shall be responsible for remediation or treatment costs associated with MTBE, or a product that contains MTBE, provided, however, that the public water system shall be permitted as necessary to incur MTBE remediation and treatment costs and to include those costs in its customer rates and charges, necessary to comply with drinking water standards or directives of the State Department of Health Services or other lawful authority. Any public water system that incurs MTBE remediation or treatment costs may seek recovery of those costs from parties responsible for the MTBE contamination, or from other available alternative sources of funds.

(b) If the public water system has included the costs of MTBE treatment and remediation in its customer rates and charges, and subsequently recovers all or a portion of its MTBE treatment and remediation costs from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds, it shall make an adjustment to its schedule of rates and charges to reflect the amount of funding received from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds for MTBE treatment or remediation.

(c) Subdivision (a) shall not prevent the imposition of liability on any person for the discharge of MTBE if that liability is due to the conduct or status of that person independently of whether the person happens to be a customer of the public water system.

§116367. Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares that oxygenated gasoline has contaminated groundwater and surface water used for drinking water purposes. The Legislature further declares that it is in the public interest to provide funding to pay for corrective action needed to protect public health and the environment as a result of oxygenate contamination of drinking water.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Drinking water fund" or "fund" means the Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund created pursuant to subdivision (c).

(2) "Financial hardship" means a public water system does not have sufficient resources not otherwise dedicated for a specified purpose, including, but not limited to, debt service requirements, to pay for necessary treatment works, conduct an investigation into the source of contamination, or acquire alternate drinking water supplies and leave sufficient reserves available to enable the system owner or operator to address economic uncertainties to pay for contingencies.

(3) "Oxygenate" has the same meaning as oxygenate as defined in Section 25299.97.

(4) "Public water system" means a public water system, as defined in Section 116275.

(5) "Drinking water supply" means a source of drinking water that has been approved by the department.

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(c) The Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund is hereby created in the State Treasury.

(d) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the department for all of the following purposes:

(1) To make payments to a public water system for the incremental costs of treating groundwater and surface water used for drinking water purposes that has been contaminated by an oxygenate if the level of contamination exceeds the lowest of any primary or secondary drinking water standard adopted pursuant to Section 116365 or 116610. Treatment for surface water shall be for surface water that supplies water to a treatment facility for a water supply system that serves domestic uses.

(2) To make payments to a public water system for the costs of investigating the possible source and extent of contamination when the department determines that an oxygenate is detected at any level in groundwater supplies utilized by a public water system for drinking water purposes as provided in subdivision (k). Costs eligible for payment under this paragraph may include the costs of acquiring alternate drinking water supplies if the well is required by the department or a California regional water quality control board to be shut down or its use curtailed during the investigation. Costs eligible for payment under this paragraph include the costs of connecting a public water system to another public water system or constructing a new drinking water well.

(3) To make payments to a public water system for the incremental costs of acquiring alternate drinking water supplies to replace supplies contaminated by an oxygenate at a level that exceeds the lowest of any primary or secondary drinking water standard adopted pursuant to Section 116365 or 116610. Costs eligible for payment under this paragraph include the costs of connecting a public water system to another public water system or constructing a new drinking water well.

(4) To conduct research and develop cost-effective treatment technologies to treat drinking water contaminated by an oxygenate to meet primary or secondary drinking water standards and effective strategies to protect drinking water sources from contamination by oxygenates. The department shall not expend more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) annually for these purposes and may enter into cooperative agreements with federal and state agencies, local agencies, or other persons to conduct research and development activities.

(5) To pay the administrative costs, not to exceed 5 percent, for the department to administer this section.

(6) To make payments to a public water system for the incremental costs of acquiring an alternate drinking water supply where the department has determined that a drinking water supply would become contaminated by an oxygenate at a level that exceeds the lowest of any primary or secondary drinking water standard if the public water system continues to use the drinking water supply.

(e) The department shall report annually to the Governor and to the Legislature on any moneys provided to a public water system pursuant to this section.

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(f)

(1) The department shall be reimbursed by a public water system that has received funds pursuant to this section, to the extent that the public water system receives payment from any source to cover the costs for which it received funding under this section. The public water system shall aggressively pursue cost recovery from responsible persons and, upon recovery, or within five years from the date on which the initial payment is received, whichever occurs first, shall reimburse the department for funds received pursuant to this section, unless the public water system demonstrates that despite all reasonable efforts, recovery from a responsible party is not possible, or that a responsible party cannot be identified. The department shall transfer any reimbursements received from a public water system into the fund or the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, whichever fund provided the moneys.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department may not require a public water system to pursue cost recovery from responsible persons for funds received pursuant to this section that total one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less.

(g) The department may make payments pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subdivision (d) without regard to when the contamination occurred or when costs for treating or investigating the source of contamination or acquiring replacement water were incurred, except that a public water system may not receive more than three million dollars (\$3,000,000) from the drinking water fund in any fiscal year unless the public water system makes a showing of financial hardship.

(h)

(1) The department may make payments pursuant to paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (6) of subdivision (d), without requiring a public water system to first incur expenditures, if the department determines that a situation exists that requires prompt action by the public water system to protect human health or the environment, or the public water system makes a showing of financial hardship.

(2) Upon a showing of financial hardship, pursuant to paragraph (1), the public water system shall present the department with a work plan that specifies the estimated costs of treatment, constructing a new drinking water well, or obtaining an alternate water supply. The estimated costs of treatment or constructing a new well to provide replacement water shall be prepared by a registered civil engineer or other registered professional. The estimated costs for acquiring an alternate water supply, other than a new well, shall be substantiated by an identification of necessary capital facilities to convey the water to the public water system and a written offer by another entity to provide the alternate water supply.

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(3) The department shall prescribe forms and procedures for claims filed pursuant to this section as necessary to ascertain eligibility for payment and validity of incremental costs based on generally accepted accounting principles. The department shall not require an applicant to prepare an economic feasibility study regarding the acquisition of an alternate water supply. The department may require a description of site-specific information, including the origin of contamination, the petroleum products released, and the status of cleanup and abatement activities at potential leaking underground storage tank sites if that information is available to the applicant.

(4) The department shall provide payment within 60 days of receiving a claim filed pursuant to this section.

(5) A claim shall be deemed true and correct if not audited by the department within three years of payment.

(i) The department, in evaluating claims submitted for payment from the fund, shall consider the findings of the University of California report regarding the assessment undertaken pursuant to Section 3 of Chapter 816 of the Statutes of 1997, as those findings relate to the assessment of the human health and environmental risks and benefits, if any, associated with the use of MTBE in gasoline. In particular, the department shall consider findings in the report regarding the evaluations of the costs and effectiveness of treatment technologies available to remove MTBE from drinking water.

(j) Any funds transferred to the fund pursuant to Section 25299.99.1 may be used for the purposes of this section only if a public drinking water well has been contaminated by an oxygenate or if the department has determined that a drinking water supply would become contaminated by an oxygenate at a level that exceeds the lowest of any primary or secondary drinking water standard if the public water system continues to use the drinking supply and there is substantial evidence that the contamination was caused by a release from an underground storage tank.

(k) A public water system that determines that an oxygenate is detected at any level in groundwater supplies utilized by the public water system for drinking water purposes shall notify the department and a California regional water quality control board. The department or a regional board shall determine whether to shut down or curtail the use of a well within 30 days following receipt of notification from a public water system.

(l)

(1) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.

(2) The repeal of this section does not terminate any of the following rights, obligations or authorities, or any provision necessary to carry out these rights or obligations:

(A) The filing and payment of claims in the fund, until the moneys in the fund are exhausted. Upon exhaustion of the fund, any remaining claims shall be invalid.

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(B). The resolution of any cost recovery action.

(m) Any commitment made by the department on or after January 1, 2001, to expend funds pursuant to former Section 116367, as it read on December 31, 2001, is hereby ratified. The department may approve any expenses incurred by water systems pursuant to these commitments.

§116367.5. Research Advisory Committee.

The department shall establish a Research Advisory Committee, which shall consist of 11 members. The department shall provide for the support staff and meeting facility needs of the committee. The committee shall meet as necessary to review requests for research projects pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 116367. The committee members shall be appointed by the director and shall consist of the following members:

(a) Four members representing public water systems.

(b) Four members representing entities paying into the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund created pursuant to Section 25299.50.

(c) One member representing environmental interest groups.

(d) One member representing consumer interest groups.

(d) One member representing the department.

§116370. Best available technology.

On or before January 1, 1998, the department shall propose, hold a public hearing, and adopt a finding of the best available technology for each contaminant for which a primary drinking water standard has been adopted. Thereafter, the department shall adopt a finding of the best available technology for each contaminant for which a primary drinking water standard has been adopted at the time the standard is adopted. The finding of the department shall take into consideration the costs and benefits of best available treatment technology that has been proven effective under full-scale field applications.

§116375. Department authority to adopt regulations.

The department shall adopt regulations it determines to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. The regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(a) The monitoring of contaminants, including the type of contaminant, frequency and method of sampling and testing, and the reporting of results.

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(b) The monitoring of unregulated contaminants for which drinking water standards have not been established by the department. The requirements shall be not less stringent than those adopted pursuant to paragraph (2) of subsection (a) of Section 1445 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j-4 (a)(2)). Until the time that the department adopts regulations regarding the monitoring of unregulated contaminants, the department may, by order, require any public water system that has been shown to contain detectable levels of any unregulated contaminants to conduct periodic water analyses in accordance with conditions specified by the department. The water analyses shall be reported on a quarterly basis unless the department finds that more or less frequent analysis is necessary.

(c) Requirements for the design, operation, and maintenance of public water systems, including, but not limited to, waterworks standards and the control of cross-connections, that the department determines are necessary to obtain, treat, and distribute a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, potable, and healthy water.

(d) Requirements for treatment, including disinfection of water supplies.

(e) Requirements for the filtration of surface water supplies at least as stringent as regulations promulgated pursuant to subparagraph (C) of paragraph (7) of subsection (b) of Section 1412 of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300g-1 (b)(7)(C)).

(f) Requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to consumers.

(g) Minimum acceptable financial assurances that a public water system shall be required to submit as a demonstration of its capability to provide for the ongoing operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the system, including compliance with monitoring and treatment requirements and contingencies. For privately owned systems not regulated by the Public Utilities Commission, the financial assurance may be in the form of a trust fund, surety bond, letter of credit, insurance, or other equivalent financial arrangement acceptable to the department.

(h) Program requirements for the conduct of the public water system program by a local health officer under a primacy delegation from the department as set forth in this chapter. The requirements shall include, but not be limited to, the issuance of permits, surveillance and inspections, reporting of monitoring and compliance data, and the taking of enforcement actions.

(i) Methods for determination of the number of persons served by a public water system for drinking water regulatory purposes.

(j) The adoption by the State Department of Health Services, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and representatives from operators of public water systems, of emergency regulations for the uniform, scientific sampling, and analytical testing protocols for oxygenates as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 51010.5 of the Government Code.

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§116377. Emergency regulations.

The department may adopt emergency regulations in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, to implement amendments to this chapter. The initial adoption of emergency regulations and one re-adoption of the initial regulations shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare. Initial emergency regulations and the first re-adoption of those regulations shall be exempt from review by the Office of Administrative Law. The emergency regulations authorized by this section shall be submitted to the Office of Administrative Law for filing with the Secretary of State and publication in the California Code of Regulations and shall remain in effect for not more than 180 days.

§116379. Exclusion.

Notwithstanding Sections 116360, 116375, and 116450, public water systems are not required to observe the standards of subdivision (f) of Section 64435 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

§116380. Point-of-entry & point-of-use in lieu of centralized treatment.

(a) In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 116375, the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to Section 116375 shall include requirements governing the use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment by public water systems in lieu of centralized treatment where it can be demonstrated that centralized treatment is not immediately economically feasible, limited to the following:

- (1) Water systems with less than 200 service connections.
- (2) Usage allowed under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act and its implementing regulations and guidance.
- (3) Water systems that have submitted preapplications with the State Department of Public Health for funding to correct the violations for which the point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment is provided.

(b) The department shall adopt emergency regulations governing the permitted use of point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment by public water systems in lieu of centralized treatment.

(1) The emergency regulations shall comply with Section 116552, and shall comply with all of the requirements set forth in subdivision (a) applicable to nonemergency regulations, but shall not be subject to the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The emergency regulations shall take effect when filed with the Secretary of State, and shall be published in the California Code of Regulations.

(2) The emergency regulations adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall remain in effect until the earlier of January 1, 2014, or the effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to subdivision (a).

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§116385. Monitoring authority.

Any person operating a public water system shall obtain and provide at that person's expense an analysis of the water to the department, in the form, covering those matters, and at intervals as the department by regulation may prescribe. The analysis shall be performed by a laboratory duly certified by the department.

§116390. Laboratory accreditation requirement.

(a) No laboratory, other than a laboratory operated by the department, shall perform tests required pursuant to this chapter for any public water system without first obtaining a certificate issued by the department pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101.

(b) No person or public entity of the state shall contract with a laboratory for environmental analyses for which the state department requires certification pursuant to this section, unless the laboratory holds a valid certificate.

§116395. County evaluation of small public water systems.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(1) The large water system testing program has discovered chemical contamination of the state's drinking water with increasing frequency.

(2) A significant number of California residents rely on the state's small water systems to provide their water.

(3) The small systems, because they tend to be located in outlying rural areas where pesticide use is prevalent, and because they draw their water from shallow aquifers, face a serious threat of contamination.

(4) Unchecked water sources that may be contaminated pose a potentially serious threat to the health of the citizens of California, particularly those living in outlying rural areas.

(5) It is in the interest of all Californians that a testing program for small public water systems be implemented and carried out as expeditiously as possible.

(b) For purposes of this section, "small public water system" means a system with 200 connections or less, and is one of the following:

(1) A community water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents.

(2) A state small water system.

(3) A noncommunity water system such as a school, labor camp, institution, or place of employment, as designated by the department.

(c) The department shall conduct training workshops to assist health officers in evaluation of small public water systems for organic chemical contamination, and in sampling and testing procedures. The department shall, at a minimum, provide health officers with guidelines for evaluating systems and instructions for sampling.

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(d) The department shall develop a schedule for conduct of the programs by the local health officers. The schedule shall establish a program to address first those systems with the most serious potential for contamination. The department shall enter into agreements with the local health agencies to conduct the necessary work to be performed pursuant to the schedule. The department shall begin the program no later than three months after September 19, 1985. All local health officers shall complete the evaluation, sampling, testing, review of sampling results, and notification to the public water systems within their jurisdiction in accordance with the agreements entered into with the department and within the schedule established by the department. All work required by this section shall be completed within three years after September 19, 1985.

(e) In consultation with the department, the local health officer shall conduct an evaluation of all small public water systems under their jurisdictions to determine the potential for contamination of groundwater sources by organic chemicals. The evaluation shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) A review of the historical water quality data of each system to determine possible evidence of degradation.

(2) A review, to be coordinated with the State Water Resources Control Board, and the California regional water quality control boards, of past and present waste disposal practices that may potentially affect the respective well water supply.

(3) A review of other organic chemicals used in the water supply area that have potential health risks and that may have the potential for contaminating drinking water supplies because of environmental persistence or resistance to natural degradation under conditions existing in California.

(f) Based upon the evaluation of each system, the local health officers shall develop a sampling plan for each system within their jurisdiction. The health officer shall collect samples in accordance with the plan and shall submit the samples for analysis to a certified laboratory designated by the department. When applicable, the laboratory shall test water samples using the Environmental Protection Agency's 13 approved analytical techniques established under subdivision (h) of Section 304 of the Clean Water Act to qualitatively identify the complete range of contaminants in the same class as the specific contaminant or class of contaminants being analyzed.

(g) Within 10 days of the receipt from the laboratory of the testing results, the local health officer shall notify the small public water system, the department and the California regional water quality control board for that region of the results.

(h) Following a review of the testing results, the local health officer may order the public water system to conduct a periodic water sampling and analysis program in accordance with conditions specified by the local health officer. The department shall provide ongoing advice and assistance to local health officers in interpreting test results and determining appropriate notification and followup activities in those instances where contaminants are found.

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(i) This section shall be operative during any fiscal year only if the Legislature appropriates sufficient funds to pay for all state-mandated costs to be incurred by local agencies pursuant to this section during that year.

§116400. Periodic water analyses.

If the department determines that a public water system is subject to potential contamination, the department may, by order, require the public water system to conduct a periodic water analysis in accordance with conditions specified by the department. The water analysis shall be reported on a quarterly basis, unless the department finds that reasonable action requires either more or less frequent analysis.

§116405. Backflow exemption.

(a) In counties with a population not exceeding 500,000 persons as shown by the 1970 federal decennial census, any public water system supplying both domestic and untreated irrigation water in separate pressurized systems that were in existence prior to January 1, 1990, and that is operated by an incorporated or unincorporated association of users, shall not require protection against backflow into the domestic water system from premises receiving both the water services and having available no other source of water, except where interconnection between the systems has taken place. It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to knowingly interconnect the water services on a user's premises without installing a backflow protection device approved by the state department.

(b) Regulations of the state department requiring the installation of backflow protection shall not be continued to require the installation of the protection in any public water system described in subdivision (a), except as provided in that subdivision.

Article 3.5. Fluoridation of Drinking Water

§116409. Legislative Findings and Declarations.

(a) Promotion of the public health of Californians of all ages by protection and maintenance of dental health through the fluoridation of drinking water is a paramount issue of statewide concern.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this article to preempt local government regulations, ordinances, and initiatives that prohibit or restrict the fluoridation of drinking water by public water systems with 10,000 or more service connections, without regard to whether the public water system might otherwise be exempt from Section 116410 or the requirements of this section, pursuant to Section 116415.

(c) It is further the intent of the Legislature in establishing this article to decrease the burden the Medi-Cal and the Denti-Cal programs place upon the state's limited funds.

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§116410. Fluoridation requirement.

(a) Each public water system with at least 10,000 service connections and with a natural level of fluorides that is less than the minimum established in the regulations adopted pursuant to this section shall be fluoridated in order to promote the public health of Californians of all ages through the protection and maintenance of dental health, a paramount issue of statewide concern. The department shall adopt regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, requiring the fluoridation of public water systems. By July 1, 1996, and at 10-year intervals thereafter, each public water system with at least 10,000 service connections shall provide to the department an estimate of the total capital costs to install fluoridation treatment. The regulations adopted by the department shall take effect on January 1, 1997. Capital costs estimates are no longer required after installation of the fluoridation treatment equipment.

(b) The regulations shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Minimum and maximum permissible concentrations of fluoride to be maintained by fluoridation of public water systems.

(2) The requirements and procedures for maintaining proper concentrations of fluoride, including equipment, testing, recordkeeping, and reporting.

(3) Requirements for the addition of fluorides to public water systems in which the natural level of fluorides is less than the minimum level established in the regulations.

(4) A schedule for the fluoridation of public water systems with at least 10,000 service connections, based on the lowest capital cost per connection for each system.

(c) The purpose of the schedule established pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) is not to mandate the order in which public water systems receiving funding from private sources must fluoridate their water. Available funds may be offered to any system on the schedule.

(d) The estimates provided to the department pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section and subdivision (g) of Section 116415 of the total capital and associated costs and noncapital operation and maintenance costs related to fluoridation treatments and the similar estimates provided to those sources offering to provide the funds set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 116415 shall be reasonable, as determined by the department. A registered civil engineer recognized or employed by the department who is familiar with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of fluoridations systems shall determine for the department whether the costs are reasonable.

(e) As used in this section and Section 116415, "costs" means only those costs that require an actual expenditure of funds or resources, and do not include costs that are intangible or speculative, including, but not limited to, opportunity or indemnification costs.

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(f) Any public water system with multiple water sources, when funding is not received to fluoridate all sources, is exempt from maintaining otherwise required fluoridations levels in areas receiving any nonfluoridated water. The exemption shall be in effect only until the public water system receives funding to fluoridate the entire water system and the treatment facilities are installed and operational.

§116415. Fluoridation exemption.

(a):

(1) A public water system is not required to fluoridate pursuant to Section 116410, or the regulations adopted thereunder by the department, in any of the following situations:

(A) If the public water system is listed on the schedule to implement a fluoridation program pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 116410 and funds are not offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer to the public water system sufficient to pay the capital and associated costs from any outside source. As used in this section, "outside source" means a source other than the system's ratepayers, shareholders, local taxpayers, bondholders, or any fees or charges levied by the water system.

(B) If the public water system has been offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer the capital and associated funds necessary for fluoridation as set forth in subparagraph (A) and has completed the installation of a fluoridation system, however, in any given fiscal year (July 1- June 30, inclusive) funding is not available to the public water system sufficient to pay the noncapital operation and maintenance costs described in subdivision (g) from any outside source other than the system's ratepayers, shareholders, local taxpayers, bondholders, or any fees or charges levied by the water system. A binding contractual offer to provide funds for 12 months, without regard to fiscal year, of noncapital operation and maintenance costs shall render a water system unqualified for an exemption under this subparagraph for that year.

(C) If the funding provided by an outside source for capital and associated costs is depleted prior to completion of the installation of a fluoridation system and funds sufficient to complete the installation have not been offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer to the public water system by an outside source. In the event of a disagreement between the public water system and an outside funding source about the reasonableness of additional capital and associated costs, in order to qualify for an exemption under this subparagraph the costs overruns must be found to be reasonable by a registered civil engineer recognized or employed by the department who is familiar with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of fluoridation systems.

(2) Each year the department shall prepare and distribute a list of those water systems that do not qualify for exemption under this section from the fluoridation requirements of Section 116410. This list shall include water systems that have been offered, have received, or are expected to receive, sufficient funding for capital and associated costs so as to not qualify for exemption under subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), and have either (A) been offered or have received, or anticipate receiving, sufficient noncapital maintenance and operation funding pursuant to subdivision (g), or (B) have not yet completed the installation of a fluoridation system, so that they do not qualify for exemption under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

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(3) Any water system that has been offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer the funds necessary for fluoridation as set forth in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1), and is not included in the list pursuant to paragraph (2), may elect to exercise the option not to fluoridate during the following fiscal year pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1) by so notifying the department by certified mail on or before June 1.

(4) The permit issued by the department for a public water system that is scheduled to implement fluoridation pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 116410 shall specify whether it is required to fluoridate pursuant to Section 116410, or whether it has been granted an exemption pursuant to either subparagraph (A) or subparagraph (B) of paragraph (1).

(b) The department shall enforce Section 116410 and this section, and all regulations adopted pursuant to these sections, unless delegated pursuant to a local primary agreement.

(c) If the owner or operator of any public water system subject to Section 116410 fails, or refuses, to comply with any regulations adopted pursuant to Section 116410, or any order of the department implementing these regulations, the Attorney General shall, upon the request of the department, institute mandamus proceedings, or other appropriate proceedings, in order to compel compliance with the order, rule, or regulation. This remedy shall be in addition to all other authorized remedies or sanctions.

(d) Neither this section nor Section 116410 shall supersede subdivision (b) of Section 116410.

(e) The department shall seek all sources of funding for enforcement of the standards and capital cost requirements established pursuant to this section and Section 116410, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(1) Federal block grants.

(2) Donations from private foundations. Expenditures from governmental sources shall be subject to specific appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes.

(f) A public water system with less than 10,000 service connections may elect to comply with the standards, compliance requirements, and regulations for fluoridation established pursuant to this section and Section 116410.

(g) Costs, other than capital costs, incurred in complying with this section and Section 116410, including regulations adopted pursuant to those sections, may be paid from federal grants, or donations from private foundations, for these purposes. Each public water system that will incur costs, other than capitalization costs, as a result of compliance with this section and Section 116410, shall provide an estimate to the department of the anticipated total annual operations and maintenance costs related to fluoridation treatment by January 1 of each year.

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(h) A public water system subject to the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission shall be entitled to recover from its customers all of its capital and associated costs, and all of its operation and maintenance expenses associated with compliance with this section and Section 116410. The Public Utilities Commission shall approve rate increases for an owner or operator of a public water system that is subject to its jurisdiction within 45 days of the filing of an application or an advice letter, in accordance with the commission's requirements, showing in reasonable detail the amount of additional revenue required to recover the foregoing capital and associated costs, and operation and maintenance expenses.

Article 4. Exemptions and Variances

§116425. Exemptions.

(a) The department may exempt any public water system from any maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement if it finds all the following:

(1) The public water system was in operation, or had applied for a permit to operate, on the effective date of the maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement.

(2) Due to compelling factors, which may include either of the following factors, the public water system is unable to comply with the maximum contaminant level or treatment technique requirement or to implement measures to develop an alternative water supply:

(A) Economic factors.

(B) The entire service area of the public water system consists of a disadvantaged community, as defined under Section 1452(d) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300g-5), and meets the affordability criteria established by the department, after review and public hearing.

(3) The granting of the exemption will not result in an unreasonable risk to health.

(4) Management or restructuring changes, or both, cannot reasonably be made that will result in compliance with this chapter or, if compliance cannot be achieved, improve the quality of the drinking water.

(b) If the department grants a public water system an exemption for a primary drinking water standard under subdivision (a), the department shall prescribe, at the time an exemption is granted, a schedule for both of the following:

(1) Compliance by the public water system with each contaminant level or treatment technique requirement for which the exemption was granted.

(2) Implementation by the public water system of interim control measures the department may require for each contaminant or treatment technique requirement for which the exemption was granted.

(c) Any schedule prescribed by the department pursuant to this section shall require compliance by the public water system with each contaminant level or treatment technique requirement for which the exemption was granted within 12 months from the granting of the exemption.

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(d) The final date for compliance with any schedule issued pursuant to this section may be extended by the department for a period not to exceed three years from the date of the granting of the exemption if the department finds all of the following:

(1) The system cannot meet the standard without capital improvements that cannot be completed prior to the date established pursuant to Section 1412(b)(1) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g-(b)(1)).

(2) In the case of a system that needs financial assistance for the necessary improvements, the system has entered into an agreement to obtain the financial assistance or the system has entered into an enforceable agreement to become part of a regional public water system.

(3) The system is taking all practicable steps to meet the standard.

(e) In the case of a system that does not serve more than a population of 3,300 and that needs financial assistance for the necessary improvements, an exemption granted pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) shall not exceed a total of six years.

(f) Prior to the granting of an exemption pursuant to this section, the department shall provide notice and an opportunity for a public hearing. Notice of any public hearing held pursuant to this section shall be given by the department in writing to the public water system seeking the exemption and to the public as provided in Section 6061 of the Government Code. A public hearing provided pursuant to this subdivision is not an adjudicative hearing and is not required to comply with Section 100171.

(g) A public water system may not receive an exemption under this section if the system is granted a variance pursuant to Section 116430.

(h) Unless the department has already granted an exemption pursuant to subdivision (a), the department may exempt a public water system from compliance with a maximum containment level or treatment technique requirement for up to two years if the department finds, and continues to find, that a plan submitted by the water system may reasonably be expected to bring the water system into compliance by any of the following means:

(1) The physical consolidation of the system with one or more other systems.

(2) The consolidation of significant management and administrative functions of the system with one or more other systems.

(3) The transfer of ownership of the system.

§116430. Variances.

(a) The department may grant a variance or variances from primary drinking water standards to a public water system. Any variance granted pursuant to this subdivision shall conform to the requirements established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300g-4).

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(b):

(1) In addition to the authority provided in subdivision (a), at the request of any public water system, the department shall grant a variance from the primary drinking water standard adopted by the department for fluoride. A variance granted by the department pursuant to this subdivision shall prohibit fluoride levels in excess of 75 percent of the maximum contaminant level established in the national primary drinking water regulation adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for fluoride, or three milligrams per liter, whichever is higher, and shall be valid for a period of up to 30 years. The department shall review each variance granted pursuant to this section at least every five years. The variance may be withdrawn upon reasonable notice by the department if the department determines that the community served by the public water system no longer accepts the fluoride level authorized in the variance or the level of fluoride authorized by the variance poses an unreasonable risk to health. In no case may a variance be granted in excess of the United States Environmental Protection Agency maximum contaminant level.

(2) The department shall grant a variance pursuant to paragraph (1) only if it determines, after conducting a public hearing in the community served by the public water system, that there is no substantial community opposition to the variance and the variance does not pose an unreasonable risk to health. The public water system shall provide written notification, approved by the department, to all customers which shall contain at least the following information:

(A) The fact that a variance has been requested.

(B) The date, time and location of the public hearing that will be conducted by the department.

(C) The level of fluoride that will be allowed by the requested variance and how this level compares to the maximum contaminant levels prescribed by the state primary drinking water standard, the federal national primary drinking water regulation, and the federal national secondary drinking water regulation.

(D) A discussion of the types of health and dental problems that may occur when the fluoride concentration exceeds the maximum contaminant levels prescribed by the state standard and the federal regulations.

(3) If, at any time after a variance has been granted pursuant to paragraph (1), substantial community concerns arise concerning the level of fluoride present in the water supplied by the public water system, the public water system shall notify the department, conduct a public hearing on the concerns expressed by the community, determine the fluoride level that is acceptable to the community, and apply to the department for an amendment to the variance which reflects that determination.

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Article 5. Public Notification

§116450. Notification to Department and users.

(a) When any primary drinking water standard specified in the department's regulations is not complied with, when a monitoring requirement specified in the department's regulations is not performed, or when a water purveyor fails to comply with the conditions of any variance or exemption, the person operating the public water system shall notify the department and shall give notice to the users of that fact in the manner prescribed by the department. When a variance or an exemption is granted, the person operating the public water system shall give notice to the users of that fact.

(b) When a person operating a public water system determines that a significant rise in the bacterial count of water has occurred in water he or she supplies, the person shall provide, at his or her expense, a report on the rise in bacterial count of the water, together with the results of an analysis of the water, within 24 hours to the department and, where appropriate, to the local health officer.

(c) When the department receives the information described in subdivision (b) and determines that it constitutes an immediate danger to health, the department shall immediately notify the person operating the public water system to implement the emergency notification plan required by this chapter.

(d) In the case of a failure to comply with any primary drinking water standard that represents an imminent danger to the health of water users, the operator shall notify each of his or her customers as provided in the approved emergency notification plan.

(e) In addition, the same notification requirement shall be required in any instance in which the department or the local health department recommends to the operator that it notify its customers to avoid internal consumption of the water supply and to use bottled water due to a chemical contamination problem that may pose a health risk.

(f) The content of the notices required by this section shall be approved by the department. Notice shall be repeated at intervals, as required by the department, until the department concludes that there is compliance with its standards or requirements. Notices may be given by the department. In any case where public notification is required by this section because a contaminant is present in drinking water at a level in excess of a primary drinking water standard, the notification shall include identification of the contaminant, information on possible effects of the contaminant on human health, and information on specific measures that should be taken by persons or populations who might be more acutely affected than the general population.

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(g) Whenever a school or school system, the owner or operator of residential rental property, or the owner or operator of a business property receives a notification from a person operating a public water system under any provision of this section, the school or school system shall notify school employees, students and parents if the students are minors, the owner or operator of a residential rental property shall notify tenants, and the owner or operator of business property shall notify employees of businesses located on the property.

(1) The operator shall provide the customer with a sample notification form that may be used by the customer in complying with this subdivision and that shall indicate the nature of the problem with the water supply and the most appropriate methods for notification that may include, but is not limited to, the sending of a letter to each water user and the posting of a notice at each site where drinking water is dispensed.

(2) The notice required by this subdivision shall be given within 10 days of receipt of notification from the person operating the public water system.

(3) Any person failing to give notice as required by this subdivision shall be civilly liable in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day of failure to give notice.

(4) If the operator has evidence of noncompliance with this subdivision the operator shall report this information to the local health department and the department.

(h)

(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, commencing July 1, 2012, a written Tier 1 public notice given by a public water system pursuant to this section shall comply with the following:

(A) It shall be provided in English, Spanish, and in the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group that exceeds 10 percent of persons served by the public water system, and it shall contain a telephone number or address where residents may contact the public water system for assistance.

(B) For each non-English-speaking group that speaks a language other than Spanish and that exceeds 1,000 residents but is less than 10 percent of the persons served by the public water system described in subparagraph (A), the notice shall contain information regarding the importance of the notice and a telephone number or address where the public water system will provide either a translated copy of the notice or assistance in the appropriate language.

(2)

(A) After July 1, 2012, it shall be presumed that the public water system has determined the appropriate languages for notification pursuant to paragraph (1) if the public water system has made a reasonable attempt to utilize the data available through the American Community Survey of the United States Census Bureau to identify the non-English speaking groups that reside in a city, county, or city and county that encompasses the service area of the public water system.

(B) After July 1, 2012, it shall be presumed that the notice has been correctly translated if the public water system has made a reasonable attempt to obtain either in-house or contracted-for translation services for providing a translated copy of the notice or assistance in the appropriate languages pursuant to paragraph (1) and the translated copy of the notice or assistance has been provided.

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(C) After July 1, 2012, if the public water system has made a reasonable attempt to have the notice required by paragraph (1) translated into the appropriate languages, it shall be presumed that a notice translated into languages other than Spanish has been adequately provided if it contains translations in the appropriate languages of all of the following:

- (i) Identification of the contaminant.
- (ii) Information on the health effects associated with the presence of the contaminant in drinking water at a level in excess of the primary drinking water standard.
- (iii) Actions that members of the public should take to protect their health, such as, for example, "Do not drink," "Boil water before using," or "Stop boiling your water."

(3) In addition to nonwritten notification provided for in the public water system's emergency notification plan, the public water system may, and is encouraged to, provide notice through foreign language media outlets.

(4) For purposes of this subdivision, "Tier 1 public notice" means a public notice as defined pursuant to Section 64401.71 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

(5) Nothing in this subdivision shall require the department to review or approve notices in any language other than English.

§116451. Department effort to ensure notification

If user notification is required pursuant to Section 116450, the department shall make a reasonable effort to ensure that notification is given.

§116455. Notification to local agency of source contamination.

(a) A public water system shall comply with the requirements of this section within 30 days after it is first informed of a confirmed detection of a contaminant found in drinking water delivered by the public water system for human consumption that is in excess of a maximum contaminant level, a notification level, or a response level established by the department.

(1) If the public water system is a wholesale water system, then the person operating the wholesale water system shall notify the wholesale water system's governing body and the water systems that are directly supplied with that drinking water. If the wholesale water system is a water company regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, then the wholesale water system shall also notify the commission. The commission in the exercise of its general and specific powers to ensure the health, safety, and availability of drinking water served by the utilities subject to its jurisdiction, may order further action that is not inconsistent with the standards and regulations of the department to ensure a potable water supply.

(2) If the public water system is a retail water system, then the person operating the retail water system shall notify the retail water system's governing body and the governing body of any local agency whose jurisdiction includes areas supplied with drinking water by the retail water system. If the retail water system is a water company regulated by the California Public Utilities commission, then the retail water system shall also notify the commission. The commission, in the exercise of its general and specific powers to ensure the health, safety, and availability of drinking water served by the utilities subject to its jurisdiction, may order further action that is not inconsistent with the standards and regulations of the department to ensure a potable water supply.

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(b) The notification required by subdivision (a) shall identify the drinking water source, the origin of the contaminant, if known, the maximum contaminant level, response level, or notification level, as appropriate, the concentration of the detected contaminant, and the operational status of the drinking water source, and shall provide a brief and plainly worded statement of health concerns.

(c) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Drinking water source" means an individual groundwater well, an individual surface water intake, or in the case of water purchased from another water system, the water at the service connection.

(2) "Local agency" means a city or county, or a city and county.

(3) "Notification level" means the concentration level of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption that the department has determined, based on available scientific information, does not pose a significant health risk but warrants notification pursuant to this section. Notification levels are nonregulatory, health-based advisory levels established by the department for contaminants in drinking water for which maximum contaminant levels have not been established. Notification levels are established as precautionary measures for contaminants that may be considered candidates for establishment of maximum contaminant levels, but have not yet undergone or completed the regulatory standard setting process prescribed for the development of maximum contaminant levels and are not drinking water standards.

(4) "Response level" means the concentration of a contaminant in drinking water delivered for human consumption at which the department recommends that additional steps, beyond notification pursuant to this section, be taken to reduce public exposure to the contaminant. Response levels are established in conjunction with notification levels for contaminants that may be considered candidates for establishment of maximum contaminant levels, but have not yet undergone or completed the regulatory standard setting process prescribed for the development of maximum contaminant levels and are not drinking water standards.

(5) "Retail water system" means a public water system that supplies water directly to the end user.

(6) "Wholesale water system" means a public water system that supplies water to other public water systems for resale.

§116460. Emergency notification plan requirement.

No person shall operate a public water system without an emergency notification plan that has been submitted to and approved by the department. The emergency notification plan shall provide for immediate notice to the customers of the public water system of any significant rise in the bacterial count of water or other failure to comply with any primary drinking water standard that represents an imminent danger to the health of the water users.

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No permit, variance, or exemption may be issued or amended under this chapter until an emergency notification plan has been approved by the department.

The department shall adopt regulations to implement the provisions of this section. The regulations may provide for the exclusion of public water systems from the requirements of this section when, in the judgment of the department, the exclusion will best serve the public interest.

§116465. PUC orders for additional facilities.

Upon formal complaint by the director alleging that additional facilities are necessary to provide the users of a public water system operated by a public utility under the jurisdiction of the Public Utilities Commission with a continuous and adequate supply of water or to bring the water system into conformity with secondary drinking water standards, the commission may, after hearing, direct the public utility to make the changes in its procedures or additions to its facilities as the commission shall determine are necessary to provide a continuous and adequate supply of water to the users thereof or to bring the system into conformity with secondary drinking water standards. Any proceeding of the commission pursuant to this article shall be conducted as provided in Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 1701) of Part 1 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, and any order issued by the commission pursuant to this action shall be subject to judicial review as provided in Chapter 9.

§116470. Consumer confidence report.

(a) As a condition of its operating permit, every public water system shall annually prepare a consumer confidence report and mail or deliver a copy of that report to each customer, other than an occupant, as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code, of a recreational vehicle park. A public water system in a recreational vehicle park with occupants as defined in Section 799.28 of the Civil Code shall prominently display on a bulletin board at the entrance to or in the office of the park, and make available upon request, a copy of the report. The report shall include all of the following information:

(1) The source of the water purveyed by the public water system.

(2) A brief and plainly worded definition of the terms "maximum contaminant level," "primary drinking water standard," and "public health goal."

(3) If any regulated contaminant is detected in public drinking water supplied by the system during the past year, the report shall include all of the following information:

(A) The level of the contaminant found in the drinking water, and the corresponding public health goal and primary drinking water standard for that contaminant.

(B) Any violations of the primary drinking water standard that have occurred as a result of the presence of the contaminant in the drinking water and a brief and plainly worded statement of health concerns that resulted in the regulation of that contaminant.

(C) The public water system's address and phone number to enable customers to obtain further information concerning contaminants and potential health effects.

(4) Information on the levels of unregulated contaminants, if any, for which monitoring is required pursuant to state or federal law or regulation.

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(5) Disclosure of any variances or exemptions from primary drinking water standards granted to the system and the basis therefor.

(b) On or before July 1, 1998, and every three years thereafter, public water systems serving more than 10,000 service connections that detect one or more contaminants in drinking water that exceed the applicable public health goal, shall prepare a brief written report in plain language that does all of the following:

(1) Identifies each contaminant detected in drinking water that exceeds the applicable public health goal.

(2) Discloses the numerical public health risk, determined by the office, associated with the maximum contaminant level for each contaminant identified in paragraph (1) and the numerical public health risk determined by the office associated with the public health goal for that contaminant.

(3) Identifies the category of risk to public health, including, but not limited to, carcinogenic, mutagenic, teratogenic, and acute toxicity, associated with exposure to the contaminant in drinking water, and includes a brief plainly worded description of these terms.

(4) Describes the best available technology, if any is then available on a commercial basis, to remove the contaminant or reduce the concentration of the contaminant. The public water system may, solely at its own discretion, briefly describe actions that have been taken on its own, or by other entities, to prevent the introduction of the contaminant into drinking water supplies.

(5) Estimates the aggregate cost and the cost per customer of utilizing the technology described in paragraph (4), if any, to reduce the concentration of that contaminant in drinking water to a level at or below the public health goal.

(6) Briefly describes what action, if any, the local water purveyor intends to take to reduce the concentration of the contaminant in public drinking water supplies and the basis for that decision.

(c) Public water systems required to prepare a report pursuant to subdivision (b) shall hold a public hearing for the purpose of accepting and responding to public comment on the report. Public water systems may hold the public hearing as part of any regularly scheduled meeting.

(d) The department shall not require a public water system to take any action to reduce or eliminate any exceedance of a public health goal.

(e) Enforcement of this section does not require the department to amend a public water system's operating permit.

(f) Pending adoption of a public health goal by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116365, and in lieu thereof, public water systems shall use the national maximum contaminant level goal adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the corresponding contaminant for purposes of complying with the notice and hearing requirements of this section.

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(g) This section is intended to provide an alternative form for the federally required consumer confidence report as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 300g-3(c).

§116475. Emergency Grant Fund.

(a) The Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund is hereby established in the General Fund and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, is continuously appropriated to the department, without regard to fiscal years, to provide financial assistance to public water systems and to fund emergency actions by the department to ensure that safe drinking water supplies are available to all Californians who are served by public water systems.

(b) The department may expend funds in the Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund for the purposes specified in subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, payment for all of the following actions:

- (1) The provision of alternative water supplies and bottled water.
- (2) Improvements of the existing water supply system.
- (3) Hookups with adjacent water systems.
- (4) Design, purchase, installation, and operation and maintenance of water treatment technologies.

(c) The department shall develop and revise guidelines for the allocation and administration of moneys in the Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund. These guidelines shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

- (1) A definition of what constitutes an emergency requiring an alternative or improved water supply.
- (2) Priorities and procedures for allocating funds.
- (3) Repayment provisions, as appropriate.
- (4) Procedures for recovering funds from parties responsible for the contamination of public water supplies.

The guidelines are not subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

§116480. Emergency Grant Fund limitations.

(a) The department shall expend moneys available in the Emergency Clean Water Grant Fund only for the purpose of taking corrective action necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency or imminent threat to public health due to the contamination or potential contamination of the public water supply.

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(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may enter into written contracts for remedial action taken or to be taken pursuant to subdivision (a), and may enter into oral contracts, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) in obligation, when, in the judgment of the department, immediate remedial action is necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency specified in subdivision (a). The contracts, written or oral, may include provisions for the rental or purchase of tools and equipment, either with or without operators, for the furnishing of labor and materials and for engineering consulting necessary to accomplish the work.

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§116485. Exemption for emergency grants.

Any remedial action taken or contracted for by the department pursuant to Section 116480 shall be exempt from the following provisions:

(a) State Contract Act provided for pursuant to Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 10100) of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

(b) Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 4525) of Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code.

(c) Section 14780 of the Government Code and Article 5 (commencing with Section 10355) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

(d) Article 4 (commencing with Section 10335) of Chapter 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

Article 6. Enforcement Responsibility

§116500. Contract county authority.

This chapter shall be enforced directly by the department for all public water systems, including state small water systems, in any county that does not have a local health officer, or contracts with the department for environmental health services pursuant to Section 1157 and elects not to enforce this chapter.

Article 7. Requirements and Compliance

§116525. Permits.

(a) No person shall operate a public water system unless he or she first submits an application to the department and receives a permit as provided in this chapter. A change in ownership of a public water system shall require the submission of a new application.

(b) The department may require a new application whenever a change in regulatory jurisdiction has occurred.

(c) The department may renew, reissue, revise, or amend any domestic water supply permit whenever the department deems it to be necessary for the protection of public health whether or not an application has been filed.

§116530. Technical report.

A public water system shall submit a technical report to the department as part of the permit application or when otherwise required by the department. This report may include, but not be limited to, detailed plans and specifications, water quality information, and physical descriptions of the existing or proposed system, and financial assurance information.

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§116535. Permit application review.

Upon determination that an application submitted pursuant to this chapter is complete, the department shall make a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing plant, works, system, or water supply, and all other circumstances and conditions that it deems material, including any required financial assurance information.

§116540. Issue, deny or conditional permits.

Following completion of the investigation and satisfaction of the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b), the department shall issue or deny the permit. The department may impose permit conditions, requirements for system improvements, and time schedules as it deems necessary to assure a reliable and adequate supply of water at all times that is pure, wholesome, potable, and does not endanger the health of consumers.

(a) No public water system that was not in existence on January 1, 1998, shall be granted a permit unless the system demonstrates to the department that the water supplier possesses adequate financial, managerial, and technical capability to assure the delivery of pure, wholesome, and potable drinking water. This section shall also apply to any change of ownership of a public water system that occurs after January 1, 1998.

(b) No permit under this chapter shall be issued to an association organized under Title 3 (commencing with Section 18000) of Division 3 of the Corporations Code. This section shall not apply to unincorporated associations that as of December 31, 1990, are holders of a permit issued under this chapter.

§116545. Public hearings.

Prior to the issuance of any new, revised, renewed, or amended permit, or the denial of a permit, the department may conduct a public hearing to obtain additional public comment. Notice of the hearing shall be provided to the applicant and interested persons at least 30 days prior to the hearing. The department may require the applicant to distribute the notice of the hearing to affected consumers.

§116550. Changes requiring amended permit.

(a) No person operating a public water system shall modify, add to or change his or her source of supply or method of treatment of, or change his or her distribution system as authorized by a valid existing permit issued to him or her by the department unless the person first submits an application to the department and receives an amended permit as provided in this chapter authorizing the modification, addition, or change in his or her source of supply or method of treatment.

(b) Unless otherwise directed by the department, changes in distribution systems may be made without the submission of a permit application if the changes comply in all particulars with the waterworks standards.

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§116551. Augmentation of source with recycled water.

The department shall not issue a permit to a public water system or amend a valid existing permit for the use of a reservoir as a source of supply that is directly augmented with recycled water, as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code, unless the department does all of the following:

(a) Performs an engineering evaluation that evaluates the proposed treatment technology and finds that the proposed technology will ensure that the recycled water meets or exceeds all applicable primary and secondary drinking water standards and poses no significant threat to public health.

(b) Holds at least three duly noticed public hearings in the area where the recycled water is proposed to be used or supplied for human consumption to receive public testimony on that proposed use. The department shall make available to the public, not less than 10 days prior to the date of the first hearing held pursuant to this subdivision, the evaluations and findings made pursuant to subdivision (a).

§116552. Public Hearing for Point-of-Use Treatment.

The department shall not issue a permit to a public water system or amend a valid existing permit to allow the use of point-of-use treatment unless the department determines, after conducting a public hearing in the community served by the public water system, that there is no substantial community opposition to the installation of point-of-use treatment devices. The issuance of a permit pursuant to this section shall be limited to not more than three years or until funding for centralized treatment is available, whichever occurs first.

§116555. Operational requirements.

(a) Any person who owns a public water system shall ensure that the system does all of the following:

- (1) Complies with primary and secondary drinking water standards.
- (2) Will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions.
- (3) Provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water.
- (4) Employs or utilizes only water treatment operators or water treatment operators-in-training that have been certified by the department at the appropriate grade.
- (5) Complies with the operator certification program established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 106875).

(b) Any person who owns a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system shall do all of the following:

- (1) Employ or utilize only water distribution system operators who have been certified by the department at the appropriate grade for positions in responsible charge of the distribution system.

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(2) Place the direct supervision of the water system, including water treatment plants, water distribution systems, or both under the responsible charge of an operator or operators holding a valid certification equal to or greater than the classification of the treatment plant and the distribution system.

§116556. Redwood Valley County Water District exemption.

Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 116555 and its implementing regulations, including Sections 64562 and 64568 of the California Code of Regulations, the Redwood Valley County Water District, in order to relieve hardship, may make not more than 135 new 3/4-inch equivalent domestic service connections to its water system if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) The district has a contract, agreement, or independent water right to divert water from Lake Mendocino or another adequate source of water supply.

(b) Redwood Valley is an allowed place of use under that contract, agreement, or water right.

(c) The department has determined that the water source provides an adequate physical supply of water under its duly adopted waterworks standards.

(d) The connection will relieve hardship, as determined by the district based on objective proof that the structure served by the connection was constructed prior to December 31, 1997, and absent a connection, only has access to a water supply that furnishes an inadequate quality or quantity of water as measured by drinking water standards adopted by the district.

(e) The connections authorized by this section are in addition to connections otherwise allowed by law, including connections authorized by Section 116555.

§116565. Operating fee.

(a) Each public water system serving 1,000 or more service connections and any public water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption, shall reimburse the department for the actual cost incurred by the department for conducting those activities mandated by this chapter relating to the issuance of domestic water supply permits, inspections, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation that relate to that specific public water system. The amount of reimbursement shall be sufficient to pay, but in no event shall exceed, the department's actual cost in conducting these activities.

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(b) Each public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections shall pay an annual drinking water operating fee to the department as set forth in this subdivision for costs incurred by the department for conducting those activities mandated by this chapter relating to inspections, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation relating to public water systems. The total amount of fees shall be sufficient to pay, but in no event shall exceed, the department's actual cost in conducting these activities. Notwithstanding adjustment of actual fees collected pursuant to Section 100425 as authorized pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 106590, the amount that shall be paid annually by a public water system pursuant to this section shall be as follows:

(1) Community water systems, six dollars (\$6) per service connection, but not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per water system, which may be increased by the department, as provided for in subdivision (f), to ten dollars (\$10) per service connection, but not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per water system.

(2) Nontransient noncommunity water systems pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 116275, two dollars (\$2) per person served, but not less than four hundred fifty-six dollars (\$456) per water system, which may be increased by the department, as provided for in subdivision (f), to three dollars (\$3) per person served, but not less than four hundred fifty-six dollars (\$456) per water system.

(3) Transient noncommunity water systems pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 116275, eight hundred dollars (\$800) per water system, which may be increased by the department, as provided for in subdivision (f), to one thousand three hundred thirty-five dollars (\$1,335) per water system.

(4) Noncommunity water systems in possession of a current exemption pursuant to former Section 116282 on January 1, 2012, one hundred two dollars (\$102) per water system.

(c) For purposes of determining the fees provided for in subdivision (a), the department shall maintain a record of its actual costs for pursuing the activities specified in subdivision (a) relative to each system required to pay the fees. The fee charged each system shall reflect the department's actual cost, or in the case of a local primacy agency the local primacy agency's actual cost, of conducting the specified activities.

(d) The department shall submit an invoice for cost reimbursement for the activities specified in subdivision (a) to the public water systems no more than twice a year.

(1) The department shall submit one estimated cost invoice to public water systems serving 1,000 or more service connections and any public water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption. This invoice shall include the actual hours expended during the first six months of the fiscal year. The hourly cost rate used to determine the amount of the estimated cost invoice shall be the rate for the previous fiscal year.

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(2) The department shall submit a final invoice to the public water system prior to October 1 following the fiscal year that the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended during the fiscal year, the reasons for the expenditure, the hourly cost rate of the department for the fiscal year, the estimated cost invoice, and payments received. The amount of the final invoice shall be determined using the total hours expended during the fiscal year and the actual hourly cost rate of the department for the fiscal year. The payment of the estimated invoice, exclusive of late penalty, if any, shall be credited toward the final invoice amount.

(3) Payment of the invoice issued pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be made within 90 days of the date of the invoice. Failure to pay the amount of the invoice within 90 days shall result in a 10-percent late penalty that shall be paid in addition to the invoiced amount.

(e) Any public water system under the jurisdiction of a local primacy agency shall pay the fees specified in this section to the local primacy agency in lieu of the department. This section shall not preclude a local health officer from imposing additional fees pursuant to Section 101325.

(f) The department may increase the fees established in subdivision (b) as follows:

(1) By February 1 of the fiscal year prior to the fiscal year for which fees are proposed to be increased, the department shall publish a list of fees for the following fiscal year and a report showing the calculation of the amount of the fees.

(2) The department shall make the report and the list of fees available to the public by submitting them to the Legislature and posting them on the department's Internet Web site.

(3) The department shall establish the amount of fee increases subject to the approval and appropriation by the Legislature.

§116570. Permit application fee.

(a) Each public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections applying for a domestic water supply permit pursuant to Section 116525 or 116550 shall pay a permit application processing fee to the department. Payment of the fee shall accompany the application for the permit or permit amendment.

(b) The amount of the permit application fee required under subdivision (a) shall be as follows:

(1) A new community water system for which no domestic water supply permits have been previously issued by the department shall pay an application fee of five hundred dollars (\$500).

(2) A new noncommunity water system for which no domestic water supply permits have been previously issued by the department shall pay an application fee of three hundred dollars (\$300).

(3) An existing public water system applying for an amendment to a domestic water supply permit due to a change in ownership shall pay an application fee of one hundred fifty dollars (\$150).

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(4) An existing public water system applying for an amendment to a domestic water supply permit due to an addition or modification of the source of supply, or an addition or change in the method of treatment of the water supply shall pay an application fee of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).

(c) Any public water system under the jurisdiction of a local primacy agency shall pay the permit application fees specified in this section to the local primacy agency in lieu of the department.

§116577. Enforcement fee.

(a) Each public water system shall reimburse the department for actual costs incurred by the department for any of the following enforcement activities related to that water system:

- (1) Preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with, an order or a citation.
- (2) Preparing and issuing public notification.
- (3) Conducting a hearing pursuant to Section 116625.

(b) The department shall submit an invoice for these enforcement costs to the public water system that requires payment prior to September 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended, the reasons for the expenditure, and the hourly cost rate of the department. The costs set forth in the invoice shall not exceed the total actual costs to the department of enforcement activities specified in this section.

(c) Notwithstanding the reimbursement of enforcement costs of the local primacy agency pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 116595 by public water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency, public water systems shall also reimburse enforcement costs, if any, incurred by the department pursuant to this section.

(d) "Enforcement costs" as used in this section does not include "litigation costs" pursuant to Section 116585.

(e) The department shall not be entitled to enforcement costs pursuant to this section if either a court or the department determines that enforcement activities were in error.

(f) The maximum reimbursement, pursuant to this section, by a public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections during any fiscal year shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or twice the maximum for that public water system as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 116565, whichever is greater.

§116580. Exemption, plan review, variance, and waiver fees.

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(a) Each public water system that requests an exemption, plan review, variance, or waiver of any applicable requirement of this chapter or any regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter, shall reimburse the department for actual costs incurred by the department in processing the request.

(b) The department shall submit an invoice to the water system prior to October 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the department's decision was rendered with respect to the request for a plan review, exemption, variance, or waiver. The invoice shall indicate the number of hours expended by the department and the department's hourly cost rate. Payment of the fee shall be made within 120 days of the date of the invoice. The department may revoke any approval of a request for an exemption, variance, or waiver for failure to pay the required fees.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b), requests for, and reimbursement of actual costs for, an exemption, variance, or waiver for public water systems under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency shall, instead, be submitted to the local primacy agency pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116595.

§116585. Litigation fee.

In any civil court action brought to enforce this chapter, the prevailing party or parties shall be awarded litigation costs, including, but not limited to, salaries, benefits, travel expenses, operating equipment, administrative, overhead, other litigation costs, and attorney's fees, as determined by the court. Litigation costs awarded to the department by the court shall be deposited into the Safe Drinking Water Account. Litigation costs awarded to a local primacy agency by the court shall be used by that local primacy agency to offset the local primacy agency's litigation costs.

§116590. Safe Drinking Water Account fees and caps.

(a) All funds received by the department pursuant to this chapter, including, but not limited to, all civil penalties collected by the department pursuant to Article 9 (commencing with Section 116650) and Article 11 (commencing with Section 116725), shall be deposited into the Safe Drinking Water Account that is hereby established. Funds in the Safe Drinking Water Account may not be expended for any purpose other than as set forth in this chapter. All moneys collected by the department pursuant to Sections 116565 to 116600, inclusive, shall be deposited into the Safe Drinking Water Account for use by the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing funds necessary to administer this chapter.

(b) The department's hourly cost rate used to determine the reimbursement for actual costs pursuant to Sections 116565, 116577, and 116580 shall be based upon the department's salaries, benefits, travel expense, operating, equipment, administrative support, and overhead costs.

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(c) Notwithstanding Section 6103 of the Government Code, each public water system operating under a permit issued pursuant to this chapter shall pay the fees set forth in this chapter. A public water system shall be permitted to collect a fee from its customers to recover the fees paid pursuant to this chapter.

(d) The fees collected pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 116565 and subdivision (b) of Section 116570 shall be adjusted annually pursuant to Section 100425, and the adjusted fee amounts shall be rounded off to the nearest whole dollar.

(e) Fees assessed pursuant to this chapter shall not exceed actual costs to either the department or the local primacy agency, as the case may be, related to the public water systems assessed the fees.

(f) In no event shall the total amount of funds received pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 116565, and subdivision (a) of Section 116577 from public water systems serving 1,000 or more service connections exceed the following:

- (1) For the 2001-02 fiscal year, seven million dollars (\$7,000,000).
- (2) For the 2002-03 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years, the total amount of funds shall not increase by more than 5 percent of the amount collected for the previous fiscal year.

(g) The department shall develop a time accounting standard designed to do all of the following:

- (1) Provide accurate time accounting.
- (2) Provide accurate invoicing based upon hourly rates comparable to private sector professional classifications and comparable rates charged by other states for comparable services. These rates shall be applied against the time spent by the actual individuals who perform the work.
- (3) Establish work standards that address work tasks, timing, completeness, limits on redirection of effort, and limits on the time spent in the aggregate for each activity.
- (4) Establish overhead charge-back limitations, including, but not limited to, charge-back limitations on charges relating to reimbursement of services provided to the department by other departments and agencies of the state, that reasonably relate to the performance of the function.
- (5) Provide appropriate invoice controls.

§116595. Local primacy agency fees.

(a) Any public water system under the jurisdiction of a local primacy agency shall reimburse the local primacy agency for any enforcement cost incurred by the local primacy agency related to any of the following relating to that water system:

- (1) Preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with, an order or a citation.
- (2) Preparing and issuing public notification.
- (3) Conducting a hearing pursuant to Section 116625.

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The local primacy agency shall submit an invoice to the public water system that requires payment, prior to September 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended, the reasons for the expenditure, and the hourly cost rate of the local primacy agency. The invoice shall not exceed the total costs to the local primacy agency of enforcement activities specified in this subdivision.

Notwithstanding the reimbursement to the department of enforcement costs, if any, pursuant to Section 116577, any public water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency shall also reimburse the local primacy agency for enforcement costs incurred by the local primacy agency pursuant to this section. The local primacy agency shall not be entitled to enforcement costs pursuant to this subdivision if either a court or the local primacy agency determines that enforcement activities were in error. "Enforcement costs" as used in this subdivision does not include "litigation costs" as used in subdivision (d). The maximum reimbursement, pursuant to this subdivision, by a public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections during any fiscal year shall not exceed twice the maximum for that public water system as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 116565.

(b) The local primacy agency may adopt a fee schedule for the processing of applications for a domestic water supply permit, submitted pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 116570 by a public water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency, in lieu of the fee schedule set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 116570, to recover its cost of processing the permit applications as specified in the primacy agreement. The fee shall not exceed the total costs to the local primacy agency of processing the permit application.

(c) Any public water system under the jurisdiction of a local primacy agency that requests an exemption, variance, or waiver of any applicable requirement of this chapter, or any regulation of the department adopted pursuant to this chapter, shall submit the request to the local primacy agency and shall reimburse the local primacy agency for any costs incurred by the local primacy agency in processing the request.

Article 7.5. Local Drinking Water Protection Act

§116610. Department due dates.

(a) This article shall be known, and may be cited, as the Local Drinking Water Protection Act.

(b) For purposes of this article, "MTBE" means methyl tertiary-butyl ether.

(c) Commencing January 1, 1998, the State Department of Health Services shall commence the process for adopting a primary drinking water standard for MTBE that complies with the criteria established under Section 116365. The State Department of Health Services shall establish a primary drinking water standard for MTBE on or before July 1, 1999. The State Department of Health Services may, at its discretion, set primary drinking water standards for other oxygenates.

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(d) On or before July 1, 1998, the State Department of Health Services shall adopt a secondary drinking water standard that complies with the criteria established under subdivision (d) of Section 116275 and that does not exceed a consumer acceptance level for MTBE.

§116612. Advisory panel due dates

On or before January 1, 1999, the California Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act Scientific Advisory Panel shall make a recommendation to the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment on whether MTBE should be listed as a carcinogenic or reproductive toxin as set forth in Section 12000 and following of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

Article 8. Violations

§116625. Revocation and suspension of permits.

(a) The department, after a hearing noticed and conducted as provided in Section 100171, may suspend or revoke any permit issued pursuant to this chapter if the department determines pursuant to the hearing that the permittee is not complying with the permit, this chapter, or any regulation, standard, or order issued or adopted thereunder, or that the permittee has made a false statement or representation on any application, record, or report maintained or submitted for purposes of compliance with this chapter. If the permit at issue has been temporarily suspended pursuant to subdivision (c), the accusation shall be served and notice of the hearing date given within 15 days of the effective date of the temporary suspension order. The commencement of the hearing shall be as soon as practicable, but in no case later than 60 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension order.

(b) The permittee may file with the superior court a petition for a writ of mandate for review of any decision of the department made pursuant to subdivision (a). Failure to file a petition shall not preclude a party from challenging the reasonableness or validity of a decision of the department in any judicial proceeding to enforce the decision or from pursuing any remedy authorized by this chapter.

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(c) The department may temporarily suspend any permit issued pursuant to this chapter prior to any hearing when the action is necessary to prevent an imminent or substantial danger to health. The director shall notify the permittee of the temporary suspension and the effective date thereof and, at the same time, notify the permittee that a hearing has been scheduled. The hearing shall be held as soon as possible, but not later than 15 days after the effective date of the temporary suspension and shall deal only with the issue of whether the temporary suspension shall remain in place pending a hearing on the merits. The temporary suspension shall remain in effect until the hearing is completed and the director has made a final determination on the temporary suspension, that in any event shall be made within 15 days after the completion of the hearing. If the determination is not transmitted within 15 days after the hearing is completed, the temporary suspension shall be of no further effect. Dissolution of the temporary suspension does not deprive the department of jurisdiction to proceed with a hearing on the merits under subdivision (a).

Article 9. Remedies

§116650. Citations.

(a) If the department determines that a public water system is in violation of this chapter or any regulation, permit, standard, citation, or order issued or adopted thereunder, the department may issue a citation to the public water system. The citation shall be served upon the public water system personally or by certified mail. Service shall be deemed effective as of the date of personal service or the date of receipt of the certified mail. If a person to whom a citation is directed refuses to accept delivery of the certified mail, the date of service shall be deemed to be the date of mailing.

(b) Each citation shall be in writing and shall describe the nature of the violation or violations, including a reference to the statutory provision, standard, order, citation, permit, or regulation alleged to have been violated.

(c) A citation may specify a date for elimination or correction of the condition constituting the violation.

(d) A citation may include the assessment of a penalty as specified in subdivision (e).

(e) The department may assess a penalty in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) per day for each day that a violation occurred, and for each day that a violation continues to occur. A separate penalty may be assessed for each violation.

§116655. Orders.

(a) Whenever the department determines that any person has violated or is violating this chapter, or any permit, regulation, or standard issued or adopted pursuant to this chapter, the director may issue an order doing any of the following:

- (1) Directing compliance forthwith.
- (2) Directing compliance in accordance with a time schedule set by the department.

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(3) Directing that appropriate preventive action be taken in the case of a threatened violation.

(b) An order issued pursuant to this section may include, but shall not be limited to, any or all of the following requirements:

- (1) That the existing plant, works, or system be repaired, altered, or added to.
- (2) That purification or treatment works be installed.
- (3) That the source of the water supply be changed.
- (4) That no additional service connection be made to the system.
- (5) That the water supply, the plant, or the system be monitored.
- (6) That a report on the condition and operation of the plant, works, system, or water supply be submitted to the department.

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§116660. Injunctions.

(a) Any person who operates a public water system without having an unrevoked permit to do so, may be enjoined from so doing by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of the department.

(b) When the department determines that any person has engaged in or is engaged in any act or practice that constitutes a violation of this chapter, or any regulation, permit, standard, or order issued or adopted thereunder, the department may bring an action in the superior court for an order enjoining the practices or for an order directing compliance.

(c) Upon a showing by the department of any violation set forth in subsection (b); the superior court shall enjoin the practices and may do any of the following:

(1) Enforce a reasonable plan of compliance, including the appointment of a competent person, to be approved by the department, and paid by the operator of the public water system, who shall take charge of and operate the system so as to secure compliance.

(2) Enjoin further service connections to the public water system.

(3) Afford any further relief that may be required to insure compliance with this chapter.

§116665. Receivership.

Whenever the department determines that any public water system is unable or unwilling to adequately serve its users, has been actually or effectively abandoned by its owners, or is unresponsive to the rules or orders of the department, the department may petition the superior court for the county within which the system has its principal office or place of business for the appointment of a receiver to assume possession of its property and to operate its system upon such terms and conditions as the court shall prescribe. The court may require, as a condition to the appointment of the receiver, that a sufficient bond be given by the receiver and be conditioned upon compliance with the orders of the court and the department, and the protection of all property rights involved. The court may provide, as a condition of its order, that the receiver appointed pursuant to the order shall not be held personally liable for any good faith, reasonable effort to assume possession of, and to operate, the system in compliance with the order.

§116670. Nuisance and summary abatement.

Anything done, maintained, or suffered as a result of failure to comply with any primary drinking water standard is a public nuisance dangerous to health, and may be enjoined or summarily abated in the manner provided by law. Every public officer or body lawfully empowered to do so shall abate the nuisance immediately.

§116675. Authorized action against public water systems.

Notwithstanding Sections 116340 and 116500, the department shall, after adequate notification of the local health officer, take action authorized by this chapter against a public water system under the jurisdiction of the local health officer if any of the following occur:

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(a) The public water system has been in violation of any provision of this chapter or the regulations adopted hereunder, including any violation of compliance with drinking water standards or waterworks standards, for a period of at least 90 days within the previous year.

(b) A contaminant is present in, or likely to enter, a public water system and presents an imminent and substantial danger to the health of the users of the system.

Article 10. Judicial Review

§116700. Writ of mandate.

(a) Within 30 days after service of a copy of an order issued by the department, any aggrieved party may file with the superior court a petition for a writ of mandate for review thereof. Failure to file an action shall not preclude a party from challenging the reasonableness and validity of a decision or order of the department in any judicial proceedings brought to enforce the decision or order or for any civil or criminal remedy authorized by this chapter.

(b) The evidence before the court shall consist of all relevant evidence that, in the judgment of the court, should be considered to effectuate and implement the provisions of this chapter. In every case, the court shall exercise its independent judgment on the evidence.

(c) Except as otherwise provided in this section, subdivisions (e) and (f) of Section 1094.5 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall govern proceedings pursuant to this section.

Article 11. Crimes and Penalties

§116725. Civil penalties.

(a) Any person who knowingly makes any false statement or representation in any application, record, report, or other document submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with this chapter, may be liable, as determined by the court, for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

(b) Any person who violates a citation schedule of compliance for a primary drinking water standard or any order regarding a primary drinking water standard or the requirement that a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water be provided may be liable, as determined by the court, for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

(c) Any person who violates any order, other than one specified in subdivision (b), issued pursuant to this chapter may be liable, as determined by the court, for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

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(d) Any person who operates a public water system without a permit issued by the department pursuant to this chapter may be liable, as determined by the court, for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

(e) Each civil penalty imposed for any separate violation pursuant to this section shall be separate and in addition to any other civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section or any other provision of law.

§116730. Misdemeanors and felonies.

(a) Any person who knowingly does any of the following acts may, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each day of violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment:

(1) Makes any false statement or representation in any application, record, report, or other document submitted, maintained, or used for the purposes of compliance with this chapter.

(2) Has in his or her possession any record required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter that has been altered or concealed.

(3) Destroys, alters, or conceals any record required to be maintained pursuant to this chapter.

(4) Withholds information regarding an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or safety when the information has been requested by the department in writing and is required to carry out the department's responsibilities pursuant to this chapter in response to an imminent and substantial danger.

(5) Violates an order issued by the department pursuant to this chapter that has a substantial probability of presenting an imminent danger to the health of persons.

(6) Operates a public water system without a permit issued by the department pursuant to this chapter.

(b) If the conviction under subdivision (a) is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this section, the person may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for up to 24 months, or in the county jail for not to exceed one year, or by a fine of not less than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per day of violation, or by both the fine and imprisonment.

§116735. Inspection authority.

(a) In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, any duly authorized representative of the department may, at any reasonable hour of the day, do any of the following:

(1) Enter and inspect any public water system or any place where the public water system records are stored, kept, or maintained.

(2) Inspect and copy any records, reports, test results, or other information required to carry out this chapter.

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(3) Set up and maintain monitoring equipment for purposes of assessing compliance with this chapter.

(4) Obtain samples of the water supply.

(5) Photograph any portion of the system, any activity, or any sample taken.

(b) The department shall inspect each public water system as follows:

(1) A system with any surface water source with treatment shall be inspected annually.

(2) A system with any groundwater source subject to treatment with only groundwater sources shall be inspected biennially.

(3) A system with only groundwater sources not subject to treatment shall be inspected every three years.

§116740. Civil penalty collection.

If any person fails to pay an assessment of a civil penalty after it has become a final and unappealable order, the Attorney General or the district attorney shall recover the amount for which the person is liable in the superior court. In this action, the validity and appropriateness of the final order imposing the civil penalty shall not be subject to review.

§116745. Remedies are cumulative.

The remedies provided by this chapter are cumulative and shall not be construed as restricting any remedy, provisional or otherwise, provided by law for the benefit of any party, and no judgment under this chapter shall preclude any party from obtaining additional relief based upon the same facts.

§116750. Tampering with public water systems.

(a) Any person who tampers with a public water system is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years, subject to a fine not to exceed thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or both.

(b) Any person who tampers with or makes a threat to tamper with a public water system is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years, subject to a fine not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or both.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "tamper" means either of the following:

(1) To introduce a contaminant into a public water system with the intention of harming persons.

(2) To otherwise interfere with the operation of a public water system with the intention of harming persons.

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§116751. Department determination of Fish and Game poisoning.

The Department of Fish and Game may not introduce a poison to a drinking water supply for purposes of fisheries management unless the State Department of Health Services determines that the activity will not have a permanent adverse impact on the quality of the drinking water supply or wells connected to the drinking water supply. In making this determination, the State Department of Health Services shall evaluate the short- and long-term health effects of the poison in drinking water, ensure that an alternative supply of drinking water is provided to the users of the drinking water supply while the activity takes place, and, in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game, develop and implement a monitoring program to ensure that no detectable residuals of the poison, breakdown products, and other components of the poison formulation remain in the drinking water supply or adjoining wells after the activity is completed.

Article 12. Board Member Training

§116755. Mutual Water Companies

(a) Each board member of a mutual water company that operates a public water system, as defined in Section 116275, shall, within six months of taking office, or by December 31, 2012, if that member was serving on the board on December 31, 2011, complete a two-hour course offered by a qualified trainer regarding the duties of board members of mutual water companies, including, but not limited to, the duty of a corporate director to avoid contractual conflicts of interest and fiduciary duties, the duties of public water systems to provide clean drinking water that complies with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.) and this chapter, and long-term management of a public water system. For the purposes of this subdivision, a trainer may be qualified in any of the following ways:

(1) Membership in the California State Bar.

(2) Accreditation by the International Association of Continuing Education and Training (IACET) ANSI/IACET 1-2007.

(3) Sponsorship by either the Rural Community Assistance Corporation or the California Rural Water Association.

(b) A mutual water company formed pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 14300) of Division 3 of Title 1 of the Corporations Code shall be liable for the payment of any fines, penalties, costs, expenses, and other amounts that may be imposed upon the mutual water company pursuant to this chapter. The mutual water company may levy an assessment, pursuant to Section 14303 of the Corporations Code, to pay these fines, penalties, costs, expenses, and other amounts so imposed. If the amount of outstanding fines, penalties, costs, expenses and other amounts imposed pursuant to this chapter exceed 5 percent of the annual budget of the mutual water company, then the mutual water company shall levy an assessment, pursuant to Section 14303 of the Corporations Code, to pay those fines, penalties, costs, expenses, and other amounts so imposed.

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CHAPTER 4.5. SAFE DRINKING WATER STATE REVOLVING FUND LAW OF 1997

Article 2. Legislative Findings of Necessity and Cause for Action

§116760.10. Declaration.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The department has discovered toxic contaminants and new pathogenic organisms, including cryptosporidium, in many of California's public drinking water systems.

(b) Many of the contaminants in California's drinking water supplies are known to cause, or are suspected of causing, cancer, birth defects, and other serious illnesses.

(c) It is unlikely that the contamination problems of small public water systems can be solved without financial assistance from the state.

(d) The protection of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of California requires that the water supplied for domestic purposes be at all times pure, wholesome, and potable. It is in the interest of the people that the state of California provide technical and financial assistance to ensure a safe, dependable, and potable supply of water for domestic purposes and that water is available in adequate quantity at sufficient pressure for health, cleanliness, and other domestic purposes.

(e) It is the intent of the Legislature to provide for the upgrading of existing public water supply systems to ensure that all domestic water supplies meet safe drinking water standards and other requirements established under Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270).

(f):

(1) The extent of the current risk to public health from contamination in drinking water creates a compelling need to upgrade existing public water systems. The demand for financial assistance to enable public water systems to meet drinking water standards and regulations exceeds funds available from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

(2) A project whose primary purpose is to supply or attract growth shall not be eligible to receive assistance from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

(3) A project whose primary purpose is to enable a public water system to improve public health protection by complying with drinking water standards and regulations and that also includes components to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth over its useful life shall be eligible for assistance from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, but the project shall receive priority based on the component to meet drinking water standards pursuant to Section 116760.70. The department shall expressly consider the effort of the applicant to secure funds other than those available from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in establishing the priority listing for funding pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 116760.50).

(4) After projects have been prioritized for funding into priority list categories pursuant to the requirements of Section 116760.70, within each category, projects that do not include a component of growth, shall receive priority for funding over projects that have a component to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth.

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(g) The Legislature further finds and declares that regional solutions to water contamination problems are often more effective, efficient, and economical than solutions designed to address solely the problems of a single small public water system, and it is in the interest of the people of the State of California to encourage the consolidation of the management and the facilities of small water systems to enable those systems to better address their water contamination problems.

(h) The protection of drinking water sources is essential to ensuring that the people of California are provided with pure, wholesome, and potable drinking water.

(i) That coordination among local, state, and federal public health and environmental management programs be undertaken to ensure that sources of drinking water are protected while avoiding duplication of effort and reducing program costs.

(j) It is necessary that a source water protection program be implemented for the purposes of delineating, assessing, and protecting drinking water sources throughout the state and that federal funds be utilized pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j et seq.) to carry out that program.

(k) It is in the interest of the people of the state to provide funds for a perpetual Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund that may be combined with similar federal funding to the extent the funding is authorized pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j et seq.).

(l) This chapter shall govern implementation of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and, to the extent authorized under the federal act, in a manner that is consistent with the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275).

Article 3. Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

§116760.20. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Acceptable result" means the project that, when constructed, solves the problem for which the project was placed on the project priority list established pursuant to Section 116760.70, ensures the owner and operator of the improved or restructured public water system shall have long-term technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate and maintain the public water system in compliance with state and federal safe drinking water standards, can provide a dependable source of safe drinking water long-term, and is both short-term and long-term affordable, as determined by applicable regulations adopted by the department.

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(b) "Cost-effective project" means a project that achieves an acceptable result at the most reasonable cost.

(c) "Department" means the State Department of Public Health.

(d) "Disadvantaged community" means a community that meets the definition provided in Section 116275.

(e) "Federal Safe Drinking Water Act" or "federal act" means the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

(f) "Fund" means the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund created by Section 116760.30.

(g) "Funding" means a loan or grant, or both, awarded under this chapter.

(h) "Matching funds" means state money that equals that percentage of federal contributions required by the federal act to be matched with state funds.

(i) "Project" means proposed facilities for the construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of a public water system, and may include all items set forth in Section 116761 as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. It also may include refinancing loans, annexation or consolidation of water systems, source water assessments, source water protection, and other activities specified under the federal act.

(j) "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, whether general law or chartered, district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, that owns or operates a public water system.

(k) "Public water system" or "public water supply system" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270), as it may be amended from time to time.

(l) "Reasonable amount of growth" means an increase in growth not to exceed 10 percent of the design capacity needed, based on peak flow, to serve the water and fire flow demand in existence at the time plans and specifications for the project are approved by the department, over the 20-year useful life of a project. For projects other than the construction of treatment plants including, but not limited to, storage facilities, pipes, pumps, and similar equipment, where the 10-percent allowable growth cannot be adhered to due to the sizes of equipment or materials available, the project shall be limited to the next available larger size.

(m) "Safe drinking water standards" means those standards established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270), as they may now or hereafter be amended.

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(n) "Severely disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the statewide average.

(o) "Supplier" means any person, partnership, corporation, association, public agency, or other entity that owns or operates a public water system.

§116760.30. Creation of fund in state treasury.

(a) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for the purpose of implementing this chapter, and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the fund is hereby continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the department to provide, from moneys available for this purpose, grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. The department shall be responsible for administering the fund.

(b) Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the Government Code, the department shall report at least once every two years to the policy and budget committees of the Legislature on the implementation of this chapter and expenditures from the fund. The report shall describe the numbers and types of projects funded, the reduction in risks to public health from contaminants in drinking water provided through the funding of the projects, and the criteria used by the department to determine funding priorities. Commencing with reports submitted on or after January 1, 2013, the report shall include the results of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's most recent survey of the infrastructure needs of California's public water systems, the amount of money available through the fund to finance those needs, the total dollar amount of all funding agreements executed pursuant to this chapter since the date of the previous report, the fund utilization rate, the amount of unliquidated obligations, and the total dollar amount paid to funding recipients since the previous report.

(c) Notwithstanding any other law, the Controller may use the moneys in the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for loans to the General Fund as provided in Sections 16310 and 16381 of the Government Code. However, interest shall be paid on all moneys loaned to the General Fund from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. Interest payable shall be computed at a rate determined by the Pooled Money Investment Board to be the current earning rate of the fund from which loaned. This subdivision does not authorize any transfer that will interfere with the carrying out of the object for which the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund was created.

§116760.39. Additional small system access to financial assistance.

In addition to the actions described in Section 116760.40, the department may, to implement the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, improve access to financial assistance for small community water systems and not-for-profit nontransient noncommunity water systems serving severely disadvantaged communities by doing both of the following:

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(a) Working to establish a payment process pursuant to which the recipient of financial assistance would receive funds within 30 days of the date on which the department receives a complete project payment request, unless the department, within that 30-day period, determines that the project payment would not be in accordance with the terms of the program guidelines.

(b) Investigating the use of wire transfers or other appropriate payment procedures to expedite project payments.

§116760.40. Department authorities.

The department may undertake any of the following actions to implement the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund:

- (a) Enter into agreements with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund.
- (b) Accept federal contributions to the fund.
- (c) Use moneys in the fund for the purposes permitted by the federal act.
- (d) Provide for the deposit of matching funds and other available and necessary moneys into the fund.
- (e) Make requests, on behalf of the state, for deposit into the fund of available federal moneys under the federal act.
- (f) Determine, on behalf of the state, that public water systems that receive financial assistance from the fund will meet the requirements of, and otherwise be treated as required by, the federal act.
- (g) Provide for appropriate audit, accounting, and fiscal management services, plans, and reports relative to the fund.
- (h) Take additional incidental action as may be appropriate for adequate administration and operation of the fund.
- (i) Enter into an agreement with, and accept matching funds from, a public water system. A public water system that seeks to enter into an agreement with the department and provide matching funds pursuant to this subdivision shall provide to the department evidence of the availability of those funds in the form of a written resolution, or equivalent document, from the public water system before it requests a preliminary loan commitment.
- (j) Charge public water systems that elect to provide matching funds a fee to cover the actual cost of obtaining the federal funds pursuant to Section 1452(e) of the federal act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j-12) and to process the loan application. The fee shall be waived by the department if sufficient funds to cover those costs are available from other sources.

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(k) Use money returned to the fund under Section 116761.85 and any other source of matching funds, if not prohibited by statute, as matching funds for the federal administrative allowance under Section 1452(g) of the federal act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j-12).

(l) Establish separate accounts or subaccounts as required or allowed in the federal act and related guidance, for funds to be used for administration of the fund and other purposes. Within the fund the department shall establish the following accounts, including, but not limited to:

(1) A fund administration account for state expenses related to administration of the fund pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2) of the federal act.

(2) A water system reliability account for department expenses pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2)(A), (B), (C), or (D) of the federal act.

(3) A source protection account for state expenses pursuant to Section 1452(k) of the federal act.

(4) A small system technical assistance account for department expenses pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2) of the federal act.

(5) A state revolving loan account pursuant to Section 1452(a)(2) of the federal act.

(6) A wellhead protection account established pursuant to Section 1452(a)(2) of the federal act.

(m) Deposit federal funds for administration and other purposes into separate accounts or subaccounts as allowed by the federal act.

(n) Determine, on behalf of the state, whether sufficient progress is being made toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act and the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270).

(o) To the extent permitted under federal law, including, but not limited to, Section 1452(a)(2) and (f)(4) of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j-12(a)(2) and (f)(4)), use any and all amounts deposited in the fund, including, but not limited to, loan repayments and interest earned on the loans, as a source of reserve and security for the payment of principal and interest on revenue bonds, the proceeds of which are deposited in the fund.

(p) Request the Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank (I-Bank), established under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 63021) of Division 1 of Title 6.7 of the Government Code, to issue revenue bonds, enter into agreements with the I-Bank, and take all other actions necessary or convenient for the issuance and sale of revenue bonds pursuant to Article 6.3 (commencing with Section 63048.55) of Chapter 2 of Division 1 of Title 6.7 of the Government Code. The purpose of the bonds is to augment the fund.

§116760.41. Other expenses.

Moneys in the fund and the special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal act.

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§116760.42. Department may accept federal funds.

(a) The department may enter into an agreement with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund only if both of the following apply:

- (1) The state has obtained or appropriated any required state matching funds.
- (2) The department is prepared to commit to expenditure of any minimum amount in the fund in the manner required by the federal act.

(b) Any agreement between the department and the federal government shall contain those provisions, terms, and conditions required by the federal act, and any implementing federal rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies, including, but not limited to, agreement to the following:

- (1) Moneys in the fund shall be expended in an expeditious and timely manner.
- (2) All moneys in the fund as a result of federal capitalization grants shall be expended to ensure sufficient progress is being made toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act, including any applicable compliance deadlines.
- (3) Federal funds deposited in the special accounts are continuously appropriated for use by the department as allowed by federal law. Any unexpended funds in the special accounts shall be carried over into subsequent years for use by the department.

§116760.43. Emergency regulation authority.

(a) The department may adopt emergency regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code necessary or convenient to implement this chapter and to meet requirements pursuant to the federal act.

(b) The adoption of any emergency regulations that are filed with the Office of Administrative Law within 18 months of the effective date of this act shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare.

§116760.44. Administrative fees.

The department may deposit administrative fees and charges paid by public water systems and other available and necessary money into the administrative account of the fund.

§116760.45. American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

(a) For purposes of this section “act” means the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter or any regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter, the department may expend moneys in the fund, received from the federal government pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5), in accordance with the provisions of the act and federal guidelines implementing the act. To the extent that any law or regulation of the state is in conflict with the provisions and requirements of the act, to the extent that the conflict impairs the expenditure of federal moneys received, the provisions and requirements of the act shall prevail.

(c) The department may develop criteria necessary to implement the act. These criteria shall not be subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The department shall publish the criteria on its Internet Web site and shall provide opportunity for public review and comment, to include at least one public hearing conducted upon not less than 20 days' notice.

(d) For the implementation of the act, the maximum amount of a grant to an applicant under this chapter is ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) per project.

Article 4. Establishment and Utilization of Priority List for Funding

§116760.50. Criteria for funding.

The department shall establish criteria that shall be met for projects to be eligible for consideration for funding under this chapter. The criteria shall include all of the following:

(a) All preliminary design work for a defined project that will enable the applicant to supply water that meets safe drinking water standards, including a cost estimate for the project, shall be completed.

(b) A legal entity shall exist that has the authority to enter into contracts and incur debt on behalf of the community to be served and owns the public water system or has the right to operate the public water system under a lease with a term of at least 20 years, unless otherwise authorized by the department. If the proposed project is funded by a loan under this chapter, the department may require the applicant to secure a lease for the full term of the loan if the loan exceeds 20 years.

(c) The applicant shall hold all necessary water rights.

(d) The applicant shall have completed any review required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and the guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, and have included plans for compliance with that act in its preliminary plans for the project.

(e) The applicant has assembled sufficient financial data to establish its ability to complete the proposed project and to establish the amount of debt financing it can undertake.

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§116760.60. Department must notify suppliers.

The department shall notify suppliers that may be eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter of the purposes of this chapter and the regulations established by the department.

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§116760.70. Establishing project priority list.

(a) The department, after public notice and hearing, shall, from time to time, establish a priority list of proposed projects to be considered for funding under this chapter. In doing so, the department shall determine if improvement or rehabilitation of the public water system is necessary to provide pure, wholesome, and potable water in adequate quantity and at sufficient pressure for health, cleanliness, and other domestic purposes. The department shall establish criteria for placing public water systems on the priority list for funding that shall include criteria for priority list categories. Priority shall be given to projects that meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Address the most serious risk to human health.
- (2) Are necessary to ensure compliance with requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270) including requirements for filtration.
- (3) Assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to affordability criteria.

(b) The department may, in establishing a new priority list, merge those proposed projects from the existing priority list into the new priority list.

(c) In establishing the priority list, the department shall consider the system's implementation of an ongoing source water protection program or wellhead protection program.

(d) In establishing the priority list categories and the priority for funding projects, the department shall carry out the intent of the Legislature pursuant to subdivisions (e) to (h), inclusive, of Section 116760.10 and do all of the following:

- (1) Give priority to upgrade an existing system to meet drinking water standards.
- (2) After giving priority pursuant to paragraph (1), consider whether the applicant has sought other funds when providing funding for a project to upgrade an existing system and to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth.

(e) Consideration of an applicant's eligibility for funding shall initially be based on the priority list in effect at the time the application is received and the project's ability to proceed. If a new priority list is established during the time the application is under consideration, but before the applicant receives a letter of commitment, the department may consider the applicant's eligibility for funding based on either the old or new priority list.

(f) The department may change the ranking of a specific project on the priority lists at any time following the publication of the list if information, that was not available at the time of the publication of the list, is provided that justifies the change in the ranking of the project.

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(g) The department shall provide one or more public hearings on the Intended Use Plan, the priority list, and the criteria for placing public water systems on the priority list. The department shall provide notice of the Intended Use Plan, criteria, and priority list not less than 30 days before the public hearing. The Intended Use Plan, criteria, and priority list shall not be subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The department shall conduct duly noticed public hearings and workshops around the state to encourage the involvement and active input of public and affected parties, including, but not limited to, water utilities, local government, public interest, environmental, and consumer groups, public health groups, land conservation interests, health care providers, groups representing vulnerable populations, groups representing business and agricultural interests, and members of the general public, in the development and periodic updating of the Intended Use Plan and the priority list.

(h) The requirements of this section do not constitute an adjudicatory proceeding as defined in Section 11405.20 of the Government Code and Section 11410.10 of the Government Code is not applicable.

§116760.79. Applications.

Applications for funding under this chapter shall be made in the form and with the supporting material prescribed by the department.

§116760.80. Planning and preliminary engineering funding.

(a) The department shall determine, based on applications received, whether a particular applicant meets the criteria to be eligible for consideration.

(b) If the applicant does not meet the criteria, it may be considered for planning and preliminary engineering study funding. Applicants successfully completing a study are eligible for consideration for project design and construction funding after their study is completed and they have met the criteria to be eligible for consideration for project design and construction funding.

§116760.90. Project requirements and limitations.

(a) The department shall not approve an application for funding unless the department determines that the proposed study or project is necessary to enable the applicant to meet safe drinking water standards, and is consistent with an adopted countywide plan, if any. The department may refuse to fund a study or project if it determines that the purposes of this chapter may more economically and efficiently be met by means other than the proposed study or project. The department shall not approve an application for funding a project with a primary purpose to supply or attract future growth. The department may limit funding to costs necessary to enable suppliers to meet primary drinking water standards, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270).

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(b) With respect to applications for funding of project design and construction, the department shall also determine all of the following:

(1) Upon completion of the project, the applicant will be able to supply water that meets safe drinking water standards.

(2) The project is cost-effective.

(3) If the entire project is not to be funded under this chapter, the department shall specify which costs are eligible for funding.

(c) In considering an application for funding a project that meets all other requirements of this chapter and regulations, the department shall not be prejudiced by the applicant initiating the project prior to the department approving the application for funding. Preliminary project costs that are otherwise eligible for funding pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall not be ineligible because the costs were incurred by the applicant prior to the department approving the application for funding. Construction costs that are otherwise eligible for funding pursuant to the provisions of this chapter shall not be ineligible because the costs were incurred after the approval of the application by the department but prior to the department entering into a contract with the applicant pursuant to Section 116761.50.

Article 5. Project Eligibility, Funding, and Contracts

§116761. Allowable costs.

Planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs eligible for funding under this chapter shall be established by the department and may include any of the following:

(a) Reasonable costs for the construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of facilities of the public water system, which may include water supply, treatment works, and all or part of a water distribution system, if necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(b) Reasonable costs associated with the consolidation of water systems, including, but not limited to, reasonable facility fees, connection fees, or similar charges.

(c) Reasonable costs of purchasing water systems, water rights, or watershed lands.

(d) Operation and maintenance costs only to the extent they are used in the startup and testing of the completed project. All other operation and maintenance costs shall be the responsibility of the supplier and shall not be considered as part of the project costs.

(e) Reasonable costs of establishing eligibility for funding under this chapter that were incurred before the department entered into a commitment to fund the project under this chapter.

(f) The acquisition of real property or interests therein only if the acquisition is integral to a project, and as otherwise limited in the federal act.

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§116761.20. Evaluating ability to repay.

(a) Planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs may be funded under this chapter by loans, or, in the case of public agencies or private not-for-profit water companies, by grants or a combination of grants and loans.

(b) The department shall determine what portion of the full costs the public agency or private not-for-profit water company is capable of repaying and authorize funding in the form of a loan for that amount. The department shall authorize a grant only to the extent the department finds the public agency or not-for-profit water company is unable to repay the full costs of a loan.

(c) At the request of the department, the Public Utilities Commission shall submit comments concerning the ability of suppliers, subject to its jurisdiction, to finance the project from other sources and to repay the loan.

§116761.21. Grants.

Not more than 30 percent and not less than 15 percent, provided that there are projects eligible for funding as prescribed in Section 116760.70, of the total amount deposited in the fund may be expended for grants. This amount shall be limited to disadvantaged communities specified in Section 1452(d) of the federal act (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 300j-12).

§116761.22. Repay period.

Loans for project design and construction shall be repaid over a term not longer than the useful life of the project constructed or 20 years, whichever is shorter, except as provided in the federal act.

§116761.23. Maximum funding.

(a) The maximum amount of a planning grant permitted under this chapter for each participating public water system's share of the costs of the planning, engineering studies, environmental documentation, and design of a single project shall be no more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

(b) Unless the department approves an increase pursuant to this subdivision, the maximum amount of a construction grant award authorized under this chapter to each participating public water system for its share of the cost of the construction of a single project shall be no more than three million dollars (\$3,000,000). The department may approve an increase in the maximum amount for a construction grant award authorized under this chapter so that the maximum amount of the construction grant award does not exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) only if the department makes all of the following findings:

(1) A public water system that serves a disadvantaged community has a defined project need that exceeds the maximum grant amount of three million dollars (\$3,000,000).

(2) The defined project has been bypassed in at least one funding cycle due to a lack of funds.

(3) The defined project is eligible for funding pursuant to the program regulations.

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(4) The defined project represents the highest public health risk among unfunded projects, as determined by the department according to its standard criteria.

(c) Total funding under this article for planning, engineering studies, environmental documentation, project design, and construction costs of a single project, whether in the form of a loan or a grant, or both, shall be determined by an assessment of affordability using criteria established by the department.

(d) Subject to all other limitations of this chapter, a small community water system or nontransient noncommunity water system, owned by a public agency or private not-for-profit water company, serving severely disadvantaged communities shall be eligible to receive up to 100 percent of eligible project costs in the form of a grant, to the extent the system cannot afford a loan as determined by the department pursuant to Section 116761.20.

§116761.24. Water systems under 10,000 people.

Not less than 15 percent of the total amount deposited in the fund shall be expended for providing loans and grants to public water systems that regularly serve fewer than 10,000 persons to the extent those funds can be obligated for eligible projects.

§116761.25. POU/POE grants.

(a) The State Department of Public Health may award a grant pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 116761.23, through January 1, 2014, for point-of-entry and point-of-use treatment, in lieu of centralized treatment, by a public water system meeting the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 116380 and regulations adopted pursuant to that subdivision, for the full cost of the project, if that system serves a severely disadvantaged community as defined pursuant to subdivision (j) of Section 13476 of the Water Code.

(b) The grant shall specify that equipment purchased under the grant with remaining useful life after completion of the project shall be provided for use in other projects meeting the requirements of Section 116380 or disposed of in accordance with state and federal requirements if there is no useful life after completion of the project, as determined by the department.

(c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2014, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2014, deletes or extends that date.

§116761.40. Safe Drinking Water Act compliance not excused.

The failure or inability of any public water system to receive funds under this chapter or any other loan or grant program or any delay in obtaining the funds shall not alter the obligation of the system to comply in a timely manner with all applicable drinking water standards and requirements of the California Safe Drinking Water Act or the federal act.

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Article 6. Contracts for Project Funding

§116761.50. Contracts.

(a) The department may enter into contracts with applicants for grants or loans for the purposes set forth in this chapter. Any contract entered into pursuant to this section shall include only terms and conditions consistent with this chapter and the regulations established under this chapter.

(b) The contract shall include all of the following terms and conditions that are applicable:

(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the project or study.

(2) An agreement by the department to loan or grant, or loan and grant, the applicant an amount that equals the portion of the costs found by the department to be eligible for a state loan or grant. The agreement may provide for disbursement of funds during the progress of the study or construction, or following completion of the study or construction, as agreed by the parties.

(3) An agreement by the applicant to proceed expeditiously with the project or study.

(4) An agreement by the applicant to commence operations of the project upon completion of the project, and to properly operate and maintain the project in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(5) In the case of a loan, an agreement by the applicant to repay the state, over a period not to exceed the useful life of the project or 20 years, whichever is shorter, except as provided in the federal act, or in the case of a study, over a period not to exceed five years, all of the following:

(A) The amount of the loan.

(B) The administrative fee specified in subdivision (a) of Section 116761.70.

(C) Interest on the principal, which is the amount of the loan plus the administrative fee.

(6) In the case of a grant, an agreement by the public agency or private not-for-profit water company to operate and maintain the water system for a period of 20 years, unless otherwise authorized by the department.

(c) The contract may include any of the following terms and conditions:

(1) An agreement by the supplier to adopt a fee structure that provides for the proper maintenance and operations of the project and includes a sinking fund for repair and replacement of the facilities in cases where appropriate. The fee structure shall also provide an acceptable dedicated source of revenue for the repayment of the amount of the loan, and the payment of administrative fees and interest.

(2) If the entire project is not funded pursuant to this chapter, the department may include a provision requiring the applicant to share the cost of the project or obtain funding from other sources.

(d) The department may require applicants to provide security for loan contracts.

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§116761.60. Three and five year limitations.

All funding received under this chapter shall be expended by the applicant within three years of the execution of the contract with the department or its designee. The three-year period may be extended, with the approval of the department, until five years after the date the original contract, not including amendments, was executed.

Article 7. Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Management

§116761.62. Fund management.

(a) To the extent permitted by federal and state law, moneys in the fund may be expended to rebate to the federal government all arbitrage profits required by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-514) or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. To the extent that this expenditure of the moneys in the fund is prohibited by federal or state law, any rebates required by federal law shall be paid from the General Fund or other sources, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or regulation, the department may enter into contracts or may procure those services and equipment that may be necessary to ensure prompt and complete compliance with any provisions relating to the fund imposed by either the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-514) or the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

§116761.65. Interest rate.

(a) The department shall annually establish the interest rate for loans made pursuant to this chapter at 50 percent of the average interest rate, computed by the true interest cost method, paid by the state on general obligation bonds issued in the prior calendar year. All loans made pursuant to this chapter shall carry the interest rate established for the calendar year in which the funds are committed to the loan, as of the date of the letter of commitment. The interest rate set for each loan shall be applied throughout the repayment period of the loan. Interest on the loan shall not be deferred.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the loan applicant is a public water system that is a disadvantaged community or provides matching funds, the interest rate on the loan shall be zero percent.

§116761.70. Capitalization funds for managing program.

(a) Not more than 4 percent of the capitalization grant may be used by the department for administering this chapter. The department may establish a reasonable schedule of administrative fees for loans, which shall be paid by the applicant to reimburse the state for the costs of the state administration of this chapter.

(b) Charges incurred by the Attorney General in protection of the state's interest in the use of repayment of grant and loan funds under this chapter shall be paid. These charges shall not be paid from funds allocated for administrative purposes, but shall be treated as a program expense not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total amount deposited in the fund.

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§116761.80. Repayment funds for managing program.

(a) The department may expend money repaid to the state pursuant to any contract executed under Section 116761.50 as necessary for the administration of contracts entered into by the department under this chapter, but those expenditures may not in any year exceed 1.5 percent of the amount of principal and interest projected to be paid to the state in that year pursuant to this chapter.

(b) Charges incurred by the Attorney General in protecting the state's interest in the use of funds and repayment of funds under this chapter may be paid by the department from these funds, but those charges may not exceed one-half of 1 percent of the amount of principal and interest projected to be paid to the state in that year pursuant to this chapter.

(c) Any of these sums unexpended by the department at the end of any year shall automatically revert to the fund.

§116761.85. Monies repaid return to fund.

Except as provided in Section 116761.80, all money repaid to the state pursuant to any contract executed under subdivision (a) of Section 116761.50, including interest payments and all interest earned on or accruing to any moneys in the fund, shall be deposited in the fund and shall be available in perpetuity, for expenditure for the purposes and uses permitted by this chapter and the federal act.

§116761.86. Investment of unused monies repaid.

To the extent amounts in the fund are not required for current obligation or expenditure, those amounts shall be invested in interest bearing obligations, and the interest earned shall become part of the fund.

Article 8. Source Water Protection Program

§116762.60. Source water protection program.

(a) The department shall, contingent upon receiving federal capitalization grant funds, develop and implement a program to protect sources of drinking water. In carrying out this program, the department shall coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies that have public health and environmental management programs to ensure an effective implementation of the program while avoiding duplication of effort and reducing program costs. The program shall include the following:

(1) A source water assessment program to delineate and assess the drinking water supplies of public drinking water systems pursuant to Section 1453 of the federal act.

(2) A wellhead protection program to protect drinking water wells from contamination pursuant to Section 1428 of the federal act.

(3) Pursuant to Section 1452(k) of the federal act, the department shall set aside federal capitalization grant funds sufficient to carry out paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a).

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(b) The department shall set aside federal capitalization grant funds to provide assistance to water systems pursuant to Section 1452 (k) of the federal act for the following source water protection activities, to the extent that those activities are proposed:

(1) To acquire land or a conservation easement if the purpose of the acquisition is to protect the source water of the system from contamination and to ensure compliance with primary drinking water regulations.

(2) To implement local, voluntary source water protection measures to protect source water in areas delineated pursuant to Section 1453 of the federal act, in order to facilitate compliance with primary drinking water regulations applicable to the water system under Section 1412 of the federal act or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the federal and state acts.

(3) To carry out a voluntary, incentive-based source water quality protection partnership pursuant to Section 1454 of the federal act.

(c) The department shall conduct duly noticed public hearings, public workshops, focus groups, or meetings around the state to encourage the involvement and active input of public and affected parties in the development and periodic updating of the source water protection program adopted pursuant to this article. The notices shall contain basic information about the program in an understandable format and shall notify widely representative groups, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local governmental agencies, water utilities, public interest, environmental, and consumer groups, public health groups, land conservation groups, health care providers, groups representing vulnerable populations, groups representing business and agricultural interests, and members of the general public. In addition, the department shall convene a technical advisory committee and a citizens' advisory committee made up of those representative groups to provide advice and direction on program development and implementation.

(d) The department shall submit a report to the Legislature every two years on its activities under this section. The report shall contain a description of each program for which funds have been set aside under this section, the effectiveness of each program in carrying out the intent of the federal and state acts, and an accounting of the amount of set aside funds used.

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CHAPTER 5. WATER EQUIPMENT AND CONTROL

Article 1. Water Softeners

§116775. Declaration.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the utilization of the waters of the state by residential consumers for general domestic purposes, including drinking, cleaning, washing, and personal grooming and sanitation of the people is a right that should be interfered with only when necessary for specified health and safety purposes or to protect the quality of the waters of the state. The Legislature further finds that variation in water quality, and particularly in water hardness, throughout the state often requires that onsite water softening or conditioning be available to domestic consumers to ensure their right to a water supply that is effective and functional for domestic requirements of the residential household, but that residential water softening or conditioning appliances shall be available only as authorized in this article.

§116780. Definitions.

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires the definitions in this section govern the construction of this article.

(b) "Clock control" means the system controlling the periodic automatic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance that is based upon a predetermined and preset time schedule.

(c) "Demand control" means the system controlling the periodic automatic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance that is based either upon a sensor that detects imminent exhaustion of the active softening or conditioning material or upon the measurement of the volume of water passing through the appliance. A demand control system activates regeneration based upon the state of the equipment and its ability to continue the softening process.

(d) "Fully manual regeneration" means the method of regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance in which operations are performed manually and in which dry salt is added directly to the ion-exchanger tank after sufficient water is removed to make room for the salt.

(e) "Hardness" means the total of all dissolved calcium, magnesium, iron and other heavy metal salts, that interact with soaps and detergents in a manner that the efficiency of soaps and detergents for cleansing purposes is impaired. Hardness is expressed in grains per gallon or milligrams per liter as if all such salts were present as calcium carbonate.

(f) "Local agency" means a city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state.

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(g) "Manually initiated control" means the system controlling the periodic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance in which all operations, including bypass of hard water and return to service, are performed automatically after manual initiation.

(h) "Regeneration" means the phase of operation of a water softening or conditioning appliance whereby the capability of the appliance to remove hardness from water is renewed by the application of a brine solution of sodium or potassium chloride salt to the active softening or conditioning material contained therein followed by a subsequent rinsing of the active softening or conditioning material.

(i) "Salt efficiency rating" means the efficiency of the use of sodium chloride salt in the regeneration of a water softening appliance, expressed in terms of hardness removal capacity of the appliance per pound of salt used in the regeneration process. The units of salt efficiency rating are grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used. One grain of hardness per gallon is approximately equivalent to 17.1 milligrams of hardness per liter.

§116785. Installation of residential water softening appliances.

Except as provided in Section 116786, a residential water softening or conditioning appliance may be installed only if either of the following apply:

(a) The regeneration of the appliance is performed at a nonresidential facility separate from the location of the residence where the appliance is used.

(b) The regeneration of the appliance discharges to the community sewer system and all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The appliance activates regeneration by demand control.

(2) An appliance installed on or after January 1, 2000, shall be certified by a third party rating organization using industry standards to have a salt efficiency rating of no less than 3,350 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration. An appliance installed on or after January 1, 2002, shall be certified by a third party rating organization using industry standards to have a salt efficiency rating of no less than 4,000 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration.

(3) The installation of the appliance is accompanied by the simultaneous installation of the following softened or conditioned water conservation devices on all fixtures using softened or conditioned water, unless the devices are already in place or are prohibited by local and state plumbing and building standards or unless the devices will adversely restrict the normal operation of the fixtures:

- i. Faucet flow restrictors.
- ii. Shower head restrictors.
- iii. Toilet reservoir dams.

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iv. A piping system installed so that untreated (unsoftened or unconditioned) supply water is carried to hose bibs and sill cocks that serve water to the outside of the house, except that bypass valves may be installed on homes with slab foundations constructed prior to the date of installation; or condominiums constructed prior to the date of installation; or otherwise where a piping system is physically inhibited.

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§116786. Restrictions on residential water softening appliances.

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 116785, a local agency may, by ordinance, limit the availability, or prohibit the installation, of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that discharge to the community sewer system if the local agency makes all of the following findings and includes them in the ordinance:

(1) The local agency is not in compliance with waste discharge requirements issued by the California regional water quality control board pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370) of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(2) Limiting the availability, or prohibiting the installation, of the appliances is the only available means of achieving compliance with waste discharge requirements issued by the California regional water quality control board.

(3) The local agency has adopted and is enforcing regulatory requirements that limit the volumes and concentrations of saline discharges from nonresidential sources in the community waste disposal system to the extent technologically and economically feasible.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 116785, a local agency may, by ordinance, limit the availability, or prohibit the installation, of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that discharge to the community sewer system if the local agency makes all of the following findings and includes them in the ordinance:

(1) The local agency is not in compliance with water reclamation requirements, or a master reclamation permit, issued by the California regional water quality control board pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13520) of Chapter 7 of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(2) Limiting the availability, or prohibiting the installation, of the appliances is the only available means of achieving compliance with the water reclamation requirements or the master reclamation permit issued by a California regional water quality control board.

(3) The local agency has adopted, and is enforcing, regulatory requirements that limit the volumes and concentrations of saline discharges from nonresidential sources to the community waste disposal system to the extent technologically and economically feasible.

(c) Local agency findings shall be substantiated by an independent study of discharges from all sources of salinity, including, but not limited to, residential water softening or conditioning appliances, residential consumptive use, industrial and commercial discharges, and seawater or brackish water infiltration and inflow into the sewer collection system. The study shall quantify, to the greatest extent feasible, the total discharge from each source of salinity and identify remedial actions taken to reduce the discharge of salinity into the community sewer system from each source, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, to bring the local agency into compliance with waste discharge requirements, water reclamation requirements, or a master reclamation permit, prior to limiting or prohibiting the use of residential water softening or conditioning appliances.

(d) Any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall be prospective in nature and may not require the removal of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that are installed before the effective date of the ordinance.

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(e) To comply with this section, any local agency described in subdivision (f) of Section 116780 is authorized to adopt an ordinance.

(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2003.

§116790. Currently installed residential water softening appliances.

Any water softening appliance in place at a residential dwelling prior to January 1, 1980, in those areas being served by sewage treatment facilities that have been limited with regard to salt loading pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code and for which the appropriate regional water quality control board makes a finding, after adoption of waste discharge requirements and subject to a public hearing, that the control of residential salinity input is necessary to provide compliance with those limitations, may be continued in operation for a period no longer than four years after the regional water quality control board has made its findings. After the four-year period has elapsed, any water softening appliance at that site shall be set at a salt efficiency rating of no less than 2850 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration when regeneration is initiated with clock controls or manually-initiated controls, or shall have regenerations initiated with demand devices. Also, after the four-year period has elapsed, those water-saving devices in shower heads, on faucets, and in toilet reservoirs, as recited in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 116785, shall be installed unless already in place or prohibited by local and state plumbing and building standards. The salt efficiency rating of the water softening or conditioning appliance and the installation of water-saving devices shall be certified in accordance with Section 116795.

§116795. Certification required for residential water softening appliances.

The certification required by this article shall be provided by the new user of the appliance and shall be completed by a contractor having a valid Class C-55 water conditioning contractor's license or Class C-36 plumbing contractor's license and filed with the local agency responsible for issuing plumbing permits.

The certification form shall contain all of the following information:

- (a) Name and address of homeowner.
- (b) Manufacturer of the water softening or conditioning appliance, model number of the appliance, pounds of salt used per regeneration, and salt efficiency rating at the time of certification.
- (c) Manufacturer of the water-saving devices installed, model number, and number installed.
- (d) Name, address, and the specialty contractor's license number of the C-55 and C-36 licensee making the certification.

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Article 2. Cross-Connection Control by Water Users

§116800. Control of users.

Local health officers may maintain programs for the control of cross-connections by water users, within the users' premises, where public exposure to drinking water contaminated by backflow may occur. The programs may include inspections within water users premises for the purpose of identifying cross-connection hazards and determining appropriate backflow protection. Water users shall comply with all orders, instructions, regulations, and notices from the local health officer with respect to the installation, testing, and maintenance of backflow prevention devices. The local health officer may collect fees from those water users subject to inspection to offset the costs of implementing cross-connection control programs.

§116805. Fees.

(a) Local health officers may maintain programs, in cooperation with water suppliers, to protect against backflow through service connections into the public water supply, and, with the consent of the water supplier, may collect fees from the water supplier to offset the costs of implementing these programs.

(b) The fees authorized under this section and under Section 116800 shall be limited to the costs of administering these programs. At the discretion of the water supplier, the fees collected from the water supplier by the local health officer may be passed through to water users.

(c) Programs authorized under this section and Section 116800 shall be conducted in accordance with backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

(d) Nothing in this article shall prevent a water supplier from directly charging those water users required to install backflow prevention devices for the costs of the programs authorized in this section and Section 116800.

§116810. Certification of device testers.

To assure that testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are performed by persons qualified to do testing and maintenance, local health officers may maintain programs for certification of backflow prevention device testers. The local health officer may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certificate of a tester, if, after a hearing before the local health officer or his or her designee, the local health officer or his or her designee finds that the tester has practiced fraud or deception or has displayed gross negligence or misconduct in the performance of his or her duties as a certified backflow prevention device tester. The local health officer may collect fees from certified testers to offset the cost of the certification program provided pursuant to this section. The certification standards shall be consistent with the backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

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§116815. Purple pipe for reclaimed water.

(a) All pipes installed above or below the ground, on and after June 1, 1993, that are designed to carry recycled water, shall be colored purple or distinctively wrapped with purple tape.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply only in areas served by a water supplier delivering water for municipal and industrial purposes, and in no event shall apply to any of the following:

(1) Municipal or industrial facilities that have established a labeling or marking system for recycled water on their premises, as otherwise required by a local agency, that clearly distinguishes recycled water from potable water.

(2) Water delivered for agricultural use.

(c) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code.

§116820. Violations.

Any person who violates any provision of this article, violates any order of the local health officer pursuant to this article, or knowingly files a false statement or report required by the local health officer pursuant to this article is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days in the county jail or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day of a violation of any provision of this article or of any order of the local health officer beyond the time stated for compliance of the order shall be a separate offense.

Article 3. Water Treatment Devices

§116825. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions shall govern construction of this article:

(a) "Water treatment device" means any point of use or point of entry instrument or contrivance sold or offered for rental or lease for residential use, and designed to be added to the plumbing system, or used without being connected to the plumbing of a water supply intended for human consumption in order to improve the water supply by any means, including, but not limited to, filtration, distillation, adsorption, ion exchange, reverse osmosis, or other treatment. "Water treatment device" does not include any device that is regulated pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070) of Chapter 5 of Part 5.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Health Services.

(c) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, or association, or any employee or agent thereof.

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(d) "Contaminants" means any health-related physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

§116830. Regulatory authority.

(a) The department shall adopt regulations setting forth the criteria and procedures for certification of water treatment devices that are claimed to affect the health or safety of drinking water. The regulations shall include appropriate testing protocols and procedures to determine the performance of water treatment devices in reducing specific contaminants from public or private domestic water supplies. The regulations may adopt, by reference, the testing procedures and standards of one or more independent testing organizations if the department determines that the procedures and standards are adequate to meet the requirements of this section. The regulations may specify any testing organization that the department has designated to conduct the testing of water treatment devices.

(b) The regulations required by subdivision (a) shall include minimum standards for the following:

- (1) Performance requirements.
- (2) Types of tests to be performed.
- (3) Types of allowable materials.
- (4) Design and construction.
- (5) Instruction and information requirements, including operational, maintenance, replacement, and estimated cost of these items.
- (6) Any additional requirements, not inconsistent with this article, as may be necessary to carry out this article.

(c) The department or any testing organization designated by the department pursuant to this section may agree to evaluate test data on a water treatment device offered by the manufacturer of the water treatment device, in lieu of the requirements of this section, if the department or the testing organization determines that the testing procedures and standards used to develop the data are adequate to meet the requirements of this section.

§116835. Certification requirements and exemptions.

(a) No water treatment device that makes product performance claims or product benefit claims that the device affects health or the safety of drinking water, shall be sold or otherwise distributed that has not been certified by the department or by another entity in accordance with subdivision (b). Water treatment devices not offered for sale or distribution based on claims of improvement in the healthfulness of drinking water need not be certified pursuant to this section.

(b) The department may accept a water treatment device certification issued by an agency of another state, by an independent testing organization, or by the federal government in lieu of its own, if the department determines that certification program meets the requirements of this article.

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(c) A water treatment device initially installed prior to the operative date of this section shall not require certification pursuant to Section 116830.

(d) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall become operative one year after the effective date of the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 116830. Regulations adopted pursuant to that section shall be transmitted to the Legislature upon adoption.

§116840. Enforcement.

(a) The department, or any local health officer with the concurrence of the department, shall enforce this article.

(b) The department may suspend, revoke, or deny a certificate upon its determination of either of the following:

(1) That the water treatment device does not perform in accordance with the claims made under the standard.

(2) That the manufacturer, or any employee or agent thereof, has violated this article, any regulation adopted pursuant to this article, or Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.

(c) Any person, corporation, firm, partnership, joint stock company, or any other association or organization that violates any provision of this article shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation. Where the conduct constituting a violation is of a continuing nature, each day of the conduct is a separate and distinct violation. The civil penalty shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General, or by any district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) If the action is brought by the Attorney General, one-half of the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and one-half to the State Treasurer.

If brought by a district attorney or county counsel, the entire amount of penalties collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. If brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor, one-half of the penalty shall be paid to the treasurer of the county and one-half to the city.

(e) Unless otherwise provided, the remedies or penalties provided by this article are cumulative to each other and to remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state.

§116845. List of devices.

The department shall publish a list of water treatment devices certified under this article, including the specific standard under which the device is certified.

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§116850. Fees.

The department shall charge and collect a fee for each certificate applied for which shall be an amount reasonably necessary to produce sufficient revenue to effectively implement this article.

§116855. Consultation in developing regulations.

In developing regulations pursuant to this article, the department shall seek the consultation of representatives from the industry regulated under the article, from drinking water purveyors, and from persons with expertise and experience in promoting public health.

§116860. Water Device Certification Special Account.

There is in the State Treasury the Water Device Certification Special Account. Fees collected pursuant to Section 116850 shall be deposited in the account created by this section.

§116865. Loan for implementation.

The Director of Finance may authorize the department to borrow up to two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) for the purpose of implementing this article from any fund or account deemed appropriate by the Director of Finance. The department shall repay the loan with interest to be determined in accordance with Section 16314 of the Government Code.

Article 4. Lead Materials

§116875. Lead pipes, pumping, and solder – until January 1, 2010.

(a) No person shall use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption, except when necessary for the repair of leaded joints of cast iron pipes.

(b) No person shall introduce into commerce any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting, or fixture, that is not lead free, except for a pipe that is used in manufacturing or industrial processing.

(c) No person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies, except manufacturers, shall sell solder or flux that is not lead free.

(d) No person shall introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "lead free" means not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than 8 percent when used with respect to pipes and pipe fittings. With respect to plumbing fittings and fixtures, "lead free" means not more than 4 percent by dry weight after August 6, 2002, unless the department has adopted a standard, based on health effects, for the leaching of lead.

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(f):

(1) All pipe, pipe or plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder, or flux shall be certified by an independent American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited third party, including, but not limited to, NSF International, as being in compliance with this section.

(2):

(A) The certification described in paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum, include testing of materials in accordance with the protocols used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control in implementing Article 10.1.2 (commencing with Section 25214.4.3) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20.

(B) The certification required pursuant to this subdivision shall not interfere with either the department's exercise of its independent authority to protect public health pursuant to this section, or the Department of Toxic Substances Control's exercise of its independent authority to implement Article 10.1.2 (commencing with Section 25214.4.3) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20.

(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that this subdivision only provide guidance and assistance to the entities that use an independent ANSI accredited third party to demonstrate compliance with this section. Any tests developed by an independent ANSI accredited third party in accordance with this subdivision shall have no weight of authority under California statute.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall retain its independent authority in administering this article.

(g) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.

§116875. Lead pipes, pumping, and solder – effective January 1, 2010.

(a) No person shall use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption, except when necessary for the repair of leaded joints of cast iron pipes.

(b):

(1) No person shall introduce into commerce any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting, or fixture intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption through drinking or cooking that is not lead free, as defined in subdivision (e). This includes kitchen faucets, bathroom faucets, and any other end-use devices intended to convey or dispense water for human consumption through drinking or cooking, but excludes service saddles, backflow preventers for nonpotable services such as irrigation and industrial, and water distribution main gate valves that are two inches in diameter and above.

(2) Pipes, pipe or plumbing fittings, or fixtures that are used in manufacturing, industrial processing, for irrigation purposes, and any other uses where the water is not intended for human consumption through drinking or cooking are not subject to the requirements of paragraph (1).

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(3) For all purposes other than manufacturing, industrial processing, or to convey or dispense water for human consumption, "lead free" is defined in subdivision (f).

(c) No person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies, except manufacturers, shall sell solder or flux that is not lead free.

(d) No person shall introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "lead free" means not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25 percent when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. The weighted average lead content of a pipe and pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, and fixture shall be calculated by using the following formula: The percentage of lead content within each component that comes into contact with water shall be multiplied by the percent of the total wetted surface of the entire pipe and pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, or fixture represented in each component containing lead. These percentages shall be added and the sum shall constitute the weighted average lead content of the pipe and pipe fitting, plumbing fitting, or fixture.

(f) For the purposes of paragraph (3) of subdivision (b), "lead free," consistent with the requirements of federal law, means not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than 8 percent when used with respect to pipes and pipe fittings. With respect to plumbing fittings and fixtures, "lead free" means not more than 4 percent by dry weight after August 6, 2002, unless the department has adopted a standard, based on health effects, for the leaching of lead.

(g):

(1) All pipe, pipe or plumbing fittings or fixtures, solder, or flux shall be certified by an independent American National Standards Institute (ANSI) accredited third party, including, but not limited to, NSF International, as being in compliance with this section.

(2):

(A) The certification described in paragraph (1) shall, at a minimum, include testing of materials in accordance with the protocols used by the Department of Toxic Substances Control in implementing Article 10.1.2 (commencing with Section 25214.4.3) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20.

(B) The certification required pursuant to this subdivision shall not interfere with either the department's exercise of its independent authority to protect public health pursuant to this section, or the Department of Toxic Substances Control's exercise of its independent authority to implement Article 10.1.2 (commencing with Section 25214.4.3) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20.

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(3) It is the intent of the Legislature that this subdivision only provide guidance and assistance to the entities that use an independent ANSI accredited third party to demonstrate compliance with this section. Any tests developed by an independent ANSI accredited third party in accordance with this subdivision shall have no weight of authority under California statute.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall retain its independent authority in administering this article.

(h) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2010. The requirement described in subdivision (g) shall not be construed in any manner as to justify a delay in compliance with the lead-free standard set forth in subdivision (e).

§116880. Regulation authority.

The department shall adopt building standards to implement Section 116875. The standards shall be adopted in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and shall be published in the State Building Standards Code located in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The standards shall be enforced by the appropriate state and local building and health officials.

CHAPTER 7. WATER SUPPLY

Article 1. Water Supply Provisions

§116975. Restriction on dead animals in surface water.

No person shall put the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral, or butcher shop, into any river, creek, pond, reservoir, or stream.

§116980. Water closets, privy, cesspools, septic tank, and dead animals restrictions.

No person shall put any water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or the carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind, in, or upon the borders of, any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state, in a manner that the drainage of the water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or carcass, or offal may be taken up by or in the water.

§116985. Water closets, privy, cesspools, septic tank, and dead animals restrictions on private land.

No person shall allow any water closet, privy, cesspool, or septic tank, or carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind, to remain in or upon the borders of any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir within the boundaries of any land owned or occupied by him or her, in a manner that the drainage from the water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or carcass, or offal, may be taken up by or in the stream, pond, lake, or reservoir, if water is drawn therefrom for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

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§116990. Livestock restrictions near surface water for public use.

No person shall keep any horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, or live stock of any kind, penned, corralled, or housed on, over, or on the borders of any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir, in a manner that the waters become polluted, if water is drawn therefrom for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

§116995. Livestock restrictions near drinking water sources.

No person shall cause or permit any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or any kind of live stock or domestic animals, to pollute the waters, or tributaries of waters, used or intended for drinking purposes by any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

§117000. Restrictions on bathing in surface water.

No person shall bathe, except as permitted by law, in any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state, or by any other means foul or pollute the waters of any such stream, pond, lake, or reservoir.

§117005. Livestock grazing permitted.

Nothing in this article shall be held to prevent the grazing of livestock in areas embracing any stream or watershed where the grazing would not tend to render the waters unwholesome or injurious to the public health.

§117010. Penalties for washing clothes in drinking water source.

Every person who washes clothes in any spring, stream, river, lake, reservoir, well, or other waters that are used or intended for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of the vicinage or of any city, county, or town, of this state, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each day's violation of this section is a separate offense.

§117015. Penalty for surface water pollution of drinking water source.

Every person who violates, or refuses or neglects to conform to, any sanitary rule, order, or regulation prescribed by the department for the prevention of the pollution of springs, streams, rivers, lakes, wells, or other waters used or intended to be used for human or animal consumption, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§117020. Restrictions on waste wells in drinking water aquifers.

No person shall construct, maintain, or use any waste well extending to or into a subterranean water-bearing stratum that is used or intended to be used as, or is suitable for, a source of water supply for domestic purposes, except pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 13540) of Chapter 7, Division 7 of the Water Code.

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§117025. Restrictions on boats used as residences.

It is unlawful for the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any houseboat or boat intended for or capable of being used as a residence, house, dwelling, or habitation, or agent of the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant to moor or anchor it or permit it to be moored or anchored in or on any river or stream, the waters of which are used for drinking or domestic purposes by any city, town, or village, within a distance of two miles above the intake or place where the city, town, or village water system takes water from the river or stream. This section does not apply to the mooring or anchoring of a houseboat when necessary, during transportation, for a period of not longer than one day.

§117030. Remedy if water supply is contaminated.

Violation of this article may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any person whose supply of water for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes is or may be affected, or by the state department.

§117035. Summary abatement.

Anything done, maintained, or suffered, in violation of any of the provisions of this article is a public nuisance, dangerous to health, and may be summarily abated as such.

§117040. Public fishing in reservoir.

A city, city and county, district or other public agency, owning or operating a reservoir used for domestic or drinking water purposes, may open to public fishing all or any part of the reservoir and its surrounding land.

§117045. Permits for public fishing in reservoir.

Before the reservoir and its surrounding land are opened to public fishing the public agency owning or operating the reservoir shall determine that the public fishing will not affect the purity and safety for drinking and domestic purposes of the water collected in the reservoir, and shall obtain from the department a valid water supply permit setting forth the terms and conditions upon which public fishing may be conducted in the reservoir and on its surrounding land.

§117050. Restrictions on public fishing.

Public fishing shall not be conducted in a reservoir or on its surrounding land if the reservoir is used as a regulating reservoir to meet daily or peak consumption demands and as a terminal reservoir to a water collecting facility and as a distribution reservoir from which water may be supplied for drinking or domestic purposes without full purification treatment after withdrawal from the reservoir.

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§117055. Department authority to allow public fishing.

The department may allow public fishing on any terminal reservoir if it finds that adequate means are being used to protect drinking water quality and that public fishing will have no significant effect on water quality. The department shall examine all feasible means of protecting water quality on terminal reservoirs and other reservoirs where public fishing may be allowed. The department may close any terminal water supply reservoir to public angling on an emergency basis, if water quality is threatened by public use.

§117060. Operation of public fishing facilities.

The public agency owning or operating the reservoir may establish and collect fees, including charges for motor vehicle parking, for the construction and operation of structures, facilities and equipment and the operation and use of the reservoir and its surrounding lands for public fishing. The public agency may contract with any agency or department of the federal government or the state, with other public agencies or with private individuals for the construction, operation and use of structures, facilities and equipment and the performance of services necessary or convenient to public fishing in the reservoir and on its surrounding land, including the rental, lease or permission to use portions of the reservoir and its surrounding lands for structures, facilities and equipment necessary or convenient for the use of the public. The public agency may establish and enforce all rules and regulations necessary or convenient to the conducting of public fishing on the reservoir and its surrounding land and for the control, operation and protection of the reservoir, its surrounding land and all structures, facilities and equipment in connection with the reservoir.

§117065. Posting of rules and regulations.

The public agency shall cause a copy of the rules and regulations to be posted upon the area opened to public fishing and other recreational uses, and it shall cause the rules and regulations to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the reservoir is in whole or in part situated, if there be a newspaper, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation published within the area of the public agency. Such posting and publication shall be sufficient notice to all persons. The affidavit of the secretary, clerk, or corresponding officer of the public agency that the rules and regulations have been so posted and published is prima facie evidence thereof. A copy of the rules and regulations, attested by the secretary, clerk, or corresponding officer of the public agency shall be prima facie evidence that the regulations have been made by the public agency as provided by law.

§117070. Penalties.

Any violation of any such rule or regulation lawfully made by the public agency is a misdemeanor. Any judge of a municipal court within any judicial district within which the reservoir lies in whole or in part, or any superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for violations of any rules and regulations adopted by the public agency.

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§117075. “Grandfather” clause.

Sections 117040 to 117070, inclusive, shall not apply to reservoirs used for domestic or drinking water purposes that are open to fishing or recreational uses on September 11, 1957, or that have been open to fishing or recreational uses prior to that date.

PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE

DIVISION 43. THE SAFE DRINKING WATER, WATER QUALITY AND SUPPLY, FLOOD CONTROL, RIVER AND COASTAL PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2006

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§75001 – §75009

§75001. This Division shall be known and may be cited as the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006.

§75002. The people of California find and declare that protecting the state's drinking water and water resources is vital to the public health, the state's economy, and the environment.

§75002.5. The people of California further find and declare that the state's waters are vulnerable to contamination by dangerous bacteria, polluted runoff, toxic chemicals, damage from catastrophic floods and the demands of a growing population. Therefore, actions must be taken to ensure safe drinking water and a reliable supply of water for farms, cities and businesses, as well as to protect California's rivers, lakes, streams, beaches, bays and coastal waters, for this and future generations.

§75003. The people of California further find and declare that it is necessary and in the public interest to do all of the following:

- (a) Ensure that safe drinking water is available to all Californians by:
 - (1) Providing for emergency assistance to communities with contaminated sources of drinking water.
 - (2) Assisting small communities in making the improvements needed in their water systems to clean up and protect their drinking water from contamination.
 - (3) Providing grants and loans for safe drinking water and water pollution prevention projects.
 - (4) Protecting the water quality of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, a key source of drinking water for 23 million Californians.
 - (5) Assisting each region of the state in improving local water supply reliability and water quality.

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(6) Resolving water-related conflicts, improving local and regional water self-sufficiency and reducing reliance on imported water.

(b) Protect the public from catastrophic floods by identifying and mapping the areas most at risk, inspecting and repairing levees and flood control facilities, and reducing the long-term costs of flood management, reducing future flood risk and maximizing public benefits by planning, designing and implementing multi-objective flood corridor projects.

(c) Protect the rivers, lakes and streams of the state from pollution, loss of water quality, and destruction of fish and wildlife habitat.

(d) Protect the beaches, bays and coastal waters of the state for future generations.

(e) Revitalizing our communities and making them more sustainable and livable by investing in sound land use planning, local parks and urban greening.

§75003.5. The people of California further find and declare that the growth in population of the state and the impacts of climate change pose significant challenges. These challenges must be addressed through careful planning and through improvements in land use and water management that both reduce contributions to global warming and improve the adaptability of our water and flood control systems. Improvements include better integration of water supply, water quality, flood control and ecosystem protection, as well greater water use efficiency and conservation to reduce energy consumption.

§75004. It is the intent of the people that investment of public funds pursuant to this division should result in public benefits.

§75005. As used in this division, the following terms have the following meanings:

(a) "Acquisition" means the acquisition of a fee interest or any other interest in real property including easements, leases and development rights.

(b) "Board" means the Wildlife Conservation Board.

(c) "California Water Plan" means the California Water Plan Update Bulletin 160-05 and subsequent revisions and amendments.

(d) "Delta" means the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.

(e) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(f) "Development" includes, but is not limited to the physical improvement of real property including the construction of facilities or structures.

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(g) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income less than 80% of the statewide average. "Severely disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income less than 60% of the statewide average.

(h) "Fund" means the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Fund of 2006.

(i) "Interpretation" includes, but is not limited to, a visitor serving amenity that educates and communicates the significance and value of natural, historical, and cultural resources in a way that increases the understanding and enjoyment of these resources and that may utilize the expertise of a naturalist or other specialist skilled at educational interpretation.

(j) "Local conservation corps" means a program operated by a public agency or nonprofit organization that meets the requirements of Section 14406.

(k) "Nonprofit organization" means any nonprofit corporation qualified to do business in California, and qualified under Section 501©(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(l) "Preservation" means rehabilitation, stabilization, restoration, development, and reconstruction, or any combination of those activities.

(m) "Protection" means those actions necessary to prevent harm or damage to persons, property or natural resources or those actions necessary to allow the continued use and enjoyment of property or natural resources and includes acquisition, development, restoration, preservation and interpretation.

(n) "Restoration" means the improvement of physical structures or facilities and, in the case of natural systems and landscape features includes, but is not limited to, projects for the control of erosion, the control and elimination of exotic species, prescribed burning, fuel hazard reduction, fencing out threats to existing or restored natural resources, road elimination, and other plant and wildlife habitat improvement to increase the natural system value of the property. Restoration projects shall include the planning, monitoring and reporting necessary to ensure successful implementation of the project objectives.

(o) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Resources Agency.

(p) "State Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

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§75009. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division shall be deposited in the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Fund of 2006, which is hereby created. Except as specifically provided in this division the money shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature, in the manner and for the purposes set forth in this division in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of one billion five hundred twenty five million dollars (\$1,525,000,000) for safe drinking water, water quality and other water projects in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 2.

(b) The sum of eight hundred million dollars (\$800,000,000) for flood control projects in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3.

(c) The sum of sixty five million dollars (\$65,000,000) for statewide water management in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 4.

(d) The sum of nine hundred twenty eight million dollars (\$928,000,000) for the protection of rivers, lakes and streams in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5.

(e) The sum of four hundred fifty million dollars (\$450,000,000) for forest and wildlife conservation in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6.

(f) The sum of five hundred forty million dollars (\$540,000,000) for the protection of beaches, bays, and coastal waters and watersheds in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7.

(g) The sum of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) for state parks and nature education facilities in accordance with Chapter 8.

(h) The sum of five hundred eighty million dollars (\$580,000,000) for sustainable communities and climate change reduction projects in accordance with Chapter 9.

CHAPTER 2. SAFE DRINKING WATER AND WATER QUALITY PROJECTS

§75020 – §75029.5

§75020. This chapter is intended to provide the funds necessary to address the most critical water needs of the state including the provision of safe drinking water to all Californians, the protection of water quality and the environment, and the improvement of water supply reliability.

§75021.

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(a) The sum of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Health Services for grants and direct expenditures to fund emergency and urgent actions to ensure that safe drinking water supplies are available to all Californians. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(1) Providing alternate water supplies including bottled water where necessary to protect public health.

(2) Improvements in existing water systems necessary to prevent contamination or provide other sources of safe drinking water including replacement wells.

(3) Establishing connections to an adjacent water system.

(4) Design, purchase, installation and initial operation costs for water treatment equipment and systems.

(b) Grants and expenditures shall not exceed \$250,000 per project.

(c) Direct expenditures for the purposes of this section shall be exempt from contracting and procurement requirements to the extent necessary to take immediate action to protect public health and safety.

§75022. The sum of one hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Health Services for grants for small community drinking water system infrastructure improvements and related actions to meet safe drinking water standards. Priority shall be given to projects that address chemical and nitrate contaminants, other health hazards and by whether the community is disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged. Special consideration shall be given to small communities with limited financial resources. Eligible recipients include public agencies and incorporated mutual water companies that serve disadvantaged communities. The Department of Health Services may make grants for the purpose of financing feasibility studies and to meet the eligibility requirements for a construction grant. Construction grants shall be limited to \$5,000,000 per project and not more than twenty five percent of a grant may be awarded in advance of actual expenditures. The Department of Health Services may expend up to \$5,000,000 of the funds allocated in this section for technical assistance to eligible communities.

§75023. For the purpose of providing the state share needed to leverage federal funds to assist communities in providing safe drinking water, the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) shall be available for deposit into the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (Section 116760.30 of the Health and Safety Code).

§75024. For the purpose of providing the state share needed to leverage federal funds to assist communities in making those infrastructure investments necessary to prevent pollution of drinking water sources, the sum of eighty million dollars (\$80,000,000) shall be available for deposit into the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund (Section 13477 of the Water Code).

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§75025. The sum of sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Health Services for the purpose of loans and grants for projects to prevent or reduce contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water. The Department of Health Services shall require repayment for costs that are subsequently recovered from parties responsible for the contamination. The Legislature may enact legislation necessary to implement this section.

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§75026.

(a) The sum of one billion dollars (\$1,000,000,000) shall be available to the department for grants for projects that assist local public agencies to meet the long term water needs of the state including the delivery of safe drinking water and the protection of water quality and the environment. Eligible projects must implement integrated regional water management plans that meet the requirements of this section. Integrated regional water management plans shall identify and address the major water related objectives and conflicts within the region, consider all of the resource management strategies identified in the California Water Plan, and use an integrated, multi-benefit approach to project selection and design. Plans shall include performance measures and monitoring to document progress toward meeting plan objectives. Projects that may be funded pursuant to this section must be consistent with an adopted integrated regional water management plan or its functional equivalent as defined in the department's Integrated Regional Water Management Guidelines, must provide multiple benefits, and must include one or more of the following project elements:

- (1) Water supply reliability, water conservation and water use efficiency.
- (2) Storm water capture, storage, clean-up, treatment, and management.
- (3) Removal of invasive non-native species, the creation and enhancement of wetlands, and the acquisition, protection, and restoration of open space and watershed lands.
- (4) Non-point source pollution reduction, management and monitoring.
- (5) Groundwater recharge and management projects.
- (6) Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation, desalting, and other treatment technologies and conveyance of reclaimed water for distribution to users.
- (7) Water banking, exchange, reclamation and improvement of water quality.
- (8) Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood management programs.
- (9) Watershed protection and management.
- (10) Drinking water treatment and distribution.
- (11) Ecosystem and fisheries restoration and protection.

(b) The Department of Water Resources shall give preference to proposals that satisfy the following criteria:

- (1) Proposals that effectively integrate water management programs and projects within a hydrologic region identified in the California Water Plan; the Regional Water Quality Control Board region or subdivision or other region or sub-region specifically identified by the department.
- (2) Proposals that effectively integrate water management with land use planning.
- (3) Proposals that effectively resolve significant water-related conflicts within or between regions.
- (4) Proposals that contribute to the attainment of one or more of the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.
- (5) Proposals that address statewide priorities.
- (6) Proposals that address critical water supply or water quality needs for disadvantaged communities within the region.

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(c) Not more than 5% of the funds provided by this section may be used for grants or direct expenditures for the development, updating or improvement of integrated regional water management plans.

(d) The department shall coordinate the provisions of this section with the program provided in Chapter 8 of Division 26.5 of the Water Code and may implement this section using existing Integrated Regional Water Management Guidelines.

§75027.

(a) The funding provided in Section 75026 shall be allocated to each hydrologic region as identified in the California Water Plan and listed below. For the South Coast Region, the department shall establish three sub-regions that reflect the San Diego county watersheds, the Santa Ana River watershed, and the Los Angeles-Ventura County watersheds respectively, and allocate funds to those sub-regions. The North and South Lahontan regions shall be treated as one region for the purpose of allocating funds, but the department may require separate regional plans. Funds provided in Section 75026 shall be allocated according to the following schedule:

(1) North Coast	\$37,000,000
(2) San Francisco Bay	\$138,000,000
(3) Central Coast	\$52,000,000
(4) Los Angeles sub-region	\$215,000,000
(5) Santa Ana sub-region	\$114,000,000
(6) San Diego sub-region	\$91,000,000
(7) Sacramento River	\$73,000,000
(8) San Joaquin River	\$57,000,000
(9) Tulare/Kern (Tulare Lake)	\$60,000,000
(10) North/South Lahontan	\$27,000,000
(11) Colorado River Basin	\$36,000,000
(12) Inter-regional/Unallocated	\$100,000,000

(b) The interregional and unallocated funds provided in subdivision (a) may be expended directly or granted by the department to address multi-regional needs or issues of statewide significance.

§75028.

(a) The department shall allocate grants on a competitive basis within each identified hydrologic region or sub-region pursuant to Section 75027. The department may establish standards and procedures for the development and approval of local project selection processes within hydrologic regions and sub-regions identified in Section 75027. The department shall defer to approved local project selection, and review projects only for consistency with the purposes of Section 75026.

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(b) If a hydrologic region or sub-region identified in Section 75027 does not have any adopted plan that meets the requirements of Section 75026 at the time of the department's grant selection process, the funds allocated to that hydrologic region or sub-region shall not be reallocated to another region but will remain unallocated until such time as an adopted plan from the hydrologic region or sub-region is submitted to the department.

§75029. The sum of one hundred thirty million dollars (\$130,000,000) shall be available to the department for grants to implement Delta water quality improvement projects that protect drinking water supplies. The department shall require a cost share from local agencies. Eligible projects are:

(a) Projects that reduce or eliminate discharges of salt, dissolved organic carbon, pesticides, pathogens and other pollutants to the San Joaquin River. Not less than forty million (\$40,000,000) shall be available to implement projects to reduce or eliminate discharges of subsurface agricultural drain water from the west side of the San Joaquin Valley for the purpose of improving water quality in the San Joaquin River and the Delta.

(b) Projects that reduce or eliminate discharges of bromide, dissolved organic carbon, salt, pesticides and pathogens from discharges to the Sacramento River.

(c) Projects at Franks Tract and other locations in the Delta that will reduce salinity or other pollutants at agricultural and drinking water intakes.

(d) Projects identified in the June 2005 Delta Region Drinking Water Quality Management Plan, with a priority for design and construction of the relocation of drinking water intake facilities for in-delta water users.

§75029.5. The sum of fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) shall be available to the state board for grants to public agencies and non-profit organizations for projects that reduce the discharge of pollutants from agricultural operations into surface waters of the state.

CHAPTER 3. FLOOD CONTROL

§75030 - §75034

§75030. This chapter is intended to provide the funding needed to address short term flood control needs such as levee inspection and evaluation, floodplain mapping and improving the effectiveness of emergency response, and providing funding for critical immediate flood control needs throughout the state. It is also intended to provide a framework to support long term strategies that will require the establishment of more effective levee maintenance programs, better floodplain management and more balanced allocation of liability and responsibility between the federal, state and local governments.

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§75031. The sum of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) shall be available to the department for the purposes of floodplain mapping, assisting local land-use planning, and to avoid or reduce future flood risks and damages. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to:

- (a) Mapping floodplains.
- (b) Mapping rural areas with potential for urbanization.
- (c) Mapping and identification of flood risk in high density urban areas.
- (d) Mapping flood hazard areas.
- (e) Updating outdated floodplain maps.
- (f) Mapping of riverine floodplains, alluvial fans, and coastal flood hazard areas.
- (g) Collecting topographic and hydrographic survey data.

§75032. The sum of two hundred seventy five million dollars (\$275,000,000) shall be available to the department for the following flood control projects:

(a) The inspection and evaluation of the integrity and capability of existing flood control project facilities and the development of an economically viable flood control rehabilitation plan.

(b) Improvement, construction, modification, and relocation of flood control levees, weirs, or bypasses including repair of critical bank and levee erosion.

(c) Projects to improve the department's emergency response capability.

(d) Environmental mitigation and infrastructure relocation costs related to projects under this section.

(e) To the extent feasible, the department shall implement a multi-objective management approach for floodplains that would include, but not be limited to, increased flood protection, ecosystem restoration, and farmland protection.

§75032.4. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the funds allocated in Sections 75031 and 75032 are continuously appropriated to the department for the purposes of those sections.

§75032.5. The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) shall be available to the department for Flood Protection Corridor projects that are consistent with Water Code Section 79037.

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§75033. The sum of two hundred seventy five million dollars (\$275,000,000) shall be available to the department for flood control projects in the Delta designed to increase the department's ability to respond to levee breaches and to reduce the potential for levee failures. The funds provided by this section shall be available for the following purposes:

(a) Projects to improve emergency response preparedness.

(b) Local assistance under the delta levee maintenance subventions program under Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of Division 6 of the Water Code.

(c) Special flood protection projects under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8 of Division 6 of the Water Code, including projects for the acquisition, preservation, protection and restoration of Delta lands for the purpose of flood control and to meet multiple objectives such as drinking water quality ecosystem restoration and water supply reliability.

(d) All projects shall be subject to the provisions of Water Code Section 79050.

§75034. The sum of one hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) shall be available to the department for the purposes of funding the state's share of the nonfederal costs of flood control and flood prevention projects for which assurances required by the federal government have been provided by a local agency and which have been authorized under the State Water Resources Law of 1945 (Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12570) and Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12639) of Part 6 of Division 6 of the Water Code), the Flood Control Law of 1946 (Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 12800) of Part 6 of Division 6 of the Water Code), and the California Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 12850) of Part 6 of Division 6 of the Water Code), including the credits and loans to local agencies pursuant to Sections 12585.3 and 12585.4, subdivision (d) of Section 12585.5, and Sections 12866.3 and 12866.4 of the Water Code, and to implement Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 12840) of Part 6 of Division 6 of the Water Code. Projects eligible for funding pursuant to this section shall comply with the requirements of AB 1147 (Statutes of 2000, Chapter 1071).

CHAPTER 4. STATEWIDE WATER PLANNING AND DESIGN

§75041.

The sum of sixty five million dollars (\$65,000,000) shall be available to the department for planning and feasibility studies related to the existing and potential future needs for California's water supply, conveyance and flood control systems. The studies shall be designed to promote integrated, multi-benefit approaches that maximize the public benefits of the overall system including protection of the public from floods, water supply reliability, water quality, and fish, wildlife and habitat protection and restoration. Projects to be funded include:

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(a) Evaluation of climate change impacts on the state's water supply and flood control systems and the development of system redesign alternatives to improve adaptability and public benefits.

(b) Surface water storage planning and feasibility studies pursuant to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

(c) Modeling and feasibility studies to evaluate the potential for improving flood protection and water supply through coordinating groundwater storage and reservoir operations.

(d) Other planning and feasibility studies necessary to improve the integration of flood control and water supply systems.

CHAPTER 5. PROTECTION OF RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS

§75050 - §75050.4

§75050. The sum of nine hundred twenty eight million dollars (\$928,000,000) shall be available for the protection and restoration of rivers, lakes and streams, their watersheds and associated land, water, and other natural resources in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of one hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Fish and Game, in consultation with the department, for Bay-Delta and coastal fishery restoration projects. Of the funds provided in this section, up to \$20,000,000 shall be available for the development of a natural community conservation plan for the CALFED Bay-Delta Program and up to \$45,000,000 shall be available for coastal salmon and steelhead fishery restoration projects that support the development and implementation of species recovery plans and strategies for salmonid species listed as threatened or endangered under state or federal law.

(b) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be available for projects related to the Colorado River in accordance with the following schedule:

(1) Not more than \$36,000,000 shall be available to the department for water conservation projects that implement the Allocation Agreement as defined in the Quantification Settlement Agreement.

(2) Not more than \$7,000,000 shall be available to the Department of Fish and Game for projects to implement the Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan.

(3) \$47,000,000 shall be available for deposit into the Salton Sea Restoration Fund.

(c) The sum of fifty four million dollars (\$54,000,000) shall be available to the department for development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and restoration costs related to providing public access to recreation and fish and wildlife resources in connection with state water project obligations pursuant to Water Code Section 11912.

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(d) The sum of seventy two million dollars (\$72,000,000) shall be available to the secretary for projects in accordance with the California River Parkways Act of 2004 Chapter 3.8 (commencing with Section 5750) of Division 5. Up to \$10,000,000 may be transferred to the Department of Conservation for the Watershed Coordinator Grant Program.

(e) The sum of eighteen million dollars (\$18,000,000) shall be available to the department for the Urban Streams Restoration Program pursuant to Water Code Section 7048.

(f) The sum of thirty six million dollars (\$36,000,000) shall be available for river parkway projects to the San Joaquin River Conservancy.

(g) The sum of seventy two million dollars (\$72,000,000) shall be available for projects within the watersheds of the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers according to the following schedule:

(1) \$36,000,000 to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600).

(2) \$36,000,000 to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy for implementation of watershed protection activities throughout the watershed of the Upper Los Angeles River pursuant to Section 79508 of the Water Code.

(h) The sum of thirty six million dollars (\$36,000,000) shall be available for the Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy.

(i) The sum of forty five million dollars (\$45,000,000) shall be available for projects to expand and improve the Santa Ana River Parkway. Project funding shall be appropriated to the State Coastal Conservancy for projects developed in consultation with local government agencies participating in the development of the Santa Ana River Parkway. Of the amount provided in this paragraph the sum of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) shall be equally divided between projects in Orange, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.

(j) The sum of fifty four million dollars (\$54,000,000) shall be available for the Sierra Nevada Conservancy.

(k) The sum of thirty six million dollars (\$36,000,000) shall be available for the California Tahoe Conservancy.

(l) The sum of forty five million dollars (\$45,000,000) shall be available to the California Conservation Corps for resource conservation and restoration projects and for facilities acquisition, development, restoration, and rehabilitation and for grants and state administrative costs, in accordance with the following schedule:

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(1) The sum of twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000) shall be available for projects to improve public safety and improve and restore watersheds including regional and community fuel load reduction projects on public lands, and stream and river restoration projects. Not less than 50% of these funds shall be in the form of grants to local conservation corps.

(2) The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be available for grants to local conservation corps for acquisition and development of facilities to support local conservation corps programs, and for local resource conservation activities.

(m) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) to the state board for matching grants to local public agencies for the reduction and prevention of stormwater contamination of rivers, lakes, and streams. The Legislature may enact legislation to implement this subdivision.

(n) The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available to the secretary for the purpose of implementing a court settlement to restore flows and naturally-reproducing and self-sustaining populations of salmon to the San Joaquin River between Friant Dam and the Merced River. These funds shall be available for channel and structural improvements, and related research pursuant to the court settlement. The secretary is authorized to enter into a cost-sharing agreement with the United States Secretary of the Interior and other parties, as necessary, to implement this provision.

§75050.2.

(a) The state board shall develop project selection and evaluation guidelines for the allocation of funds made available pursuant to subdivision (m) of Section 75050. Upon appropriation, the funds shall be available for matching grants to local public agencies, not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per project, for projects to achieve any of the following purposes in accordance with the requirements of that subdivision:

(1) Complying with total maximum daily load requirements established pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1313(d)) and this division where pollutant loads have been allocated to stormwater, including, but not limited to, metals, pathogens, and trash pollutants.

(2) Assistance in implementing low-impact development and other onsite and regional practices, on public and private lands, that seek to maintain predevelopment hydrology for existing and new development and redevelopment projects. Projects funded pursuant to this paragraph shall be designed to infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, or retain runoff in close proximity to the source of water.

(3) Implementing treatment and source control practices to meet design and performance standard requirements for new development.

(4) Treating and recycling stormwater discharge.

(5) Implementing improvements to combined municipal sewer and stormwater systems.

(6) Implementing best management practices, and other measures, required by municipal stormwater permits issued by a California regional water quality control board or the state board.

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(7) Assessing project effectiveness, including, but not limited to, monitoring receiving water quality, determining pollutant load reductions, and assessing improvements in stormwater discharge water quality.

(b):

(1) For the purpose of implementing subdivision (a), the state board shall give preference to a project that does one or more of the following:

(A) Supports sustained, long-term water quality improvements.

(B) Is coordinated or consistent with any applicable integrated regional water management plan.

(2) The allocation of funds pursuant to this section shall be consistent with water quality control plans and Section 75072.

(c) The state board shall require grant recipients for projects described in subdivision (a) to assess and report on project effectiveness, which may include monitoring receiving water quality, determining pollutant load reductions, and assessing improvements in stormwater discharge water quality resulting from project implementation.

§75050.4. The state board and the department shall consult with each other, as necessary, with regard to the development of project selection and evaluation guidelines for the following financial assistance programs that are directed, in whole or in part, for municipal stormwater management, to avoid duplication and maximize water quality benefits:

(a) Section 5096.827.

(b) Subdivision (a) of Section 75026.

(c) Subdivision (m) of Section 75050.

(d) Subdivision (a) of Section 75060.

CHAPTER 6. FOREST AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

§75055.

The sum of four hundred fifty million dollars (\$450,000,000) shall be available for the protection and conservation of forests and wildlife habitat according to the following schedule:

(a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of one hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) is continuously appropriated to the board for forest conservation and protection projects. The goal of this grant program is to promote the ecological integrity and economic stability of California's diverse native forests for all their public benefits through forest conservation, preservation and restoration of productive managed forest lands, forest reserve areas, redwood forests and other forest types, including the conservation of water resources and natural habitats for native fish, wildlife and plants found on these lands.

(b):

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(1) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of one hundred thirty five million dollars (\$135,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated to the board for the development, rehabilitation, restoration, acquisition and protection of habitat that accomplishes one or more of the following objectives:

(A) Promotes the recovery of threatened and endangered species.

(B) Provides corridors linking separate habitat areas to prevent fragmentation.

(C) Protects significant natural landscapes and ecosystems such as old growth redwoods, mixed conifer forests and oak woodlands, riparian and wetland areas, and other significant habitat areas.

(D) Implements the recommendations of California Comprehensive Wildlife Strategy, as submitted October 2005 to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(2) Funds authorized by this subdivision may be used for direct expenditures or for grants and for related state administrative costs, pursuant to the Wildlife Conservation Law of 1947, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 1300) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, the Oak Woodland Conservation Act, Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 1360) of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code, and the California Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Act, commencing with Section 10330 of Division 10.4. Funds scheduled in this subdivision may be used to prepare management plans for properties acquired by the Wildlife Conservation Board and for the development of scientific data, habitat mapping and other research information necessary to determine the priorities for restoration and acquisition statewide.

(3) Up to twenty five million dollars (\$25,000,000) may be granted to the University of California for the Natural Reserve System for matching grants for land acquisition and for the construction and development of facilities that will be used for research and training to improve the management of natural lands and the preservation of California's wildlife resources.

(c) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be available to the board for grants to implement or assist in the establishment of Natural Community Conservation Plans, Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.

(d) The sum of forty five million dollars (\$45,000,000) shall be available for the protection of ranches, farms, and oak woodlands according the following schedule:

(1) Grazing land protection pursuant to the California Rangeland, Grazing Land and Grassland Protection Act, commencing with Section 10330 of Division 10.4 ...\$15,000,000.

(2) Oak Woodland Preservation pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 1360) of Chapter 4 of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code ...\$15,000,000.

(3) Agricultural land preservation pursuant to the California Farmland Conservancy Program Act of 1995, Article 1 (commencing with Section 10200) of Division 10.2 ...\$10,000,000.

(4) To the board for grants to assist farmers in integrating agricultural activities with ecosystem restoration and wildlife protection ...\$5,000,000.

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CHAPTER 7. PROTECTION OF BEACHES, BAYS AND COASTAL WATERS

§75060.

The sum of five hundred forty million dollars (\$540,000,000) shall be available for the protection of beaches, bays and coastal waters and watersheds, including projects to prevent contamination and degradation of coastal waters and watersheds, projects to protect and restore the natural habitat values of coastal waters and lands, and projects and expenditures to promote access to and enjoyment of the coastal resources of the state, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be available to the state board for the purpose of matching grants for protecting beaches and coastal waters from pollution and toxic contamination pursuant to the Clean Beaches Program, Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 30915) of Division 20.4. Not less than \$35,000,000 shall be for grants to local public agencies to assist those agencies to comply with the discharge prohibition into Areas of Special Biological Significance contained in the California Ocean Plan. Not less than 20% of the funds allocated by this subdivision shall be available to the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Commission.

(b) The sum of one hundred thirty five million dollars (\$135,000,000) shall be available for the State Coastal Conservancy for expenditure pursuant to Division 21.

(c) The sum of one hundred eight million dollars (\$108,000,000) shall be available for the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program pursuant to Chapter 4.5 of Division 21. Not less than 20% of the funds allocated by this paragraph shall be expended on projects in watersheds draining directly to the Pacific Ocean. (d) The sum of forty five million dollars (\$45,000,000) for the protection of the Santa Monica Bay and its watersheds shall be available as follows:

(1) To the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) ...\$20,000,000.

(2) To the Baldwin Hills Conservancy for the protection of the Ballona Creek/Baldwin Hills watershed ...\$10,000,000.

(3) To the Rivers and Mountains Conservancy...\$15,000,000.

(e) The sum of forty five million dollars (\$45,000,000) for the protection of Monterey Bay and its watersheds shall be available to the State Coastal Conservancy.

(f) The sum of twenty seven million dollars (\$27,000,000) for the protection of San Diego Bay and adjacent watersheds shall be available to the State Coastal Conservancy.

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(g) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be allocated to the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 35650) of Division 26.5) and available for the purposes of projects consistent with Section 35650. Priority projects shall include the development of scientific data needed to adaptively manage the state's marine resources and reserves, including the development of marine habitat maps, the development and implementation of projects to foster sustainable fisheries using loans and grants, and the development and implementation of projects to conserve marine wildlife.

CHAPTER 8. PARKS AND NATURE EDUCATION FACILITIES

§75063. The sum of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) shall be available to provide public access to the resources of the State of California, including its rivers, lakes and streams, its beaches, bays and coastal waters, to protect those resources for future generations, and to increase public understanding and knowledge of those resources, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Parks and Recreation for development, acquisition, interpretation, restoration and rehabilitation of the state park system and its natural, historical, and visitor serving resources. The Department of Parks and Recreation shall include the following goals in setting spending priorities for the funds appropriated pursuant to this section:

(1) The restoration, rehabilitation and improvement of existing state park system lands and facilities.

(2) The expansion of the state park system to reflect the growing population and shifting population centers and needs of the state.

(3) The protection of representative natural resources based on the criteria and priorities identified in Section 75071.

(b) The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Parks and Recreation for grants for nature education and research facilities and equipment to non-profit organizations and public institutions, including natural history museums, aquariums, research facilities and botanical gardens. Eligible institutions include those that combine the study of natural science with preservation, demonstration and education programs that serve diverse populations, institutions that provide collections and programs related to the relationship of Native American cultures to the environment, and institutions for marine wildlife conservation research. Grants may be used for buildings, structures and exhibit galleries that present the collections to inspire and educate the public and for marine wildlife conservation research equipment and facilities.

CHAPTER 9. SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES AND CLIMATE CHANGE REDUCTION

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§75065 - §75066

§75065. The sum of five hundred eighty million dollars (\$580,000,000) shall be available for improving the sustainability and livability of California's communities through investment in natural resources. The purposes of this chapter include reducing urban communities' contribution to global warming and increasing their adaptability to climate change while improving the quality of life in those communities. Funds shall be available in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be available for urban greening projects that reduce energy consumption, conserve water, improve air and water quality, and provide other community benefits. Priority shall be given to projects that provide multiple benefits, use existing public lands, serve communities with the greatest need, and facilitate joint use of public resources and investments including schools. Implementing legislation shall provide for planning grants for urban greening programs. Not less than \$20,000,000 shall be available for urban forestry projects pursuant to the California Urban Forestry Act, Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 4799.06) of Part 2.5 of Division 1.

(b) The sum of four hundred million dollars (\$400,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Parks and Recreation for competitive grants for local and regional parks. Funds provided in this subdivision may be allocated to existing programs or pursuant to legislation enacted to implement this subdivision, subject to the following considerations:

(1) Acquisition and development of new parks and expansion of overused parks that provide park and recreational access to underserved communities shall be given preference.

(2) Creation of parks in neighborhoods where none currently exist shall be given preference.

(3) Outreach and technical assistance shall be provided to underserved communities to encourage full participation in the program or programs.

(4) Preference shall be given to applicants that actively involve community based groups in the selection and planning of projects.

(5) Projects will be designed to provide efficient use of water and other natural resources.

(c) The sum of ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) shall be available for planning grants and planning incentives, including revolving loan programs and other methods to encourage the development of regional and local land use plans that are designed to promote water conservation, reduce automobile use and fuel consumption, encourage greater infill and compact development, protect natural resources and agricultural lands, and revitalize urban and community centers.

§75066. Appropriation of the funds provided in subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 75065 may only be made upon enactment of legislation to implement that subdivision.

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CHAPTER 10. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§75070 - §75079

§75070. Every proposed activity or project to be financed pursuant to this division shall be in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act, Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000).

§75070.4. Acquisitions of real property pursuant to Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 shall be from willing sellers.

§75070.5. Not more than 5% of the funds allocated to any program in this division may be used to pay the costs incurred in the administration of that program.

§75071. In evaluating potential projects that include acquisition or restoration for the purpose of natural resource protection, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the board, and the State Coastal Conservancy shall give priority to projects that demonstrate one or more of the following characteristics:

(a) Landscape/Habitat Linkages: properties that link to, or contribute to linking, existing protected areas with other large blocks of protected habitat. Linkages must serve to connect existing protected areas, facilitate wildlife movement or botanical transfer, and result in sustainable combined acreage.

(b) Watershed Protection: projects that contribute to long-term protection of and improvement to the water and biological quality of the streams, aquifers, and terrestrial resources of priority watersheds of the major biological regions of the state as identified by the Resources Agency.

(c) Properties that support relatively large areas of under-protected major habitat types.

(d) Properties that provide habitat linkages between two or more major biological regions of the state.

(e) Properties for which there is a non-state matching contribution toward the acquisition, restoration, stewardship or management costs. Matching contributions can be either monetary or in the form of services, including volunteer services.

(f) At least fourteen days before approving an acquisition project funded by this division, an agency subject to this section shall submit to the Resources Agency and post on its website an explanation as to whether and how the proposed acquisition meets criteria established in this section.

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§75071.5. The Department of Parks and Recreation, the board, and the State Coastal Conservancy shall work with the United States Department of Defense to coordinate the development of buffer areas around military facilities that facilitate the continued operation of those facilities and promote the conservation and recreation goals of the state. To the extent consistent with this division, agencies may provide funding to support projects that meet the purposes of this section.

§75072. Up to 10 percent of funds allocated for each program funded by this division may be used to finance planning and monitoring necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects authorized under that program. This provision shall not otherwise restrict funds ordinarily used by an agency for “preliminary plans,” “working drawings,” and “construction” as defined in the Annual Budget Act for a capital outlay project or grant project. Water quality monitoring shall be integrated into the Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program administered by the state board.

§75072.5. For the purposes of Section 75060(e), “Monterey Bay and its watersheds” shall be considered to be watersheds of those rivers and streams in Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties flowing to the Monterey Bay southward to, and including, the Carmel River watershed.

§75072.6. For purposes of Section 75060(f), “San Diego Bay and adjacent watersheds” includes the coastal and bay watersheds within San Diego County.

§75072.7. For purposes of Section 75060(d), “Santa Monica Bay and watershed” includes the coastal and bay watersheds in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties from Calleguas Creek southward to the San Gabriel River.

§75073. Funds scheduled in Chapter 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this division that are not designated for competitive grant programs may also be used for the purposes of reimbursing the General Fund, pursuant to the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000 (Division 28 (commencing with Section 37000)).

§75074. In enacting Chapters 5, 6, 7 and 8 of this division it is the intent of the people that when a project or program is funded herein, funds for such program or project may be used to the full extent authorized by the statute governing the program or conservancy receiving such funds.

§75075. The body awarding any contract for a public works project financed in any part from funds made available pursuant to this division shall adopt and enforce, or contract with a third party to enforce, a labor compliance program pursuant to subdivision (b) of Labor Code Section 1771.5 for application to that public works project.

§75076. Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code does not apply to the development and adoption of program guidelines and selection criteria adopted pursuant to this division.

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§75077. Funds provided pursuant to this division, and any appropriation or transfer of those funds, shall not be deemed to be a transfer of funds for the purposes of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 2780) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code.

§75078. The Secretary shall provide for an independent audit of expenditures pursuant to this division to ensure that all moneys are expended in accordance with the requirements of this division. The secretary shall publish a list of all program and project expenditures pursuant to this division not less than annually, in written form, and shall post an electronic form of the list on the Resources Agency's Internet Website.

§75079. The Secretary shall appoint a citizen advisory committee to review the annual audit and to identify and recommend actions to ensure that the intent and purposes of this division are met by the agencies responsible for implementation of this division.

CHAPTER 11. FISCAL PROVISIONS

§75080 - §75090

§75080. Bonds in the total amount of five billion three hundred and eighty eight million dollars (\$5,388,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 75088, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to be used for carrying out the purposes set forth in this division and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bond proceeds shall be deposited in the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Fund of 2006 created by Section 75009. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of and interest on the bonds as they become due and payable.

§75081. The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, and all provisions of that law shall apply to the bonds and to this division and are hereby incorporated in this division by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.

§75082.

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(a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this division, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Finance Committee is "the committee" as that term is used by the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee shall consist of the Controller, the Director of Finance, and the Treasurer, or their designated representatives. The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the committee. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of this chapter and the State General Obligation Bond Law, the secretary is designated as "the board."

§75083. The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this division in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

§75084. There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds maturing each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do so and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

§75085. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, for purposes of this division, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 75086, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§75086. For the purposes of carrying out this division, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that have been authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus the interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from money received from the sale of bonds that would otherwise be deposited in that fund.

§75087. All money derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

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§75088. Any bonds issued or sold pursuant to this division may be refunded by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Approval by the electors of the state for the issuance of the bonds shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued or any previously issued refunding bonds.

§75090. The people of California hereby find and declare that inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this division are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitation imposed by that article.

CHAPTER 12. IMPLEMENTATION PROVISIONS

§75100. Requirement for project solicitation and evaluation guidelines.

(a)

(1) Each state agency disbursing a competitive grant pursuant to this division shall develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. The guidelines may include a limitation on the size of a competitive grant to be awarded.

(2) Prior to disbursing a competitive grant, each state agency shall conduct at least one public meeting to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. Each state agency shall publish the draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before the public meetings. Meetings shall be held at geographically appropriate locations. Upon adoption, each state agency shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. To the extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access and participation in those meetings.

(3) The guidelines may include a requirement for the applicant to illustrate an ongoing commitment of financial resources, unless the purposes of awarding a grant financed by this division is to assist a disadvantaged community.

(4) The guidelines shall require a new grant solicitation for each funding cycle. Each funding cycle shall consider only those applications received as a part of the solicitation for that funding cycle.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a state agency, in lieu of adopting guidelines pursuant to subdivision (a), may use guidelines existing on January 1, 2007, and those guidelines as periodically amended thereafter.

§75101. Requirement for CDPH for Section 75025.

(a) For the purposes of implementing Section 75025, the State Department of Public Health shall do all of the following:

(1) Develop guidelines pursuant to Section 75100 in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the state board.

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(2) In collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the state board, develop and adopt regulations governing the repayment of costs that are subsequently recovered from parties responsible for the contamination.

(b) For the purposes of implementing subdivision (a) of Section 75050, the Department of Fish and Game, when funding a natural community conservation plan, shall fund only the development of a natural community conservation plan that is consistent with the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code).

(c) The San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy may use the funds made available pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 75060 to restore the salt ponds in the south San Francisco Bay and to create trails and visitor facilities for public use in that area.

§75102. Requirement for Notification of Native American tribes.

Before the adoption of a negative declaration or environmental impact report required under Section 75070, the lead agency shall notify the proposed action to a California Native American tribe, which is on the contact list maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission, if that tribe has traditional lands located within the area of the proposed project.

§75103. Legislature's intent for funding.

It is the intent of the Legislature that any public funds made available by this division to investor-owned utilities regulated by the Public Utilities Commission should be for the benefit of the ratepayers or the public and not the investors pursuant to oversight by the Public Utilities Commission.

§75104. Technical assistance.

State agencies that are authorized to award a loan or grant financed by this division shall provide technical assistance with regard to the preparation of an application for a loan or grant in a manner that, among other things, addresses the needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

CHAPTER 13. STRATEGIC GROWTH COUNCIL AND CLIMATE CHANGE REDUCTION

§75120. Definitions

For purposes of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

(a) "Council" means the Strategic Growth Council established pursuant to Section 75121.

(b) "Regional plan" means either of the following:

(1) A long-range transportation plan developed pursuant to Section 134(g) of Title 23 of the United States Code and any applicable state requirements.

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(2) A regional blueprint plan, which is a regional plan that implements statutory requirements intended to foster comprehensive planning as defined in Section 65041.1 of, Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 65080) of Division 1 of Title 7 of, and Article 10.6 (commencing with Section 65580) of Chapter 3 of Division 1 of Title 7 of, the Government Code. A regional blueprint plan articulates regional consensus and performance outcomes on a more efficient land use pattern that supports improved mobility and reduces dependency on single-occupancy vehicle trips; accommodates an adequate supply of housing for all income levels; reduces impacts on valuable farmland, natural resources, and air quality, including the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, increases water and energy conservation and efficiency; and promotes a prosperous economy and safe, healthy, sustainable, and vibrant neighborhoods.

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§75121. Establishment of Strategic Growth Council.

(a) The Strategic Growth Council is hereby established in state government and it shall consist of the Director of State Planning and Research, the Secretary of the Resources Agency, the Secretary for Environmental Protection, the Secretary of Business, Transportation and Housing, the Secretary of California Health and Human Services, and one member of the public to be appointed by the Governor. The public member shall have a background in land use planning, local government, resource protection and management, or community development or revitalization.

(b) Staff for the council shall be reflective of the council's membership.

§75122. Council Chair.

The members of the council shall elect a chair of the council every two years.

§75123. Meetings and public input.

(a) The council's meetings shall be open to the public and shall be subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

(b) The council may sponsor conferences, symposia, and other public forums, to seek a broad range of public advice regarding local, regional, and natural resource planning, sustainable development, and strategies to reduce and mitigate climate change.

§75124. Funding.

Of the funds made available pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 75065, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) is hereby appropriated to the Resources Agency to be used in support of the council and its activities in accordance with this chapter.

§75125. Council activities.

The council shall do all of the following:

(a) Identify and review activities and funding programs of member state agencies that may be coordinated to improve air and water quality, improve natural resource protection, increase the availability of affordable housing, improve transportation, meet the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), encourage sustainable land use planning, and revitalize urban and community centers in a sustainable manner. At a minimum, the council shall review and comment on the five-year infrastructure plan developed pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 13100) of Chapter 2 of Part 3 of Division 3 of the Government Code and the State Environmental Goals and Policy Report developed pursuant to Section 65041 of the Government Code.

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(b) Recommend policies and investment strategies and priorities to the Governor, the Legislature, and to appropriate state agencies to encourage the development of sustainable communities, such as those communities that promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety, and is consistent with subdivisions (a) and (c) of Section 75065.

(c) Provide, fund, and distribute data and information to local governments and regional agencies that will assist in developing and planning sustainable communities.

(d) Manage and award grants and loans to support the planning and development of sustainable communities, pursuant to Sections 75127, 75128, and 75129. To implement this subdivision, the council may do all of the following:

(1) Develop guidelines for awarding financial assistance, including criteria for eligibility and additional consideration.

(2) Develop criteria for determining the amount of financial assistance to be awarded. The council shall award a revolving loan to an applicant for a planning project, unless the council determines that the applicant lacks the fiscal capacity to carry out the project without a grant. The council may establish criteria that would allow the applicant to illustrate an ongoing commitment of financial resources to ensure the completion of the proposed plan or project.

(3) Provide for payments of interest on loans made pursuant to this article. The rate of interest shall not exceed the rate earned by the Pooled Money Investment Board.

(4) Provide for the time period for repaying a loan made pursuant to this article.

(5) Provide for the recovery of funds from an applicant that fails to complete the project for which financial assistance was awarded. The council shall direct the State Controller to recover funds by any available means.

(6) Provide technical assistance for application preparation.

(7) Designate a state agency or department to administer technical and financial assistance programs for the disbursing of grants and loans to support the planning and development of sustainable communities, pursuant to Sections 75127, 75128, and 75129.

(e) No later than July 1, 2010, and every year thereafter, provide a report to the Legislature that shall include, but is not limited to, all of the following:

(1) A list of applicants for financial assistance.

(2) Identification of which applications were approved.

(3) The amounts awarded for each approved application.

(4) The remaining balance of available funds.

(5) A report on the proposed or ongoing management of each funded project.

(6) Any additional minimum requirements and priorities for a project or plan proposed in a grant or loan application developed and adopted by the council pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 75216.

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§75126. Declaration by application and project or plan.

(a) An applicant shall declare, in the application submitted to the council for financial assistance for a plan or project pursuant to this chapter, the applicant's intention to follow a detailed budget and schedule for the completion of the plan or project. The budget and schedule shall be of sufficient detail to allow the council to assess the progress of the applicant at regular intervals.

(b) A project or plan funded pursuant to this chapter shall meet both of the following criteria:

(1) Be consistent with the state's planning policies pursuant to Section 65041.1 of the Government Code.

(2) Reduce, on as permanent a basis that is feasible, greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), and any applicable regional plan.

(c) The council may develop additional minimum requirements and priorities for a project or plan proposed in a grant and loan application, including those related to improving air quality.

§75127. Financial assistance.

(a) To support the planning and development of sustainable communities, the council shall manage and award financial assistance to a city or county for preparing, adopting, and implementing a general plan or general plan element that is designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote water conservation, reduce automobile use and fuel consumption, encourage greater infill and compact development, protect natural resources and agricultural lands, and revitalize urban and community centers.

(b) For the purposes of this section, the preparation and adoption of a general plan may include a comprehensive update of a general plan, amendment or adoption of an individual element of a general plan, or any other revision consistent with the intent of Section 75065.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the implementation of a general plan may include amendment or adoption of a specific plan, community plan, zoning ordinance, or any other plan, ordinance, or policy that is consistent with the intent of Section 75065.

(d) The funding provided pursuant to this section for the preparation, adoption, and implementation of a general plan may also include funding any activity necessary to conform a general plan to a regional plan.

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§75128. Financial assistance for regional plans.

(a) To support the planning and development of sustainable communities, the council shall manage and award financial assistance to a council of governments, metropolitan planning organization, regional transportation planning agency, city, county, or joint powers authority, to develop, adopt or implement a regional plan or other planning instrument consistent with a regional plan that improves air and water quality, improves natural resource protection, increases the availability of affordable housing, improves transportation, meets the goals of the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (Division 25.5 (commencing with Section 38500) of the Health and Safety Code), and encourages sustainable land use. The financial assistance provided pursuant to this section shall be funded from moneys made available pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 75065.

(b) In awarding financial assistance pursuant to this section, the council shall give first priority to an application seeking funding to add or enhance elements of a regional plan that are not funded with federal moneys.

§75129. Financial assistance for local plans.

(a) To support the planning and development of sustainable communities, the council shall manage and award financial assistance to a city, county, or nonprofit organization for the preparation, planning, and implementation of an urban greening project that provides multiple benefits, including, but not limited to, a decrease in air and water pollution, a reduction in the consumption of natural resources and energy, an increase in the reliability of local water supplies, or an increased adaptability to climate change. An eligible project funded pursuant to this section shall not include a mitigation action that is required under existing law. The financial assistance provided pursuant to this section shall be funded from moneys made available pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 75065.

(b) The council shall develop minimum requirements for funding eligible projects pursuant to this section, which shall require a project to meet at least one of the following criteria:

- (1) Use natural systems, or systems that mimic natural systems, to achieve the benefits identified in subdivision (a).
- (2) Create, enhance, or expand community green spaces.

(c) The multiple benefits of a project, may include, but are not limited to, the establishment or enhancement of one or more of the following:

- (1) Tree canopy.
- (2) Urban forestry.
- (3) Local parks and open space.
- (4) Greening of existing public lands and structures, including schools.
- (5) Multi-objective stormwater projects, including construction of permeable surfaces and collection basins and barriers.
- (6) Urban streams, including restoration.
- (7) Community, demonstration, or outdoor education gardens and orchards.

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(8) Urban heat island mitigation and energy conservation efforts through landscaping and green roof projects.

(9) Nonmotorized urban trails that provide safe routes for both recreation and travel between residences, workplaces, commercial centers, and schools.

(d) The council shall give additional consideration to a funding project pursuant to this section that meets one or more of the following criteria:

(1) The project uses interagency cooperation and integration.

(2) The project uses existing public lands and facilitates use of public resources and investments including schools.

(3) The project is proposed by an economically disadvantaged community.

(e) Up to 25 percent of the moneys allocated pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 75065 may be used to award revolving loans or grants to a council of governments, countywide authority, a metropolitan planning organization, local government, or nonprofit organization, for the purpose of creating urban greening plans that will serve as the master document guiding and coordinating greening projects in the applicant's jurisdiction. These urban greening plans shall be consistent with the jurisdiction's general plan or regional plan, where one exists.

§75130. Limits on council action.

This chapter does not authorize the council to take an action with regard to the exercise of a local government's land use permitting authority.

WATER CODE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§22. Definition of Department.

"Department," unless otherwise specified, means the Department of Water Resources.

§77. Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities Regarding Grants.

(a) The current fiscal crisis requires that the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) be administered in the most cost-efficient manner consistent with ensuring public participation in the development of program guidelines and outreach and technical assistance to communities throughout the state.

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(b) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 79505.6 or Section 79575 of the Water Code, agencies responsible for the development of guidelines and reports pursuant to those sections shall use electronic communication, including publication of information on the Internet, shall determine the timing of the development of guidelines, and shall use any and all other efficiencies necessary to provide a public process reasonably calculated to provide access and relevant grant application and award information to interested persons within the budgetary and personnel constraints imposed by the state budget. To the maximum extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access to relevant grant application and award information.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that, through the annual budget process, there be a review of progress undertaken by state agencies to develop guidelines to implement this act.

DIVISION 1. GENERAL STATE POWERS OVER WATER

CHAPTER 3. WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCIES

§350. Declaration.

The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, may declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

§351. Hearing.

Excepting in event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipe line or conduit causing an immediate emergency, the declaration shall be made only after a public hearing at which consumers of such water supply shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to said governing board.

§352. Notice.

Notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of hearing in a newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the area in which the water supply is distributed, or if there is no such newspaper, in any newspaper printed, published, and circulated in the county in which the area is located.

§353. Regulatory authority.

When the governing body has so determined and declared the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage within its service area, it shall thereupon adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within said area of water supplied for public use as will in the sound discretion of such governing body conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.

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§354. Priorities authority.

After allocating and setting aside the amount of water which in the opinion of the governing body will be necessary to supply water needed for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection, the regulations may establish priorities in the use of water for other purposes and provide for the allocation, distribution, and delivery of water for such other purposes, without discrimination between consumers using water for the same purpose or purposes.

§355. Duration of regulations and restrictions.

The regulations and restrictions shall thereafter be and remain in full force and effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented.

§356. Moratorium authority.

The regulations and restrictions may include the right to deny applications for new or additional service connections, and provision for their enforcement by discontinuing service to consumers willfully violating the regulations and restrictions.

§357. Supersedes other laws except PUC.

If the regulations and restrictions on delivery and consumption of water adopted pursuant to this chapter conflict with any law establishing the rights of individual consumers to receive either specific or proportionate amounts of the water supply available for distribution within such service area, the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to this chapter shall prevail over the provisions of such laws relating to water rights for the duration of the period of emergency; provided, however, that any distributor of water which is subject to regulation by the State Public Utilities Commission shall before making such regulations and restrictions effective secure the approval thereof by the Public Utilities Commission.

§358. Judicial review.

Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent review by any court of competent jurisdiction of any finding or determination by a governing board of the existence of an emergency or of regulations or restrictions adopted by such board, pursuant to this chapter, on the ground that any such action is fraudulent, arbitrary, or capricious.

§359. Drought relief loans.

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Notwithstanding any other provision of law which requires an election for the purpose of authorizing a contract with the United States, or for incurring the obligation to repay loans from the United States, and except as otherwise limited or prohibited by the Constitution of the State of California, a public water agency may, as an alternative procedure to submitting the proposal to an election, upon affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the governing body thereof, apply for, accept, provide for the repayment together with interest thereon, and use funds made available by the federal government pursuant to Public Law 95-18, pursuant to any other federal act subsequently enacted during 1977 which specifically provides emergency drought relief financing, or pursuant to existing federal relief programs receiving budget augmentations in 1977 for drought assistance, and may enter into such contracts as are required to obtain such federal funds pursuant to the provisions of such federal acts; provided the following conditions exist:

(a) The project is undertaken by state, regional, or local governmental agency.

(b) As a result of the severe drought now existing in many parts of the state, the agency has insufficient water supply needed to meet necessary agricultural, domestic, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife needs within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the agency.

(c) The project will develop or conserve water before October 31, 1978, and will assist in mitigating the impacts of the drought.

(d) The agency affirms that it will comply, if applicable, to Sections 1601, 1602, and 1603 of the Fish and Game Code.

(e) The project will be completed on or before the completion date, if any, required under the federal act providing the funding, but not later than March 1, 1978.

Any obligation to repay loans shall be expressly limited to revenues of the system improved by the proceeds of the contract.

No application for such federal funds pursuant to the authority of this section shall be made on or after March 1, 1978.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public agency shall not be exempt from any provision of law which requires the submission of such proposal to an election if a petition requesting such an election signed by 10 percent of the registered voters within the public agency is presented to the governing board within 30 days following the submission of an application for such federal funds.

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Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public water agency which applied for federal funds for a project prior to January 1, 1978, may make application to the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force for extension of the required completion date specified in subdivision (e). Following receipt of an application for extension, the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force may extend the required completion date specified in subdivision (e) to a date not later than September 30, 1978, if the director finds that the project has been delayed by factors not controllable by the public water agency. If the Drought Emergency Task Force is dissolved, the Director of Water Resources shall exercise the authority vested in the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force pursuant to this section.

For the purposes of this section, "public water agency" means a city, district, agency, authority, or any other political subdivision of the state, except the state, which distributes water to the inhabitants thereof, which is otherwise authorized by law to enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government for a water supply or for financing facilities for a water supply, and which is otherwise required by law to submit such agreements or contracts or any other project involving long-term debt to an election within such public water agency.

CHAPTER 3.5. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

§375. Procedures.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity.

(b) With regard to water delivered for other than agricultural uses, the ordinance or resolution may specifically require the installation of water-saving devices which are designed to reduce water consumption. The ordinance or resolution may also encourage water conservation through rate structure design.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "public entity" means a city, whether general law or chartered, county, city and county, special district, agency, authority, any other municipal public corporation or district, or any other political subdivision of the state.

§375.5. Water conservation and public education programs.

(a) A public entity, as defined by Section 375, may undertake water conservation and public education programs in conjunction with school districts, public libraries, or any other public entity.

(b) A public entity may take into account any programs undertaken pursuant to this section in a rate structure design implemented pursuant to Section 375.

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(c) The Legislature finds and declares that a program undertaken pursuant to this section is in the public interest, serves a public purpose, and will promote the health, welfare, and safety of the people of the state.

§376. Publications.

Any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to Section 375 is effective upon adoption. Within 10 days after its adoption, the ordinance or resolution shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in full in a newspaper of general circulation which is printed, published, and circulated in the district. If there is no such newspaper the ordinance or resolution shall be posted within 10 days after its adoption in three public places within the district.

§377. Violations.

From and after the publication or posting of any ordinance or resolution pursuant to Section 376, violation of a requirement of a water conservation program adopted pursuant to Section 376 is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.

§378. Water conservation programs.

A public entity may enter into agreements with other public entities, businesses, community associations, or private entities to provide water conservation services and measures and materials for implementing water conservation programs adopted pursuant to this chapter.

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CHAPTER 6. WATER REUSE

§461. Declaration.

It is hereby declared that the primary interest of the people of the state in the conservation of all available water resources requires the maximum reuse of reclaimed water in the satisfaction of requirements for beneficial uses of water.

§462. Investigation of availability and quality.

The department shall conduct studies and investigations on the availability and quality of wastewater and the uses of reclaimed water for beneficial purposes, including, but not limited to, groundwater recharge, municipal and industrial use, irrigation use, and cooling for thermal electric power plants.

§463. Investigation of technology.

The department shall study and investigate the technology of the reuse of reclaimed water and further the development of the technology of the reclamation of water.

§465. Assistance.

The department may assist local agencies and public utilities providing water service in applying for, and in obtaining approval of, federal and state funding and permits for cost-effective water reclamation projects and shall confer and cooperate with the board during the application and approval process.

CHAPTER 8. WATER MEASUREMENT

Article 1. Short Title

§500. Title.

This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the Water Measurement Law.

Article 2. Definitions

§510. Article provisions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the provisions of this article govern the construction of this chapter.

§511. Definitions application to variants.

The definition of a word applies to any of its variants.

§512. Water purveyor.

"Water purveyor" means any person who furnishes water service to another person.

§513. Person.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, partnership, corporation, or public entity of any kind.

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§514. Public entity.

"Public entity" includes a city, county, city and county, whether general law or chartered, a district, board, commission, bureau, authority, agency, department, division, section, any other political subdivision of the state of any kind, or the state.

§515. Water service.

"Water service" means the sale, lease, rental, furnishing, or delivery of water for beneficial use, and includes, but is not limited to, contracting for that sale, lease, rental, furnishing, or delivery of water, except bottled water.

§516. Water meter.

"Water meter" includes any suitable water measuring device or facility which measures or determines the volumetric flow of water.

Article 3. Declaration of policy

§520. Legislature findings and declarations.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that, pursuant to the primary interest of the people of the state to put the limited available supplies of water in this state to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and to prevent waste, unreasonable use, or unreasonable method of use, it is necessary to determine the quantities of water in use throughout the state to the maximum extent that is reasonable to do so.

§521. Legislature findings and declarations, cont.

The Legislature further finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water furnished or used without any method of determination of the quantities of water used by the person to whom the water is furnished has caused, and will continue to cause, waste and unreasonable use of water, and that this waste and unreasonable use should be identified, isolated, and eliminated.

(b) Water metering and volumetric pricing are among the most efficient conservation tools, providing information on how much water is being used and pricing to encourage conservation.

(c) Without water meters, it is impossible for homeowners and businesses to know how much water they are using, thereby inhibiting conservation, punishing those who conserve, and rewarding those who waste water.

(d) Existing law requires the installation of a water meter as a condition of water service provided pursuant to a connection installed on or after January 1, 1992, but the continuing widespread absence of water meters and the lack of volumetric pricing could result in the inefficient use of water for municipal and industrial uses.

(e) The benefits to be gained from metering infrastructure are not recovered if urban water suppliers do not use this infrastructure.

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(f) This chapter addresses a subject matter of statewide concern. It is the intent of the Legislature that this chapter supersede and preempt all enactments and other local action of cities and counties, including charter cities and charter counties, and other local public agencies that conflict with this chapter, other than enactments or local actions that impose additional or more stringent requirements regarding matters set forth in this chapter.

(g) An urban water supplier should take any available necessary step consistent with state law to ensure that the implementation of this chapter does not place an unreasonable burden on low-income families.

§522. Legislature findings and declarations, cont.

The Legislature further finds and declares that waste or unreasonable use of water imposes unnecessary and wasteful consumption of energy to deliver or furnish the water, and it is necessary, therefore, to determine the quantities of water in use throughout the state to the maximum extent that it is reasonable to do so in order to reduce that energy consumption.

§523. Legislature findings and declarations, cont.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the California goal for measurement of water use is the achievement by January 1, 1992, of the installation of water meters on all new water service connections after that date to systems and facilities owned, operated, or under the management or control of a water purveyor, which meters will measure the quantity of water furnished or delivered through each system or facility to each new user of the water.

Article 3.5. Metered Service

§525. Meter installation requirements.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every water purveyor who sells, leases, rents, furnishes, or delivers water service to any person shall require, as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992, that a suitable water meter to measure the water service shall be installed on the water service facilities in accordance with this chapter. The cost of installation of the meter shall be paid by the user of the water, and any water purveyor may impose and collect charges for those costs.

(b) Subdivision (a) applies only to potable water.

(c) Subdivision (a) does not apply to a community water system which serves fewer than 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves fewer than 25 yearlong residents, or a single well that services the water supply of a single-family residential home.

§526. Central Valley Project meters.

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(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an urban water supplier that, on or after January 1, 2004, receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract executed pursuant to Section 485h(c) of Title 43 of the United States Code with the Bureau of Reclamation of the United States Department of the Interior shall do both of the following:

(1) On or before January 1, 2013, install water meters on all service connections to residential and nonagricultural commercial buildings constructed prior to January 1, 1992, located within its service area.

(2) On and after March 1, 2013, or according to the terms of the Central Valley Project water contract in operation, charge customers for water based on the actual volume of deliveries, as measured by a water meter.

(b) An urban water supplier that receives water from the federal Central Valley Project under a water service contract or subcontract described in subdivision (a) may recover the cost of providing services related to the purchase, installation, and operation and maintenance of water meters from rates, fees, or charges.

§527. Urban supplier subject to section 526.

(a) An urban water supplier that is not subject to Section 526 shall do both of the following:

(1) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area on or before January 1, 2025.

(2)

(A) Charge each customer that has a service connection for which a water meter has been installed based on the actual volume of deliveries as measured by the water meter, beginning on or before January 1, 2010.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), in order to provide customers with experience in volume-based water service charges, an urban water supplier that is subject to this subdivision may delay, for one annual seasonal cycle of water use, the use of meter-based charges for service connections that are being converted from nonvolume-based billing to volume-based billing.

(b) A water purveyor, including an urban water supplier, may recover the cost of providing services related to the purchase, installation, and operation of a water meter from rates, fees, or charges.

§528. Post 2005 requirements.

Notwithstanding Sections 526 and 527, any water purveyor that becomes an urban water supplier on or after January 1, 2005, shall do both the following:

(a) Install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections located within its service area within 10 years of meeting the definition of urban water supplier.

(b)

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(1) Charge each customer for which a water meter has been installed, based on the actual volume of water delivered, as measured by the water meter, within five years of meeting the definition of urban water supplier.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), in order to provide customers with experience in volume-based water service charges, an urban water supplier that is subject to this subdivision may delay, for one annual seasonal cycle of water use, the use of meter-based charges for service connections that are being converted from nonvolume-based billing to volume-based billing.

(c) For the purposes of this article, an "urban water supplier" has the same meaning as that set forth in Section 10617.

§529. Statewide concerns.

(a) This article addresses a subject matter of statewide concern.

(b) Subject to subdivision (c), this article supersedes and preempts all enactments, including charter provisions and amendments thereto, and other local action of cities and counties, including charter cities and charter counties, and other local public agencies that conflict with this article.

(c) This article does not supersede or preempt any enactment or other local action that imposes additional or more stringent requirements regarding matters set forth in this article.

§529.5. Post 2010 requirements.

On and after January 1, 2010, any urban water supplier that applies for financial assistance from the state for a wastewater treatment project, a water use efficiency project, or a drinking water treatment project, or for a permit for a new or expanded water supply, shall demonstrate that the applicant meets the requirements of this article.

§529.7. Authority limits.

This article does not limit the authority of a water purveyor that promotes conservation through volumetric water pricing, including, but not limited to, an urban water supplier that promotes conservation through volumetric water pricing, to determine and impose a rate, fee, or charge in addition to the charge for the actual volume of metered water delivered.

Article 4. Standards

§530. Domestic cold water meters.

Domestic cold water meters shall be in compliance with relevant standards of the American Water Works Association and shall be of the type approved by the Director of Food and Agriculture pursuant to Section 12500.5 of the Business and Professions Code.

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Article 4.3. Agricultural and Urban Water Use Reporting

§531. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this article.

(a) "Aggregated farm-gate delivery data" means information reflecting the total volume of water an agricultural water supplier provides to its customers and is calculated by totaling its deliveries to individual customers.

(b) "Agricultural water supplier" means a supplier either publicly or privately owned, supplying 2,000 acre-feet or more of surface water annually for agricultural purposes or serving 2,000 or more acres of agricultural land. An agricultural water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells water for ultimate resale to customers.

(c) "Authority" means the California Bay-Delta Authority.

(d) "Best professional practices" means practices attaining and maintaining accuracy of measurement and reporting devices and methods.

(e) "Diversion" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 5100.

(f) "Farm-gate" means the point at which water is delivered from the agricultural water supplier's distribution system to each of its customers.

(g) "Person" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (d) of Section 5100.

§531.2. General Department and Board coordination.

The department, the board, and the State Department of Public Health shall coordinate the collection, management, and use of agricultural and urban water measurement information provided to each agency.

§531.5. Department and Board coordination.

(a) The board, in collaboration with the department, the authority or its successor agency, and the State Department of Public Health, shall prepare and submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2009, evaluating the feasibility, estimated costs, and potential means of financing a coordinated water measurement database. The evaluation shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, agricultural and urban water measurement data related to deliveries, diversions, licenses, permits, and other information received by these state agencies that supports effective state and regional water management planning and decisionmaking. The evaluation shall also consider how the database can provide information to address impacts related to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

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(b) The report shall consider coordinating the collection and sharing of data through the use of technologies used by the National Environmental Information Exchange Network and the existing data exchange infrastructure of the involved agencies.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the report provide an initial feasibility assessment, and is not intended to serve as the final Feasibility Study Report required by the State Administrative Manual.

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§531.10. Agricultural supplier report.

(a) An agricultural water supplier shall submit an annual report to the department that summarizes aggregated farm-gate delivery data, on a monthly or bimonthly basis, using best professional practices.

(b) Nothing in this article shall be construed to require the implementation of water measurement programs or practices that are not locally cost effective.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that the requirements of this section shall complement and not affect the scope of authority granted to the department or the board by provisions of law other than this article.

§531.15. Duties.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, state agencies shall carry out the duties described in this article only to the extent that funds are made available for the purposes of implementing those duties.

§531.20. Conflicts with SAM.

To the extent that the provisions of this article conflict with the requirements of Chapter 4800 of the State Administrative Manual, the requirements of that chapter shall control.

Article 4.5. Irrigated Landscape

§535. Landscape irrigation.

(a) A water purveyor shall require as a condition of new retail water service on and after January 1, 2008, the installation of separate water meters to measure the volume of water used exclusively for landscape purposes.

(b) Subdivision (a) does not apply to either of the following:

- (1) Single-family residential connections.
- (2) Connections used to supply water for the commercial production of agricultural crops or livestock.

(c) Subdivision (a) applies only to a service connection for which both of the following apply:

(1) The connection serves property with more than 5,000 square feet of irrigated landscape.

(2) The connection is supplied by a water purveyor that serves 15 or more service connections.

(d) For the purposes of this section, "new retail water service" means the installation of a new water meter where water service has not been previously provided, and does not include applications for new water service submitted before January 1, 2007.

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DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES

PART 2.2 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

CHAPTER 1. SHORT TITLE

§10530. Title.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act.

CHAPTER 2. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS

§10531. Legislative Findings.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is a valuable natural resource in California, and should be managed to ensure the availability of sufficient supplies to meet the state's agricultural, domestic, industrial, and environmental needs. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage local agencies to work cooperatively to manage their available local and imported water supplies to improve the quality, quantity, and reliability of those supplies.

(b) Local agencies can realize efficiencies by coordinating and integrating their assets and seeking mutual solutions to water management issues.

(c) The reliability of water supplies can be significantly improved by diversifying water portfolios, taking advantage of local and regional opportunities, and considering a broad variety of water management strategies as described in the California Water Plan.

(d) The implementation of this part will facilitate the development of integrated regional water management plans, thereby assisting each region of the state to improve water supply reliability, water quality, and environmental stewardship to meet current and future needs.

(e) Water management is integrally linked to public health and the health of all natural resources within our watersheds. It is the intent of the Legislature that water management strategies and projects are carried out in a way that promotes these important public values.

CHAPTER 3. DEFINITIONS

§10532. General Application.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this chapter govern the construction of this part.

§10533. Basin Plan.

"Basin plan" means a water quality control plan developed pursuant to Section 13240.

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§10534. Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

"Integrated regional water management plan" means a comprehensive plan for a defined geographic area, the specific development, content, and adoption of which shall satisfy requirements developed pursuant to this part. At a minimum, an integrated regional water management plan describes the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region, considers a broad variety of water management strategies, identifies the appropriate mix of water demand and supply management alternatives, water quality protections, and environmental stewardship actions to provide long-term, reliable, and high-quality water supply and protect the environment, and identifies disadvantaged communities in the region and takes the water-related needs of those communities into consideration.

§10535. Local Agency.

"Local agency" means any city, county, city and county, special district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, a public utility as defined in Section 216 of the Public Utilities Code, or a mutual water company as defined in Section 2725 of the Public Utilities Code.

§10536. Plan.

"Plan" means an integrated regional water management plan.

§10537. Regional Projects or Programs.

"Regional projects or programs" means projects or programs identified in an integrated regional water management plan that accomplish any of the following:

- (a) Reduce water demand through agricultural and urban water use efficiency.
- (b) Increase water supplies for any beneficial use through the use of any of the following, or other, means:
 - (1) Groundwater storage and conjunctive water management.
 - (2) Desalination.
 - (3) Precipitation enhancement.
 - (4) Water recycling.
 - (5) Regional and local surface storage.
 - (6) Water-use efficiency.
 - (7) Stormwater management.
- (c) Improve operational efficiency and water supply reliability, including conveyance facilities, system reoperation, and water transfers.
- (d) Improve water quality, including drinking water treatment and distribution, groundwater and aquifer remediation, matching water quality to water use, wastewater treatment, water pollution prevention, and management of urban and agricultural runoff.

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(e) Improve resource stewardship, including agricultural lands stewardship, ecosystem restoration, flood plain management, recharge area protection, urban land use management, groundwater management, water-dependent recreation, fishery restoration, including fish passage improvement, and watershed management.

(f) Improve flood management through structural and nonstructural means, or by any other means.

§10538. Regional reports or Studies.

"Regional reports or studies" means reports or studies relating to any of the matters described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, of Section 10537, that are identified in an integrated regional water management plan.

§10539. Regional Water Management Group.

"Regional water management group" means a group in which three or more local agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply or water management, as well as those other persons who may be necessary for the development and implementation of a plan that meets the requirements in Sections 10540 and 10541, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local agencies.

CHAPTER 4. INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

§10540. Plans may include.

(a) A regional water management group may prepare and adopt an integrated regional water management plan in accordance with this part.

(b) A regional water management group may coordinate its planning activities to address or incorporate all or part of any of the following actions of its members into its plan:

(1) Groundwater management planning pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750) or other specific groundwater management authority.

(2) Urban water management planning pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(3) The preparation of a water supply assessment required pursuant to Part 2.10 (commencing with Section 10910).

(4) Agricultural water management planning pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

(5) City and county general planning pursuant to Section 65350 of the Government Code.

(6) Other water resource management planning, including flood protection, watershed management planning, and multipurpose program planning.

(c) At a minimum, all plans shall address all of the following:

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(1) Protection and improvement of water supply reliability, including identification of feasible agricultural and urban water use efficiency strategies.

(2) Identification and consideration of the drinking water quality of communities within the area of the plan.

(3) Protection and improvement of water quality within the area of the plan, consistent with the relevant basin plan.

(4) Identification of any significant threats to groundwater resources from overdrafting.

(5) Protection, restoration, and improvement of stewardship of aquatic, riparian, and watershed resources within the region.

(6) Protection of groundwater resources from contamination.

(7) Identification and consideration of the water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the plan.

(d) This section does not obligate a local agency to fund the implementation of any project or program.

§10541. Department Responsibilities and Plan Guidelines.

(a) The department shall develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines for the application of funds made available pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, to enable broad and diverse participation in integrated regional water management plan development and refinement.

(b) The department shall conduct two public meetings to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. The department shall publish the draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before the public meetings. One meeting shall be conducted at a location in northern California and one meeting shall be conducted at a location in southern California. Upon adoption, the department shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. To the extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access to and participation in those meetings.

(c) The department shall consult with the board, the California regional water quality control boards, the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Fish and Game, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor, and other state agencies with water management responsibility and authority in the development of the guidelines.

(d) The department may periodically review and update the guidelines to accommodate changes in funding sources, statutory requirements, new commonly accepted management practices, and changes in state water management policy. Any guideline changes shall be made with appropriate consultation with other state agencies and public review pursuant to subdivisions (b) and (c).

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(e) The guidelines shall require that integrated regional water management plans include all of the following:

(1) Consideration of all of the resource management strategies identified in the California Water Plan, as updated by department Bulletin No. 160-2005 and future updates.

(2) Consideration of objectives in the appropriate basin plan or plans and strategies to meet applicable water quality standards.

(3) Description of the major water-related objectives and conflicts within a region.

(4) Measurable regional objectives and criteria for developing regional project priorities.

(5) An integrated, collaborative, multibenefit approach to selection and design of projects and programs.

(6) Identification and consideration of the water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the plan.

(7) Performance measures and monitoring to demonstrate progress toward meeting regional objectives.

(8) A plan for implementation and financing of identified projects and programs.

(9) Consideration of greenhouse gas emissions of identified programs and projects.

(10) Evaluation of the adaptability to climate change of water management systems in the region.

(11) Documentation of data and technical analyses used in the development of the plan.

(12) A process to disseminate data and information related to the development and implementation of the plan.

(13) A process to coordinate water management projects and activities of participating local agencies and local stakeholders to avoid conflicts and take advantage of efficiencies.

(14) Any other matters identified by the department.

(f) The guidelines shall include standards for identifying a region for the purpose of developing or modifying an integrated regional water management plan. At a minimum, a region shall be a contiguous geographic area encompassing the service areas of multiple local agencies, and shall be defined to maximize opportunities for integration of water management activities. The department shall develop a process to approve the composition of a region for the purposes of Sections 75026, 75027, and 75028 of the Public Resources Code.

(g) The guidelines shall require that the development and implementation of an integrated regional water management plan include a public process that provides outreach and an opportunity to participate in plan development and implementation to appropriate local agencies and stakeholders, as applicable to the region, including all of the following:

(1) Wholesale and retail water purveyors, including a local agency, mutual water company, or a water corporation as defined in Section 241 of the Public Utilities Code.

(2) Wastewater agencies.

(3) Flood control agencies.

(4) Municipal and county governments and special districts.

(5) Electrical corporations, as defined in Section 218 of the Public Utilities Code.

(6) Native American tribes that have lands within the region.

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(7) Self-supplied water users, including agricultural, industrial, residential, park districts, school districts, colleges and universities, and others.

(8) Environmental stewardship organizations, including watershed groups, fishing groups, land conservancies, and environmental groups.

(9) Community organizations, including landowner organizations, taxpayer groups, and recreational interests.

(10) Industry organizations representing agriculture, developers, and other industries appropriate to the region.

(11) State, federal, and regional agencies or universities, with specific responsibilities or knowledge within the region.

(12) Disadvantaged community members and representatives, including environmental justice organizations, neighborhood councils, and social justice organizations.

(13) Any other interested groups appropriate to the region.

(h) The guidelines shall require integrated regional water management plans to be developed through a collaborative process that makes public both of the following:

(1) The process by which decisions are made in consultation with the persons or entities identified in subdivision (g).

(2) The manner in which a balance of interested persons or entities representing different sectors and interests listed in subdivision (g) have been or will be engaged in the process described in this subdivision, regardless of their ability to contribute financially to the plan.

(i) The guidelines shall provide for a process for the development, periodic review, updating, and amending of integrated regional water management plans. The department shall establish eligibility requirements for the project funding, that provide sufficient time for the updating of plans as necessary to reflect changes in the guidelines.

§10543. Notice of Intention.

(a) A regional water management group proposing to prepare an integrated regional water management plan shall publish a notice of intention to prepare the plan in accordance with Section 6066 of the Government Code.

(b) For the purposes of carrying out this part, the regional water management group shall make available to the public the documentation prepared pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 10541 describing the manner in which interested parties may participate in developing the integrated regional water management plan.

(c) Upon the completion of the integrated regional water management plan, the regional water management group shall publish a notice of intention to adopt the plan in accordance with Section 6066 of the Government Code and shall adopt the plan in a public meeting of its governing board.

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CHAPTER 5. FUNDING FOR QUALIFIED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

§10544. Selecting projects.

When selecting projects and programs pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500), Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 79500), or pursuant to any grant funding authorized on or after January 1, 2009, for water management activities, the department, the board, the State Department of Public Health, and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor, as appropriate, shall include in any set of criteria used to select projects and programs for funding, a criterion that provides a preference for regional projects or programs.

§10546. Eligible Funding.

An integrated regional water management plan prepared pursuant to this part shall be eligible for funding pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, and for any funding authorized on or after January 1, 2009, that is allocated specifically for implementation of integrated regional water management.

§10547. Use of Existing Integrated Regional Water Management Guidelines.

This part does not prohibit the department from implementing Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code by using existing integrated regional water management guidelines in accordance with subdivision (d) of Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code.

CHAPTER 6. MISCELLANEOUS

§10548. Local authority.

This part does not affect any powers granted to a local agency by any other law.

§10549. Water rights.

This part does not authorize a regional water management group to define, or otherwise determine, the water rights of any person.

§10550. Activities inconsistent with water quality laws.

The plan or project shall not be funded pursuant to this part if it would fund activities inconsistent with applicable state and federal water quality laws.

PART 2.6. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT PLANNING

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL DECLARATION AND POLICY

§10610. Urban Water Management Planning Act.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the "Urban Water Management Planning Act."

§10610.2. Legislative Findings.

(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

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(1) The waters of the state are a limited and renewable resource subject to ever-increasing demands.

(2) The conservation and efficient use of urban water supplies are of statewide concern; however, the planning for that use and the implementation of those plans can best be accomplished at the local level.

(3) A long-term, reliable supply of water is essential to protect the productivity of California's businesses and economic climate.

(4) As part of its long-range planning activities, every urban water supplier should make every effort to ensure the appropriate level of reliability in its water service sufficient to meet the needs of its various categories of customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years.

(5) Public health issues have been raised over a number of contaminants that have been identified in certain local and imported water supplies.

(6) Implementing effective water management strategies, including groundwater storage projects and recycled water projects, may require specific water quality and salinity targets for meeting groundwater basins water quality objectives and promoting beneficial use of recycled water.

(7) Water quality regulations are becoming an increasingly important factor in water agencies' selection of raw water sources, treatment alternatives, and modifications to existing treatment facilities.

(8) Changes in drinking water quality standards may also impact the usefulness of water supplies and may ultimately impact supply reliability.

(9) The quality of source supplies can have a significant impact on water management strategies and supply reliability.

(b) This part is intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water.

§10610.4. Legislative Findings.

The Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state as follows:

(a) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of water shall be actively pursued to protect both the people of the state and their water resources.

(b) The management of urban water demands and efficient use of urban water supplies shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions.

(c) Urban water suppliers shall be required to develop water management plans to actively pursue the efficient use of available supplies.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

§10611. Definitions.

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Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions of this chapter govern the construction of this part.

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§10611.5. Demand management.

"Demand management" means those water conservation measures, programs, and incentives that prevent the waste of water and promote the reasonable and efficient use and reuse of available supplies.

§10612. Customer.

"Customer" means a purchaser of water from a water supplier who uses the water for municipal purposes, including residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial uses.

§10613. Efficient use.

"Efficient use" means those management measures that result in the most effective use of water so as to prevent its waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use.

§10614. Person.

"Person" means any individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, company, public agency, or any agency of such an entity.

§10615. Plan.

"Plan" means an urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this part. A plan shall describe and evaluate sources of supply, reasonable and practical efficient uses, reclamation and demand management activities. The components of the plan may vary according to an individual community or area's characteristics and its capabilities to efficiently use and conserve water. The plan shall address measures for residential, commercial, governmental, and industrial water demand management as set forth in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) of Chapter 3. In addition, a strategy and time schedule for implementation shall be included in the plan.

§10616. Public agency.

"Public agency" means any board, commission, county, city and county, city, regional agency, district, or other public entity.

§10616.5. Recycled water.

"Recycled water" means the reclamation and reuse of wastewater for beneficial use.

§10617. Urban water supplier.

"Urban water supplier" means a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. An urban water supplier includes a supplier or contractor for water, regardless of the basis of right, which distributes or sells for ultimate resale to customers. This part applies only to water supplied from public water systems subject to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code.

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CHAPTER 3. URBAN WATER MANAGEMENT

Article 1. General Provisions

§10620. Requirement for Urban Water Management Plan.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall prepare and adopt an urban water management plan in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

(b) Every person that becomes an urban water supplier shall adopt an urban water management plan within one year after it has become an urban water supplier.

(c) An urban water supplier indirectly providing water shall not include planning elements in its water management plan as provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630) that would be applicable to urban water suppliers or public agencies directly providing water, or to their customers, without the consent of those suppliers or public agencies.

(d) (1) An urban water supplier may satisfy the requirements of this part by participation in areawide, regional, watershed, or basinwide urban water management planning where those plans will reduce preparation costs and contribute to the achievement of conservation and efficient water use.

(2) Each urban water supplier shall coordinate the preparation of its plan with other appropriate agencies in the area, including other water suppliers that share a common source, water management agencies, and relevant public agencies, to the extent practicable.

(e) The urban water supplier may prepare the plan with its own staff, by contract, or in cooperation with other governmental agencies.

(f) An urban water supplier shall describe in the plan water management tools and options used by that entity that will maximize resources and minimize the need to import water from other regions.

§10621. Plan Updates.

(a) Each urban water supplier shall update its plan at least once every five years on or before December 31, in years ending in five and zero.

(b) Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall, at least 60 days prior to the public hearing on the plan required by Section 10642, notify any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies that the urban water supplier will be reviewing the plan and considering amendments or changes to the plan. The urban water supplier may consult with, and obtain comments from, any city or county that receives notice pursuant to this subdivision.

(c) The amendments to, or changes in, the plan shall be adopted and filed in the manner set forth in Article 3 (commencing with Section 10640).

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Article 2. Contents of Plans

§10630. Legislative intent.

It is the intention of the Legislature, in enacting this part, to permit levels of water management planning commensurate with the numbers of customers served and the volume of water supplied.

§10631. Requirements for plan.

A plan shall be adopted in accordance with this chapter and shall do all of the following:

(a) Describe the service area of the supplier, including current and projected population, climate, and other demographic factors affecting the supplier's water management planning. The projected population estimates shall be based upon data from the state, regional, or local service agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier and shall be in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available.

(b) Identify and quantify, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a). If groundwater is identified as an existing or planned source of water available to the supplier, all of the following information shall be included in the plan:

(1) A copy of any groundwater management plan adopted by the urban water supplier, including plans adopted pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750), or any other specific authorization for groundwater management.

(2) A description of any groundwater basin or basins from which the urban water supplier pumps groundwater. For those basins for which a court or the board has adjudicated the rights to pump groundwater, a copy of the order or decree adopted by the court or the board and a description of the amount of groundwater the urban water supplier has the legal right to pump under the order or decree. For basins that have not been adjudicated, information as to whether the department has identified the basin or basins as overdrafted or has projected that the basin will become overdrafted if present management conditions continue, in the most current official departmental bulletin that characterizes the condition of the groundwater basin, and a detailed description of the efforts being undertaken by the urban water supplier to eliminate the long-term overdraft condition.

(3) A detailed description and analysis of the location, amount, and sufficiency of groundwater pumped by the urban water supplier for the past five years. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(4) A detailed description and analysis of the amount and location of groundwater that is projected to be pumped by the urban water supplier. The description and analysis shall be based on information that is reasonably available, including, but not limited to, historic use records.

(c)

(1) Describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for each of the following:

(A) An average water year.

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(B) A single dry water year.

(C) Multiple dry water years.

(2) For any water source that may not be available at a consistent level of use, given specific legal, environmental, water quality, or climatic factors, describe plans to supplement or replace that source with alternative sources or water demand management measures, to the extent practicable.

(d) Describe the opportunities for exchanges or transfers of water on a short-term or long-term basis.

(e)

(1) Quantify, to the extent records are available, past and current water use, over the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a), and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, but not necessarily limited to, all of the following uses:

(A) Single-family residential.

(B) Multifamily.

(C) Commercial.

(D) Industrial.

(E) Institutional and governmental.

(F) Landscape.

(G) Sales to other agencies.

(H) Saline water intrusion barriers, groundwater recharge, or conjunctive use, or any combination thereof.

(I) Agricultural.

(2) The water use projections shall be in the same five-year increments described in subdivision (a).

(f) Provide a description of the supplier's water demand management measures. This description shall include all of the following:

(1) A description of each water demand management measure that is currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, including the steps necessary to implement any proposed measures, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Water survey programs for single-family residential and multifamily residential customers.

(B) Residential plumbing retrofit.

(C) System water audits, leak detection, and repair.

(D) Metering with commodity rates for all new connections and retrofit of existing connections.

(E) Large landscape conservation programs and incentives.

(F) High-efficiency washing machine rebate programs.

(G) Public information programs.

(H) School education programs.

(I) Conservation programs for commercial, industrial, and institutional accounts.

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- (J) Wholesale agency programs.
- (K) Conservation pricing.
- (L) Water conservation coordinator.
- (M) Water waste prohibition.
- (N) Residential ultra-low-flush toilet replacement programs.

(2) A schedule of implementation for all water demand management measures proposed or described in the plan.

(3) A description of the methods, if any, that the supplier will use to evaluate the effectiveness of water demand management measures implemented or described under the plan.

(4) An estimate, if available, of existing conservation savings on water use within the supplier's service area, and the effect of the savings on the supplier's ability to further reduce demand.

(g) An evaluation of each water demand management measure listed in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) that is not currently being implemented or scheduled for implementation. In the course of the evaluation, first consideration shall be given to water demand management measures, or combination of measures, that offer lower incremental costs than expanded or additional water supplies. This evaluation shall do all of the following:

- (1) Take into account economic and noneconomic factors, including environmental, social, health, customer impact, and technological factors.
- (2) Include a cost-benefit analysis, identifying total benefits and total costs.
- (3) Include a description of funding available to implement any planned water supply project that would provide water at a higher unit cost.
- (4) Include a description of the water supplier's legal authority to implement the measure and efforts to work with other relevant agencies to ensure the implementation of the measure and to share the cost of implementation.

(h) Include a description of all water supply projects and water supply programs that may be undertaken by the urban water supplier to meet the total projected water use as established pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 10635. The urban water supplier shall include a detailed description of expected future projects and programs, other than the demand management programs identified pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), that the urban water supplier may implement to increase the amount of the water supply available to the urban water supplier in average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. The description shall identify specific projects and include a description of the increase in water supply that is expected to be available from each project. The description shall include an estimate with regard to the implementation timeline for each project or program.

(i) Describe the opportunities for development of desalinated water, including, but not limited to, ocean water, brackish water, and groundwater, as a long-term supply.

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(j) Urban water suppliers that are members of the California Urban Water Conservation Council and submit annual reports to that council in accordance with the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California," dated September 1991, may submit the annual reports identifying water demand management measures currently being implemented, or scheduled for implementation, to satisfy the requirements of subdivisions (f) and (g).

(k) Urban water suppliers that rely upon a wholesale agency for a source of water shall provide the wholesale agency with water use projections from that agency for that source of water in five-year increments to 20 years or as far as data is available. The wholesale agency shall provide information to the urban water supplier for inclusion in the urban water supplier's plan that identifies and quantifies, to the extent practicable, the existing and planned sources of water as required by subdivision (b), available from the wholesale agency to the urban water supplier over the same five-year increments, and during various water-year types in accordance with subdivision (c). An urban water supplier may rely upon water supply information provided by the wholesale agency in fulfilling the plan informational requirements of subdivisions (b) and (c).

§10631.1. Water Use Projections.

(a) The water use projections required by Section 10631 shall include projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing needed for lower income households, as defined in Section 50079.5 of the Health and Safety Code, as identified in the housing element of any city, county, or city and county in the service area of the supplier.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that the identification of projected water use for single-family and multifamily residential housing for lower income households will assist a supplier in complying with the requirement under Section 65589.7 of the Government Code to grant a priority for the provision of service to housing units affordable to lower income households.

§10631.5. Grants and Loans

(a)

(1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This funding includes, but is not limited to, funds made available pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code.

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(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

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(4)

(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b)

(1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2)

(A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

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(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

§10631.7. Independent Technical Panel.

The department, in consultation with the California Urban Water Conservation Council, shall convene an independent technical panel to provide information and recommendations to the department and the Legislature on new demand management measures, technologies, and approaches. The panel shall consist of no more than seven members, who shall be selected by the department to reflect a balanced representation of experts. The panel shall have at least one, but no more than two, representatives from each of the following: retail water suppliers, environmental organizations, the business community, wholesale water suppliers, and academia. The panel shall be convened by January 1, 2009, and shall report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2010, and every five years thereafter. The department shall review the panel report and include in the final report to the Legislature the department's recommendations and comments regarding the panel process and the panel's recommendations.

§10632. Water Shortage Contingency.

The plan shall provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis which includes each of the following elements which are within the authority of the urban water supplier:

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(a) Stages of action to be undertaken by the urban water supplier in response to water supply shortages, including up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply, and an outline of specific water supply conditions which are applicable to each stage.

(b) An estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the next three water years based on the driest three-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.

(c) Actions to be undertaken by the urban water supplier to prepare for, and implement during, a catastrophic interruption of water supplies including, but not limited to, a regional power outage, an earthquake, or other disaster.

(d) Additional, mandatory prohibitions against specific water use practices during water shortages, including, but not limited to, prohibiting the use of potable water for street cleaning.

(e) Consumption reduction methods in the most restrictive stages. Each urban water supplier may use any type of consumption reduction methods in its water shortage contingency analysis that would reduce water use, are appropriate for its area, and have the ability to achieve a water use reduction consistent with up to a 50 percent reduction in water supply.

(f) Penalties or charges for excessive use, where applicable.

(g) An analysis of the impacts of each of the actions and conditions described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, on the revenues and expenditures of the urban water supplier, and proposed measures to overcome those impacts, such as the development of reserves and rate adjustments.

(h) A draft water shortage contingency resolution or ordinance.

(i) A mechanism for determining actual reductions in water use pursuant to the urban water shortage contingency analysis.

§10633. Information on recycled water.

The plan shall provide, to the extent available, information on recycled water and its potential for use as a water source in the service area of the urban water supplier. The preparation of the plan shall be coordinated with local water, wastewater, groundwater, and planning agencies that operate within the supplier's service area, and shall include all of the following:

(a) A description of the wastewater collection and treatment systems in the supplier's service area, including a quantification of the amount of wastewater collected and treated and the methods of wastewater disposal.

(b) A description of the quantity of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, is being discharged, and is otherwise available for use in a recycled water project.

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(c) A description of the recycled water currently being used in the supplier's service area, including, but not limited to, the type, place, and quantity of use.

(d) A description and quantification of the potential uses of recycled water, including, but not limited to, agricultural irrigation, landscape irrigation, wildlife habitat enhancement, wetlands, industrial reuse, groundwater recharge, and other appropriate uses, and a determination with regard to the technical and economic feasibility of serving those uses.

(e) The projected use of recycled water within the supplier's service area at the end of 5, 10, 15, and 20 years, and a description of the actual use of recycled water in comparison to uses previously projected pursuant to this subdivision.

(f) A description of actions, including financial incentives, which may be taken to encourage the use of recycled water, and the projected results of these actions in terms of acre-feet of recycled water used per year.

(g) A plan for optimizing the use of recycled water in the supplier's service area, including actions to facilitate the installation of dual distribution systems, to promote recirculating uses, to facilitate the increased use of treated wastewater that meets recycled water standards, and to overcome any obstacles to achieving that increased use.

§10634. Quantity of Sources.

The plan shall include information, to the extent practicable, relating to the quality of existing sources of water available to the supplier over the same five-year increments as described in subdivision (a) of Section 10631, and the manner in which water quality affects water management strategies and supply reliability.

Article 2.5 Water Service Reliability

§10635. Assessment of water reliability.

(a) Every urban water supplier shall include, as part of its urban water management plan, an assessment of the reliability of its water service to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry water years. This water supply and demand assessment shall compare the total water supply sources available to the water supplier with the total projected water use over the next 20 years, in five-year increments, for a normal water year, a single dry water year, and multiple dry water years. The water service reliability assessment shall be based upon the information compiled pursuant to Section 10631, including available data from state, regional, or local agency population projections within the service area of the urban water supplier.

(b) The urban water supplier shall provide that portion of its urban water management plan prepared pursuant to this article to any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 60 days after the submission of its urban water management plan.

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(c) Nothing in this article is intended to create a right or entitlement to water service or any specific level of water service.

(d) Nothing in this article is intended to change existing law concerning an urban water supplier's obligation to provide water service to its existing customers or to any potential future customers.

Article 3. Adoption and Implementation of Plans

§10640. Requirements for urban water supplier.

Every urban water supplier required to prepare a plan pursuant to this part shall prepare its plan pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 10630). The supplier shall likewise periodically review the plan as required by Section 10621, and any amendments or changes required as a result of that review shall be adopted pursuant to this article.

§10641. Consultation with agencies.

An urban water supplier required to prepare a plan may consult with, and obtain comments from, any public agency or state agency or any person who has special expertise with respect to water demand management methods and techniques.

§10642. Encouraging community participation.

Each urban water supplier shall encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the service area prior to and during the preparation of the plan. Prior to adopting a plan, the urban water supplier shall make the plan available for public inspection and shall hold a public hearing thereon. Prior to the hearing, notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published within the jurisdiction of the publicly owned water supplier pursuant to Section 6066 of the Government Code. The urban water supplier shall provide notice of the time and place of hearing to any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies. A privately owned water supplier shall provide an equivalent notice within its service area. After the hearing, the plan shall be adopted as prepared or as modified after the hearing.

§10643. Implementation.

An urban water supplier shall implement its plan adopted pursuant to this chapter in accordance with the schedule set forth in its plan.

§10644. Submission of plan.

(a) An urban water supplier shall submit to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies a copy of its plan no later than 30 days after adoption. Copies of amendments or changes to the plans shall be submitted to the department, the California State Library, and any city or county within which the supplier provides water supplies within 30 days after adoption.

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(b) The department shall prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in six and one, a report summarizing the status of the plans adopted pursuant to this part. The report prepared by the department shall identify the exemplary elements of the individual plans. The department shall provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The department shall also prepare reports and provide data for any legislative hearings designed to consider the effectiveness of plans submitted pursuant to this part.

(c)

(1) For the purpose of identifying the exemplary elements of the individual plans, the department shall identify in the report those water demand management measures adopted and implemented by specific urban water suppliers, and identified pursuant to Section 10631, that achieve water savings significantly above the levels established by the department to meet the requirements of Section 10631.5.

(2) The department shall distribute to the panel convened pursuant to Section 10631.7 the results achieved by the implementation of those water demand management measures described in paragraph (1).

(3) The department shall make available to the public the standard the department will use to identify exemplary water demand management measures.

§10645. Availability for public review.

Not later than 30 days after filing a copy of its plan with the department, the urban water supplier and the department shall make the plan available for public review during normal business hours.

CHAPTER 4. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

§10650. Commencement of actions.

Any actions or proceedings to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the acts or decisions of an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part shall be commenced as follows:

(a) An action or proceeding alleging failure to adopt a plan shall be commenced within 18 months after that adoption is required by this part.

(b) Any action or proceeding alleging that a plan, or action taken pursuant to the plan, does not comply with this part shall be commenced within 90 days after filing of the plan or amendment thereto pursuant to Section 10644 or the taking of that action.

§10651. Extent of actions.

In any action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul a plan, or an action taken pursuant to the plan by an urban water supplier on the grounds of noncompliance with this part, the inquiry shall extend only to whether there was a prejudicial abuse of discretion. Abuse of discretion is established if the supplier has not proceeded in a manner required by law or if the action by the water supplier is not supported by substantial evidence.

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§10652. CEQA Exemption.

The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13) (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to the preparation and adoption of plans pursuant to this part or to the implementation of actions taken pursuant to Section 10632. Nothing in this part shall be interpreted as exempting from the California Environmental Quality Act any project that would significantly affect water supplies for fish and wildlife, or any project for implementation of the plan, other than projects implementing Section 10632, or any project for expanded or additional water supplies.

§10653. Adoption of Plan and legal requirements.

The adoption of a plan shall satisfy any requirements of state law, regulation, or order, including those of the State Water Resources Control Board and the Public Utilities Commission, for the preparation of water management plans or conservation plans; provided, that if the State Water Resources Control Board or the Public Utilities Commission requires additional information concerning water conservation to implement its existing authority, nothing in this part shall be deemed to limit the board or the commission in obtaining that information. The requirements of this part shall be satisfied by any urban water demand management plan prepared to meet federal laws or regulations after the effective date of this part, and which substantially meets the requirements of this part, or by any existing urban water management plan which includes the contents of a plan required under this part.

§10654. Cost recovery.

An urban water supplier may recover in its rates the costs incurred in preparing its plan and implementing the reasonable water conservation measures included in the plan. Any best water management practice that is included in the plan that is identified in the "Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California" is deemed to be reasonable for the purposes of this section.

§10655. Invalidation of any provisions.

If any provision of this part or the application thereof to any person or circumstances is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this part which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application thereof, and to this end the provisions of this part are severable.

§10656. Failure to produce a plan.

An urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department in accordance with this part, is ineligible to receive funding pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500) or Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), or receive drought assistance from the state until the urban water management plan is submitted pursuant to this article.

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Article 2. Contents of Plans

§10631.5. Water Management Grants and Loans.

(a)

(1) Beginning January 1, 2009, the terms of, and eligibility for, a water management grant or loan made to an urban water supplier and awarded or administered by the department, state board, or California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency shall be conditioned on the implementation of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, as determined by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(2) For the purposes of this section, water management grants and loans include funding for programs and projects for surface water or groundwater storage, recycling, desalination, water conservation, water supply reliability, and water supply augmentation. This section does not apply to water management projects funded by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if the urban water supplier has submitted to the department for approval a schedule, financing plan, and budget, to be included in the grant or loan agreement, for implementation of the water demand management measures. The supplier may request grant or loan funds to implement the water demand management measures to the extent the request is consistent with the eligibility requirements applicable to the water management funds.

(4)

(A) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the department shall determine that an urban water supplier is eligible for a water management grant or loan even though the supplier is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631, if an urban water supplier submits to the department for approval documentation demonstrating that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective. If the department determines that the documentation submitted by the urban water supplier fails to demonstrate that a water demand management measure is not locally cost effective, the department shall notify the urban water supplier and the agency administering the grant or loan program within 120 days that the documentation does not satisfy the requirements for an exemption, and include in that notification a detailed statement to support the determination.

(B) For purposes of this paragraph, "not locally cost effective" means that the present value of the local benefits of implementing a water demand management measure is less than the present value of the local costs of implementing that measure.

(b)

(1) The department, in consultation with the state board and the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor agency, and after soliciting public comment regarding eligibility requirements, shall develop eligibility requirements to implement the requirement of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). In establishing these eligibility requirements, the department shall do both of the following:

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(A) Consider the conservation measures described in the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California, and alternative conservation approaches that provide equal or greater water savings.

(B) Recognize the different legal, technical, fiscal, and practical roles and responsibilities of wholesale water suppliers and retail water suppliers.

(2)

(A) For the purposes of this section, the department shall determine whether an urban water supplier is implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631 based on either, or a combination, of the following:

(i) Compliance on an individual basis.

(ii) Compliance on a regional basis. Regional compliance shall require participation in a regional conservation program consisting of two or more urban water suppliers that achieves the level of conservation or water efficiency savings equivalent to the amount of conservation or savings achieved if each of the participating urban water suppliers implemented the water demand management measures. The urban water supplier administering the regional program shall provide participating urban water suppliers and the department with data to demonstrate that the regional program is consistent with this clause. The department shall review the data to determine whether the urban water suppliers in the regional program are meeting the eligibility requirements.

(B) The department may require additional information for any determination pursuant to this section.

(3) The department shall not deny eligibility to an urban water supplier in compliance with the requirements of this section that is participating in a multiagency water project, or an integrated regional water management plan, developed pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, solely on the basis that one or more of the agencies participating in the project or plan is not implementing all of the water demand management measures described in Section 10631.

(c) In establishing guidelines pursuant to the specific funding authorization for any water management grant or loan program subject to this section, the agency administering the grant or loan program shall include in the guidelines the eligibility requirements developed by the department pursuant to subdivision (b).

(d) Upon receipt of a water management grant or loan application by an agency administering a grant and loan program subject to this section, the agency shall request an eligibility determination from the department with respect to the requirements of this section. The department shall respond to the request within 60 days of the request.

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(e) The urban water supplier may submit to the department copies of its annual reports and other relevant documents to assist the department in determining whether the urban water supplier is implementing or scheduling the implementation of water demand management activities. In addition, for urban water suppliers that are signatories to the Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Urban Water Conservation in California and submit biennial reports to the California Urban Water Conservation Council in accordance with the memorandum, the department may use these reports to assist in tracking the implementation of water demand management measures.

PART 2.76. GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING

§10780. Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001.

This part shall be known and may be cited as the Groundwater Quality Monitoring Act of 2001.

§10781. Monitoring Program and Interagency Task Force.

In order to improve comprehensive groundwater monitoring and increase the availability to the public of information about groundwater contamination, the state board, in consultation with other responsible agencies, as specified in this section, shall do all of the following:

(a) Integrate existing monitoring programs and design new program elements as necessary to establish a comprehensive monitoring program capable of assessing each groundwater basin in the state through direct and other statistically reliable sampling approaches. The interagency task force established pursuant to subdivision (b) shall determine the constituents to be included in the monitoring program. In designing the comprehensive monitoring program, the state board, among other things, shall integrate projects established in response to the Supplemental Report of the 1999 Budget Act, strive to take advantage of and incorporate existing data whenever possible, and prioritize groundwater basins that supply drinking water.

(b):

(1) Create an interagency task force for all of the following purposes:

(A) Identifying actions necessary to establish the monitoring program.

(B) Identifying measures to increase coordination among state and federal agencies that collect information regarding groundwater contamination in the state.

(C) Designing a database capable of supporting the monitoring program that is compatible with the state board's geotracker database.

(D) Assessing the scope and nature of necessary monitoring enhancements.

(E) Identifying the cost of any recommended measures.

(F) Identifying the means by which to make monitoring information available to the public.

(2) The interagency task force shall consist of a representative of each of the following entities:

(A) The state board.

(B) The department.

(C) The State Department of Health Services.

(D) The Department of Pesticide Regulation.

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- (E) The Department of Toxic Substances Control.
- (F) The Department of Food and Agriculture.

(c) Convene an advisory committee to the interagency task force, with a membership that includes all of the following:

- (1) Two representatives of appropriate federal agencies, if those agencies wish to participate.
- (2) Two representatives of public water systems, one of which shall be a representative of a retail water supplier.
- (3) Two representatives of environmental organizations.
- (4) Two representatives of the business community.
- (5) One representative of a local agency that is currently implementing a plan pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750).
- (6) Two representatives of agriculture.
- (7) Two representatives from groundwater management entities.

(d):

- (1) The members of the advisory committee may receive a per diem allowance for each day's attendance at a meeting of the advisory committee.
- (2) The members of the advisory committee may be reimbursed for actual and necessary travel expenses incurred in connection with their official duties.

§10782. Communities with contaminated groundwater.

(a) On or before June 1, 2009, the state board shall do both of the following:

- (1) Identify and recommend to the Legislature funding options to extend, until January 1, 2024, the comprehensive monitoring program established in accordance with Section 10781.
- (2) Make recommendations to enhance the public accessibility of information on groundwater conditions.

(b) On or before January 1, 2012, the state board, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Pesticide Regulation, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, and any other agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the Legislature a report that does all of the following:

- (1) Identifies communities that rely on contaminated groundwater as a primary source of drinking water.
- (2) Identifies in the groundwater sources for the communities described in paragraph (1) the principal contaminants and other constituents of concern, as identified by the state board, affecting that groundwater and contamination levels.
- (3) Identifies potential solutions and funding sources to clean up or treat groundwater or to provide alternative water supplies to ensure the provision of safe drinking water to communities identified in paragraph (1).

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(c) The state board shall provide an opportunity for public comment on the report required pursuant to subdivision (b), prior to finalizing the report and submitting it to the Legislature.

§10782.3. Support of program.

The state board shall use existing resources to carry out this part, and the operation of the program set forth in this part shall not supplant the operation of any other program required to be undertaken by the state board.

DIVISION 7. WATER QUALITY

CHAPTER 1. POLICY

§13000. Declaration.

The Legislature finds and declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources of the state, and that the quality of all the waters of the state shall be protected for use and enjoyment by the people of the state.

The Legislature further finds and declares that activities and factors which may affect the quality of the waters of the state shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality which is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state requires that there be a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters of the state; that the state must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of waters in the state from degradation originating inside or outside the boundaries of the state; that the waters of the state are increasingly influenced by interbasin water development projects and other statewide considerations; that factors of precipitation, topography, population, recreation, agriculture, industry and economic development vary from region to region within the state; and that the statewide program for water quality control can be most effectively administered regionally, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

§13050. Definitions.

As used in this division:

(a) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(b) "Regional board" means any California regional water quality control board for a region as specified in Section 13200.

(c) "Person" includes any city, county, district, the state, and the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law.

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(d) "Waste" includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

(e) "Waters of the state" means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

(f) "Beneficial uses" of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

(g) "Quality of the water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.

(h) "Water quality objectives" means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

(i) "Water quality control" means the regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the state and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance.

(j) "Water quality control plan" consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following:

- (1) Beneficial uses to be protected.
- (2) Water quality objectives.
- (3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

(k) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. "Contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.

(l):

(1) "Pollution" means an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following:

- (A) The waters for beneficial uses.
- (B) Facilities which serve these beneficial uses.

(2) "Pollution" may include "contamination."

(m) "Nuisance" means anything which meets all of the following requirements:

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(1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

(2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

(3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

(n) "Recycled water" means water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource.

(o) "Citizen or domiciliary" of the state includes a foreign corporation having substantial business contacts in the state or which is subject to service of process in this state.

(p):

(1) "Hazardous substance" means either of the following:

(A) For discharge to surface waters, any substance determined to be a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(B) For discharge to groundwater, any substance listed as a hazardous waste or hazardous material pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code, without regard to whether the substance is intended to be used, reused, or discarded, except that "hazardous substance" does not include any substance excluded from Section 311 (b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act because it is within the scope of Section 311(a)(1) of that act.

(2) "Hazardous substance" does not include any of the following:

(A) Nontoxic, nonflammable, and noncorrosive stormwater runoff drained from underground vaults, chambers, or manholes into gutters or storm sewers.

(B) Any pesticide which is applied for agricultural purposes or is applied in accordance with a cooperative agreement authorized by Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code, and is not discharged accidentally or for purposes of disposal, the application of which is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(C) Any discharge to surface water of a quantity less than a reportable quantity as determined by regulations issued pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(D) Any discharge to land which results, or probably will result, in a discharge to groundwater if the amount of the discharge to land is less than a reportable quantity, as determined by regulations adopted pursuant to Section 13271, for substances listed as hazardous pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code. No discharge shall be deemed a discharge of a reportable quantity until regulations set a reportable quantity for the substance discharged.

(q):

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(1) "Mining waste" means all solid, semisolid, and liquid waste materials from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. Mining waste includes, but is not limited to, soil, waste rock, and overburden, as defined in Section 2732 of the Public Resources Code, and tailings, slag, and other processed waste materials, including cementitious materials that are managed at the cement manufacturing facility where the materials were generated.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, "cementitious material" means cement, cement kiln dust, clinker, and clinker dust.

(r) "Master recycling permit" means a permit issued to a supplier or a distributor, or both, of recycled water, that includes waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 and water recycling requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13523.1.

§13051. Definition of injection well.

As used in this division, "injection well" means any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, dug pit, or hole in the ground into which waste or fluid is discharged, and any associated subsurface appurtenances, and the depth of which is greater than the circumference of the shaft, pit, or hole.

CHAPTER 3. STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL

§13169. Groundwater protection program.

(a) The state board is authorized to develop and implement a groundwater protection program as provided under the Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 300 and following of Title 42 of the United States Code, and any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act. The authority of the state board under this section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) To apply for and accept state groundwater protection grants from the federal government.

(2) To take any additional action as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the state's groundwater protection program complies with any federal regulations issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act or any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to expand the authority of the state board as authorized under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Div. 7 (commencing with Sec. 13000) Wat. C.).

§13176. Laboratory analyses.

(a) The analysis of any material required by this division shall be performed by a laboratory that has accreditation or certification pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101 of the Health and Safety Code.

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(b) A person or public entity of the state shall not contract with a laboratory for environmental analyses for which the State Department of Public Health requires accreditation or certification pursuant to this chapter, unless the laboratory holds a valid certification or accreditation.

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CHAPTER 4. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Article 4. Waste Discharge Requirements

§13272. Reporting of petroleum discharge into state waters.

(a) Except as provided by subdivision (b), any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the state, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the state oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This section shall not apply to spills of oil into marine waters as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 8670.3 of the Government Code.

(b) The notification required by this section shall not apply to a discharge in compliance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division.

(c) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per day for each day of failure to notify, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Except where a discharge to the waters of this state would have occurred but for cleanup or emergency response by a public agency, this subdivision shall not apply to any discharge to land which does not result in a discharge to the waters of this state. This subdivision shall not apply to any person who is fined by the federal government for a failure to report a discharge of oil.

(d) Notification received pursuant to this section or information obtained by use of that notification shall not be used against any person providing the notification in any criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or giving a false statement.

(e) Immediate notification to the appropriate regional board of the discharge, in accordance with reporting requirements set under Section 13267 or 13383, shall constitute compliance with the requirements of subdivision (a).

(f) The reportable quantity for oil or petroleum products shall be one barrel (42 gallons) or more, by direct discharge to the receiving waters, unless a more restrictive reporting standard for a particular body of water is adopted.

§13272.1. MTBE discharge list.

Each regional board shall publish and distribute on a quarterly basis to all public water system operators within the region of the regional board, a list of discharges of MTBE that occurred during the quarter and a list of locations where MTBE was detected in the groundwater within the region of the regional board.

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§13275. Public water system rights

(a) Notwithstanding any other law, a public water system regulated by the State Department of Public Health shall have the same legal rights and remedies against a responsible party, when the water supply used by that public water system is contaminated, as those of a private land owner whose groundwater has been contaminated.

(b) For purposes of this section, “responsible party” has the same meaning as defined in Section 25323.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

CHAPTER 4. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Article 5. Individual Disposal Systems

§13285. MTBE (as amended effective January 1, 2011).

(a) A discharge from a storage tank, pipeline, or other container of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), or of any pollutant that contains MTBE, that poses a threat to drinking water, or to groundwater or surface water that may reasonably be used for drinking water, or to coastal waters shall be cleaned up to a level consistent with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b)

(1) A public water system, or its customers, shall not be responsible for remediation or treatment costs associated with MTBE, or a product that contains MTBE. However, the public water system may, as necessary, incur MTBE remediation and treatment costs and include those costs in its customer rates and charges that are necessary to comply with drinking water standards or directives of the State Department of Public Health or other lawful authority. Any public water system that incurs MTBE remediation or treatment costs may seek recovery of those costs from parties responsible for the MTBE contamination, or from other available alternative sources of funds.

(2) If the public water system has included the costs of MTBE treatment and remediation in its customer rates and charges, and subsequently recovers all, or a portion of, its MTBE treatment and remediation costs from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds, it shall make an adjustment to its schedule of rates and charges to reflect the amount of funding received from responsible parties or other available alternative sources of funds for MTBE treatment or remediation.

(3) Paragraph (1) does not prevent the imposition of liability on any person for the discharge of MTBE if that liability is due to the conduct or status of that person independently of whether the person happens to be a customer of the public water system.

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CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Article 1. State Water Quality Control Fund

§13400. Definitions

As used in this chapter, unless otherwise apparent from the context:

(a) "Facilities" means any of the following:

(1) Facilities for the collection, treatment, or export of waste when necessary to prevent water pollution.

(2) Facilities to recycle wastewater and to convey recycled water.

(3) Facilities or devices to conserve water.

(4) Any combination of the facilities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3).

(b) "Fund" means the State Water Quality Control Fund.

(c) "Not-for-profit organization" means an organization operated on a not-for-profit basis, including, but not limited to, an association, cooperative, or private corporation that is a public water system, as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, that meets technical, managerial, and financial capacity criteria specified by the State Department of Public Health for public water systems, or that is subject to regulatory authority pursuant to this division. "Not-for-profit organization" includes only an organization that is either controlled by a local public body or bodies or has a broadly based ownership by, or membership of, people of the local community.

(d) "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, district, or other political subdivision of the state.

§13401. Fund's continuing existence

(a) The State Water Quality Control Fund is continued in existence. The following moneys in the fund are appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in making loans to public agencies in accordance with this chapter:

(1) The balance of the original moneys deposited in the fund.

(2) Any money repaid to the fund.

(3) Any remaining balance of the money in the fund deposited therein after the specific appropriations for loans to the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, and to any other governmental entity in the areas served by such districts have been made.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), upon the order of the state board, the money in the State Water Quality Control Fund shall be transferred to the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

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Article 2. Loans to Local Agencies

§13410. Applications.

Applications for construction loans under this chapter shall include:

(a) A description of the proposed facilities.

(b) A statement of facts showing the necessity for the proposed facilities and showing that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency.

(c) A proposed plan for repaying the loan.

(d) Other information as required by the state board.

§13411. DHS consultation

Upon a determination by the state board, after consultation with the State Department of Health, that

(a) the facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state,

(b) that the proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant,

(c) that funds of the public agency are not available for financing such facilities and that the sale of revenue or general obligation bonds through private financial institutions is impossible or would impose an unreasonable burden on the public agency,

(d) that the proposed plan for repayment is feasible,

(e) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(1) that such facilities are necessary to prevent water pollution,

(f) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(2) that such facilities will produce recycled water and that the public agency has adopted a feasible program for use thereof, and

(g) in the case of facilities proposed under Section 13400(c)(3) that such facilities are a cost effective means of conserving water, the state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may loan to the applicant such sum as it determines is not otherwise available to the public agency to construct the proposed facilities.

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§13412. Repayment

No loan shall be made to a public agency unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which it agrees to repay the amount of the loan, with interest, within 25 years at 50 percent of the average interest rate paid by the state on general obligation bonds sold in the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which the loan agreement is executed.

§13413. Construction halted under health department orders

It is the policy of this state that, in making construction loans under this article, the state board should give special consideration to facilities proposed to be constructed by public agencies in areas in which further construction of buildings has been halted by order of the State Department of Health or a local health department, or both, or notice has been given that such an order is being considered; provided, however, that the public agencies designated in this section shall otherwise comply with and meet all requirements of other provisions of this chapter.

§13414. Funding monies repaid

All money received in repayment of loans under this chapter shall be paid to the State Treasurer and credited to the fund.

§13415. Loans for studies and investigations

(a) Loans may be made by the state board to public agencies to pay not more than onehalf of the cost of studies and investigations made by such public agencies in connection with waste water reclamation.

(b) Not more than a total of two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,00) shall be loaned pursuant to this section in any fiscal year, and not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) shall be loaned to any public agency in any fiscal year pursuant to this section. In the event that less than two million dollars (\$2,000,000) is available in any fiscal year for loans under this article, then not more than 10 percent of the available amount shall be available for loans for studies and investigations pursuant to this section.

(c) Applications for such loans shall be made in such form, and shall contain such information, as may be required by the state board.

(d) Such loans shall be repaid within a period not to exceed 10 years, with interest at a rate established in the manner provided in Section 13412.

§13416. Election required to enter into loan contract

Before a public agency may enter into a contract with the state board for a construction loan under this chapter, the public agency shall hold an election on the proposition of whether or not the public agency shall enter into the proposed contract and more than 50 percent of the votes cast at such election must be in favor of such proposition.

§13417. Election procedure

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The election shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:

(a) The procedure for holding an election on the incurring of bonded indebtedness by such public agency shall be utilized for an election of the proposed contract as nearly as the same may be applicable. Where the law applicable to such agency does not contain such bond election procedure, the procedure set forth in the Revenue Bond Law of 1941 (Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 54300) Part 1, Division 2, Title 5 of the Government Code), as it may now or hereafter be amended, shall be utilized as nearly as the same may be applicable.

(b) No particular form of ballot is required.

(c) The notice of the election shall include a statement of the time and place of the election, the purpose of the election, the general purpose of the contract, and the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract.

(d) The ballots for the election shall contain a brief statement of the general purpose of the contract substantially as stated in the notice of the election, shall state the maximum amount of money to be borrowed from the state under the contract, and shall contain the words "Execution of contract --Yes" and "Execution of contract--No."(e) The election shall be held in the entire public agency except where the public agency proposes to contract with the state board on behalf of a specified portion, or of specified portions of the public agency, in which case the election shall be held in such portion or portions of the public agency only.

§13418. Tahoe moratorium

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Notwithstanding any provision of this chapter or any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, the provisions of Chapter 47 and 137 of the Statutes of 1966, First Extraordinary Session, Chapter 1679 of the Statutes of 1967, Chapter 1356 of the Statutes of 1969, and Chapter 920 of the Statutes of 1970, or the provisions of any existing loan contract entered into pursuant to this chapter or any other such provision of law, there shall be a two-year moratorium following the effective date of this section on that portion of the principal and interest payments otherwise required in repayment of funds heretofore loaned to the North Tahoe Public Utility District, the Tahoe City Public Utility District, the South Tahoe Public Utility District, the Truckee Sanitary District, the Squaw Valley County Water District, and the Alpine Springs County Water District pursuant to this chapter or any act of the Legislature authorizing a state loan for the purpose of permitting any such agency to construct necessary sewage and storm drainage facilities to prevent and control water pollution in the area served by such agency, equal in percentage, as determined by the Department of Finance, to the percentage of property tax revenues lost to the agency by reason of the adoption of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, unless moneys are otherwise available for such repayment from state allocations or the sale of bonds authorized on or before July 1, 1978, but unissued. The provisions of this section do not apply to any sums which are required to be repaid immediately or in accordance with an accelerated time schedule pursuant to a duly entered stipulated judgment between the State of California and the Tahoe City Public Utility District. Interest on loans shall accrue during the moratorium period and be repaid by the recipients of the loans, in addition to the normal principal and interest payments.

Article 2.5 Local Bonds

§13425. Applications

Applications for guarantees for local agency bonds under this chapter shall include:

- (a) A description of the proposed facilities.
- (b) A financing plan for the proposed facilities, including the amount of debt and maximum term to maturity of the proposed local agency bond issue and identification of sources of revenue that will be dedicated to payment of principal and interest on the bonds.
- (c) Other information as required by the state board. The state board may provide that the application may be combined with applications for any other source of funds administered by the state board.

§13426. Consultation with CDPH on determinations

The state board, subject to approval by the Director of Finance, may agree to provide a guarantee pursuant to this article for all or a specified part of the proposed local agency bond issue upon making, after consultation with the State Department of Public Health, all of the following determinations:

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(a) The facilities proposed by an applicant are necessary to the health or welfare of the inhabitants of the state and are consistent with water quality control plans adopted by regional boards.

(b) The proposed facilities meet the needs of the applicant.

(c) The proposed bond issue and plan repayment are sound and feasible.

(d) In the case of facilities proposed under paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 13400, the facilities will produce recycled water and the applicant has adopted a feasible program for the use of the facilities. The state board may adopt criteria for ranking and setting priorities among applicants for those guarantees.

§13427. Agreement by applicant

No guarantee shall be extended to any applicant unless it executes an agreement with the state board under which the applicant agrees to the following provisions:

(a) To proceed expeditiously with, and complete, the proposed project.

(b) To commence operation of the project on completion, and to properly operate and maintain the work in accordance with applicable provisions of law.

(c) To issue bonds and to levy fines, charges, assessments, or taxes to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds as described in the application.

(d) To diligently and expeditiously collect those levies, including timely exercise of available legal remedies in the event of delinquency or default.

(e) To act in accordance with such other provisions as the state board may require.

§13428. Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund, which is hereby created, is continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years for the purposes of this chapter.

§13429. Investment of money in fund

Money in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund not needed for making payments on guaranteed bonds pursuant to this chapter shall be invested pursuant to law. All proceeds of the investment shall be deposited in that fund to the extent permitted by federal law.

§13430. Limitation on authorization to guarantee bonds

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The state board's authorization to guarantee bonds under this article shall be limited to bonds with a total principal amount of not more than 10 times the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund at the time the state board determines to extend each guarantee pursuant to Section 13426.

§13431. Limitation on amounts paid

Under no circumstances shall the amount paid out as a result of bond guarantees extended pursuant to this article exceed the amount in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund. This article does not express or imply any commitment by the state board or any other agency of the state to pay any money or levy any charge or tax or otherwise exercise its faith and credit on behalf of any local agency or bondholder beyond the funds in the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

§13432. Annual Fee

The state board may charge an annual fee not to exceed one-tenth of 1 percent of the principal amount of each bond issue that it guarantees for guarantee coverage. The state board may charge a lesser amount. The proceeds of any fee shall be paid into the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund.

§13433. Rules and procedures authority

The state board shall, by regulation, prescribe rules and procedures for all of the following:

(a) To pay money from the Clean Water Bond Guarantee Fund to an insured local agency or bondholder in the event that the amount in the local agency's bond reserve fund falls below a minimum amount, or in the event of failure by the local agency to pay the principal of, or interest on, an insured bond issue on time, as the state board may require.

(b) To require, by court action if necessary, a local agency to raise sewer service charges, levy additional assessments, collect charges or assessments, or foreclose or otherwise sell property as needed to prevent a reduction in the local agency's bond reserve fund, or to prevent default, or to collect funds to repay to the fund any payments made pursuant to subdivision (a).

Article 3. State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account

§13440. Fund established

There is in the State Water Quality Control Fund the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account (hereinafter called the "account"), to be administered by the state board.

§13441. Sources of payment into account; availability for expenditure

There is to be paid into the account all moneys from the following sources:

(a) All moneys appropriated by the Legislature for the account.

(b) All moneys contributed to the account by any person and accepted by the state board.

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(c) One-half of all moneys collected by way of criminal penalty and all moneys collected civilly under any proceeding brought pursuant to any provision of this division.

(d) All moneys collected by the state board for the account under Section 13304. The first unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) paid into the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the state board in accordance with the provisions of this article. The next unencumbered five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), or any portion thereof, deposited in any given fiscal year, is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of this article, subject to the provisions set forth in Section 28 of the Budget Act of 1984 (Chapter 258 of the Statutes of 1984). The next unencumbered one million dollars (\$1,000,000) deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available for expenditure by the state board for the purposes of Section 13443. The remaining unencumbered funds deposited in the account in any given fiscal year is available without regard to fiscal years to the state board for expenditure for the purposes set forth in Section 13442.

§13441.5. Loans from fund to account

The State Treasurer, when requested by the state board and approved by the Director of Finance, shall transfer moneys in the nature of a loan from the State Water Quality Control Fund to the account created pursuant to Section 13440, which shall be repayable from the account to such fund; provided, that the moneys transferred from the fund to the account shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) at any one time.

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§13442. Use of monies to assist in clean-up

(a) Upon application by a public agency, a tribal government that is on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission and is a disadvantaged community, as defined in Section 79505.5, that agrees to waive tribal sovereign immunity for the explicit purpose of regulation by the state board pursuant to this division, or a not-for-profit organization serving a disadvantaged community, as defined in Section 79505.5, with authority to clean up a waste or abate the effects of a waste, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the agency, tribal government, or organization to assist it in cleaning up the waste or abating its effects on waters of the state.

(b) The agency, a tribal government that is on the California Tribal Consultation List maintained by the Native American Heritage Commission and is a disadvantaged community, as defined in Section 79505.5, that agrees to waive tribal sovereign immunity for the explicit purpose of regulation by the state board pursuant to this division, or a not-for-profit organization serving a disadvantaged community, as defined in Section 79505.5, shall not become liable to the state board for repayment of moneys paid under this section, but this shall not be a defense to an action brought pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 13304 for the recovery of moneys paid under this section.

§13443. Use of money for unforeseen water pollution

Upon application by a regional board that is attempting to remedy a significant unforeseen water pollution problem, posing an actual or potential public health threat, and for which the regional board does not have adequate resources budgeted, the state board may order moneys to be paid from the account to the regional board to assist it in responding to the problem.

CHAPTER 6.5. STATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL REVOLVING FUND

§13476. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions govern the construction of this chapter:

(a) "Administration fund" means the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Administration Fund.

(b) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) "Federal Clean Water Act" or "federal act" means the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

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(d) "Financial assistance" means assistance authorized under Section 13480. Financial assistance includes loans, refinancing, installment sales agreements, purchase of debt, and loan guarantees for municipal revolving funds, but excludes grants. Financial assistance may include grants for projects authorized pursuant to Section 13480 to the extent that grants for those projects are funded by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5).

(e) "Fund" means the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund.

(f) "Grant fund" means the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund.

(g) "Matching funds" means money that equals that percentage of federal contributions required by the federal act to be matched with state funds.

(h) "Municipality" has the same meaning and construction as in the federal act and also includes all state, interstate, and intermunicipal agencies.

(i) "Publicly owned" means owned by a municipality.

(j) "Severely disadvantaged community" means a community with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the statewide median household income.

§13480. Use of Funds.

(a) Moneys in the fund shall be used only for the permissible purposes allowed by the federal act, including providing financial assistance for the following purposes:

(1) The construction of publicly owned treatment works, as defined by Section 212 of the federal act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1292), by any municipality.

(2) Implementation of a management program pursuant to Section 319 of the federal act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329).

(3) Development and implementation of a conservation and management plan under Section 320 of the federal act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1330).

(4) Financial assistance, other than a loan, toward the nonfederal share of costs of any grant-funded treatment works project, but only if that assistance is necessary to permit the project to proceed.

(5) Financial assistance provided under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) for projects authorized pursuant to this subdivision.

(b) Consistent with expenditure for authorized purposes, moneys in the fund may be used for the following purposes:

(1) Loans that meet all of the following requirements:

(A) Are made at or below market interest rates.

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(B) Require annual payments of principal and any interest, with repayment commencing not later than one year after completion of the project for which the loan is made and full amortization not later than 20 years after project completion unless otherwise authorized under the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) for projects authorized pursuant to subdivision (a) and to the extent funded by that act. Loan forgiveness is permissible to the extent permitted by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) for projects authorized pursuant to subdivision (a) and to the extent funded by that act.

(C) Require the loan recipient to establish an acceptable dedicated source of revenue for repayment of a loan.

(D)

(i) Contain other terms and conditions required by the board or the federal act or applicable rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies. To the extent permitted by federal law, the combined interest and loan service rate shall be set at a rate that does not exceed 50 percent of the interest rate paid by the state on the most recent sale of state general obligation bonds and the combined interest and loan service rate shall be computed according to the true interest cost method. If the combined interest and loan service rate so determined is not a multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent, the combined interest and loan service rate shall be set at the multiple of one-tenth of 1 percent next above the combined interest and loan service rate so determined. A loan from the fund used to finance costs of facilities planning, or the preparation of plans, specifications, or estimates for construction of publicly owned treatment works shall comply with Section 603(e) of the federal act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1383(e)).

(ii) Notwithstanding clause (i), if the loan applicant is a municipality, an applicant for a loan for the implementation of a management program pursuant to Section 319 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1329), or an applicant for a loan for nonpoint source or estuary enhancement pursuant to Section 320 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1330), and the applicant provides matching funds, the combined interest and loan service rate on the loan shall be 0 percent. A loan recipient that returns to the fund an amount of money equal to 20 percent of the remaining unpaid federal balance of an existing loan shall have the remaining unpaid loan balance refinanced at a combined interest and loan service rate of 0 percent over the time remaining in the original loan contract.

(2) To buy or refinance the debt obligations of municipalities within the state at or below market rates if those debt obligations were incurred after March 7, 1985.

(3) To guarantee, or purchase insurance for, local obligations where that action would improve credit market access or reduce interest rates.

(4) As a source of revenue or security for the payment of principal and interest on revenue or general obligation bonds issued by the state, if the proceeds of the sale of those bonds will be deposited in the fund.

(5) To establish loan guarantees for similar revolving funds established by municipalities.

(6) To earn interest.

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(7) For payment of the reasonable costs of administering the fund and conducting activities under Title VI (commencing with Section 601) of the federal act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1381 et seq.). Those costs shall not exceed 4 percent of all federal contributions to the fund, except that if permitted by federal and state law, interest repayments into the fund and other moneys in the fund may be used to defray additional administrative and activity costs to the extent permitted by the federal government and approved by the Legislature in the Budget Act.

(8) For financial assistance toward the nonfederal share of the costs of grant-funded treatment works projects to the extent permitted by the federal act.

(9) Grants and any other type of, or variation on the above types of, assistance authorized by the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-5) for projects authorized pursuant to subdivision (a) and to the extent funded by that act.

CHAPTER 10. WATER WELLS AND CATHODIC PROTECTION WELLS

Article 2. Definitions

§13710. Definition of well or water well.

"Well" or "water well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of extracting water from, or injecting water into, the underground. This definition shall not include: (a) oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or (b) wells used for the purpose of (1) dewatering excavation during construction, or (2) stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments.

§13712. Definition of monitoring well.

"Monitoring well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of monitoring fluctuations in groundwater levels, quality of underground waters, or the concentration of contaminants in underground waters.

§13712.5. Exemption.

Notwithstanding Section 13712, all wells constructed for the purpose of monitoring the presence of groundwater which has adversely affected, or threatens to adversely affect, crop root zones are exempt from the reporting requirements of this chapter.

Article 3. Reports

§13750.5. Responsible person.

No person shall undertake to dig, bore, or drill a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, to deepen or re-perforate such a well, or to abandon or destroy such a well, unless the person responsible for that construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment possesses a C-57 Water Well Contractor's License.

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§13751. Completion report.

(a) Every person who digs, bores, or drills a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, abandons or destroys such a well, or deepens or re-perforates such a well, shall file with the department a report of completion of that well within 60 days from the date its construction, alteration, abandonment, or destruction is completed.

(b) The report shall be made on forms furnished by the department and shall contain information as follows:

(1) In the case of a water well, cathodic protection well, or groundwater monitoring well, the report shall contain information as required by the department, including, but not limited to all of the following information:

(A) A description of the well site sufficiently exact to permit location and identification of the well.

(B) A detailed log of the well.

(C) A description of type of construction.

(D) The details of perforation.

(E) The methods used for sealing off surface or contaminated waters.

(F) The methods used for preventing contaminated waters of one aquifer from mixing with the waters of another aquifer.

(G) The signature of the well driller.

(2) In the case of a geothermal heat exchange well, the report shall contain all of the following information:

(A) A description of the site that is sufficiently exact to permit the location and identification of the site and the number of geothermal heat exchange wells drilled on the same lot.

(B) A description of borehole diameter and depth and the type of geothermal heat exchange system installed.

(C) The methods and materials used to seal off surface or contaminated waters.

(D) The methods used for preventing contaminated water in one aquifer from mixing with the water in another aquifer.

(E) The signature of the well driller.

§13752. Inspection of reports.

Reports made in accordance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 13751 shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies, or to any person who obtains a written authorization from the owner of the well. However, a report associated with a well located within two miles of an area affected or potentially affected by a known unauthorized release of a contaminant shall be made available to any person performing an environmental cleanup study associated with the unauthorized release, if the study is conducted under the order of a regulatory agency. A report released to a person conducting an environmental cleanup study shall not be used for any purpose other than for the purpose of conducting the study.

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§13753. Conversion of wells.

Every person who hereafter converts, for use as a water well, cathodic protection well, or monitoring well, any oil or gas well originally constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Public Resources Code, shall comply with all provisions of this chapter.

§13754. Misdemeanor.

Failure to comply with any provision of this article, or willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, is a misdemeanor. Before commencing prosecution against any person, other than for willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, the person shall be given reasonable opportunity to comply with the provisions of this article.

§13755. DHS powers undiluted.

Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers and duties of the State Department of Health Services with respect to water and water systems pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code. Every person shall comply with this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, in addition to standards adopted by any city or county.

Article 4. Quality Control

§13800. Reporting substandard wells.

The department, after such studies and investigations pursuant to Section 231 as it finds necessary, on determining that water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction standards are needed in an area to protect the quality of water used or which may be used for any beneficial use, shall so report to the appropriate regional water quality control board and to the State Department of Health Services. The report shall contain such recommended standards for water well and cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction as, in the department's opinion, are necessary to protect the quality of any affected water.

§13801. Establishing well standards.

(a) The regional board, upon receipt of a report from the department pursuant to Section 13800, shall hold a public hearing on the need to establish well standards for the area involved. The regional board may hold a public hearing with respect to any area regardless of whether a report has been received from the department if it has information that standards may be needed.

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(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the state board shall, not later than September 1, 1989, adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing the standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment contained in Bulletin 74-81 of the department. If the model ordinance is not adopted by this date, the state board shall report to the Legislature as to the reasons for the delay. The state board shall circulate the model ordinances to all cities and counties .

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, shall, not later than January 15, 1990, adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81. Where a water agency which has permit authority over well drilling within the agency adopts a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81, a county or city shall not be required to adopt an ordinance for the same area.

(d) If a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b) shall take effect on February 15, 1990, and shall be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance.

(e) The minimum standards recommended by the department and adopted by the state board or local agencies for the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells shall not be construed to limit, abridge, or supersede the powers or duties of the State Department of Health Services in their application of standards to the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells at facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste or at any site where the State Department of Health Services is the lead agency responsible for investigation and remedial action at that site, as long as the standards used by the State Department of Health Services meet or exceed those in effect by any city, county, or water agency where appropriate, responsible for developing ordinances for the area in question.

§13802. Additional well standards.

If the regional board finds that standards of water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction are needed in any area to protect the quality of water used, or which may be used, for any beneficial use, it shall determine the area to be involved and so report to each affected county and city in the area. The report shall also contain any well standards which have been recommended by the department.

DIVISION 20.5. WHOLESALE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM SECURITY AND RELIABILITY ACT

§73500. Title.

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This division shall be known as and may be cited as the Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act.

§73501. Definitions.

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division.

(b) "Association" means the San Francisco Bay Area Water Users Association.

(c) "Bay area regional water system" means the facilities for the storage, treatment, and transmission of water located in the Counties of Tuolumne, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo, together with three terminal reservoirs in the city.

(d) "Bay area wholesale customers" means the 26 public agencies in the Counties of San Mateo, Alameda, and Santa Clara that purchase water from the city pursuant to the master water sales contract, including the Alameda County Water District, the City of Brisbane, the City of Burlingame, the Coastside County Water District, the City of Daly City, the City of East Palo Alto, the Estero Municipal Improvement District, Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District, City of Hayward, the Town of Hillsborough, the Los Trancos County Water District, the City of Menlo Park, the Mid-Peninsula Water District, the City of Millbrae, the City of Milpitas, the City of Mountain View, the North Coast County Water District, the City of Palo Alto, the Purissima Hills Water District, the City of Redwood City, the City of San Bruno, the City of San Jose, the City of Santa Clara, the Skyline County Water District, the City of Sunnyvale, and the Westborough Water District, Stanford University, the California Water Service Company, and the Cordilleras Mutual Water Association.

(e) "City" means the City and County of San Francisco.

(f) "Master water sales contract" means the agreement entitled "Settlement Agreement and Master Water Sales Contract between the City and County of San Francisco and Certain Suburban Purchasers" entered into in 1984 by the city and the wholesale customers.

(g) "Regional water system" means facilities for the storage, treatment, and transmission of water owned and operated by a regional wholesale water supplier, other than the city.

(h) "Regional wholesale water supplier" means any city, county, or city and county, including the city, that operates a regional water system, and furnishes water on a wholesale basis to local government agencies and public utilities that, in turn, supply water to a combined population of 1.5 million or more residents of geographic areas outside the boundary of the regional wholesale water supplier.

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(i) "Wholesale customers" means local government agencies and public utilities, including, but not limited to, the bay area wholesale customers, that purchase water from a regional wholesale water supplier and distribute that water to retail customers in their respective service areas.

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§73502. Projects.

(a) The city, on or before February 1, 2003, shall adopt the program of capital improvement projects designed to restore and improve the bay area regional water system that are described in the capital improvement program report prepared by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission dated February 25, 2002. A copy of the program shall be submitted, on or before March 1, 2003, to the State Department of Health Services. The program shall include a schedule for the completion of design and award of contract, and commencement and completion of construction of each described project. The schedule shall require that projects representing 50 percent of the total program cost be completed on or before 2010 and that projects representing 100 percent of the total program cost be completed on or before 2015. The program shall also contain a financing plan. The city shall review and update the program, as necessary, based on changes in the schedule set forth in the plan adopted pursuant to subdivision (d).

(b) The plan shall require completion of the following projects:

	Project	Location	Project Identification Number
1.	Irvington Tunnel Alternative	Alameda/Santa Clara Counties	9970
2.	Crystal Springs Pump Station & Pipeline	San Mateo County	201671
3.	BDPL 1 & 2-Repair of Caissons/Pipe Bridge	Alameda/San Mateo Counties	99
4.	BDPL Pipeline Upgrades at Hayward Fault	Alameda County	128
5.	Calaveras Fault Crossing Upgrade	Alameda County	9897
6.	Crystal Springs Bypass Pipeline	San Mateo County	9891
7.	BDPL Cross Connections 3 & 4	Alameda/Santa Clara Counties	202339
8.	Conveyance Capacity West of Irvington Tunnel	Alameda/Santa Clara/San Mateo Counties	201441
9.	Calaveras Dam Seismic Improvements	Alameda County	202135

(c) The city shall submit a report to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Seismic Safety Commission, and the State Department of Public Health, on or before September 1 of each year, describing the progress made on the implementation of the capital improvement program for the bay area regional water system during the previous fiscal year.

(d):

(1) The city may determine that completion dates for projects contained in the capital improvement program adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), including those projects described in subdivision (b), should be delayed or that different projects should be constructed.

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(2) The city shall provide written notice, not less than 30 days prior to the date of a meeting of the city agency responsible for management of the bay area regional water system, that a change in the program is to be considered. The notice shall include information about the reason for the proposed change and the availability of materials related to the proposed change. All bay area wholesale customers shall be permitted to testify or otherwise submit comments at the meeting.

(3) If the city adopts a change in the program that deletes one or more projects from the program, or postpones the scheduled completion dates, the city shall promptly furnish a copy of that change and the reasons for that change to the State Department of Public Health and the Seismic Safety Commission. The State Department of Public Health and the Seismic Safety Commission shall each submit written comments with regard to the significance of that change with respect to public health and safety to the city and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee not later than 90 days after the date on which those entities received notice of that change.

§73503. Emergency response plan.

(a) The city, in consultation with the association and the offices of emergency services in Alameda County, Santa Clara County, and San Mateo County, shall prepare an emergency response plan describing how water service will be restored to the area served by the bay area regional water system after an interruption caused by earthquake or other natural or manmade catastrophe. A draft of the plan shall be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services on or before July 1, 2003, for comment and shall be adopted by the city on or before September 1, 2003, and thereafter shall be implemented.

(b) During any interruption in supply caused by earthquake, or other natural or manmade catastrophe, a regional wholesale water supplier shall distribute water to customers on an equitable basis, to the extent feasible given physical damage to the regional water system, without preference or discrimination based on a customer's geographic location within or outside the boundary of the regional wholesale water supplier.

§73504. Report to legislature and CDPH.

(a) Commencing in 2003, a regional wholesale water supplier shall submit a report to the Legislature and the State Department of Public Health, on or before February 1 of each year, describing the progress made during the previous calendar year on securing supplemental sources of water to augment existing supplies during dry years.

(b) In order to supply adequately, dependably, and safely the requirements of all users of water, the city shall continue its practice of operating the reservoirs in the Counties of Tuolumne and Stanislaus in a manner that ensures that the generation of hydroelectric power will not cause any reasonably anticipated adverse impact on water service. The city shall assign higher priority to delivery of water to the bay area than to the generation of electric power, unless the Secretary of the Interior, in writing, notifies the city that doing so would violate the Raker Act (63 P.L. 41). The city shall make available to the public, on request, its plans of operations (rule curves) for these reservoirs.

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(c) The city shall be deemed to be a local public agency for the purposes of Article 4 (commencing with Section 1810) of Chapter 11 of Part 2 of Division 2.

§73505. Audit by DHS of city's system.

The State Department of Health Services shall conduct an audit, or arrange for an audit to be performed by contract, of the city's program of maintenance of the bay area regional water system prior to July 1, 2004. The audit shall include both of the following:

- (a) A review of the adequacy of the city's procedures and resources for all of the following:
 - (1) Identifying needed maintenance.
 - (2) Planning, budgeting, scheduling, and completing maintenance.
 - (3) Recordkeeping of maintenance activities.

(b) A field investigation of the major facilities of the bay area regional water system to determine the general condition of those facilities and the adequacy of existing maintenance efforts.

(c) The State Department of Health Services shall submit a report to the city, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Seismic Safety Commission on its findings and recommendations based on the audit on or before January 1, 2005.

§73506. Audit by DHS of non-city wholesalers.

The State Department of Health Services shall conduct an audit of the regional water systems operated by all regional wholesale water suppliers, other than the city, subject to this division and shall submit to the Legislature a report thereon on or before February 1, 2006.

§73508. If special district is formed.

If the city and the bay area wholesale customers that are public agencies form a special district with authority and responsibility to own, operate, and manage the bay area regional water system and whose governing board's composition reflects the proportionate use of water delivered by the bay area regional water system within the city and within the aggregate geographic area served by the bay area wholesale customers, the obligations imposed on the city by this division shall be applicable to that district. The city shall be relieved of all obligations under this division at the time the ownership and control of the bay area regional water system are transferred to that district.

§73510. Compliance with SDWA.

Notwithstanding Section 116500 of the Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Public Health shall ensure that the bay area regional water system is operated in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code) and the guidelines established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the purposes of administering the comparable provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.).

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§73511. Special district can receive state funds.

A special district composed of some or all of the bay area wholesale customers may receive state funds for the purpose of protecting the bay area regional water system against seismic risk, without regard to whether the city is a member of that district.

§73512. Reimbursement of cost to CDPH and others.

A regional wholesale water supplier shall reimburse the state for all costs incurred by the State Department of Public Health or the Seismic Safety Commission in carrying out the duties imposed by this division. The bay area wholesale customers shall reimburse the city for their share of those costs as provided in the master water sales contract. The wholesale customers of regional wholesale water suppliers other than the city are responsible for reimbursing the regional wholesale water supplier for their proportionate share of those costs, through the imposition of water charges.

§73513. No effect of Modesto and Turlock relationship.

Nothing in this division affects the rights and obligations of the city, the Modesto Irrigation District, or the Turlock Irrigation District, as between themselves, whether arising from statute or contract.

§73513.5. No change in control or ownership.

Nothing in this division changes the governance, control, or ownership of the bay area regional water system.

§73514. Date division inoperative.

This division shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2015, deletes or extends that date.

**DIVISION 26.4. CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA AUTHORITY ACT
CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. Short Title and Legislative Findings

§79400. Title.

This division shall be known and may be cited as the California Bay-Delta Authority Act.

§79401. Legislative findings.

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary is the largest estuary on the West Coast of the United States. It includes over 738,000 acres in five counties. The tributaries, sloughs, and islands support over 750 plant and animal species.

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(b) The bay-delta, its tributaries, and watershed are critical to California's economy, supplying drinking water for two-thirds of Californians and irrigation water for over 7,000,000 acres of the most highly productive agricultural land in the world. It also supports 80 percent of the state's commercial salmon fisheries.

(c) The bay-delta is the hub of California's two largest water distribution systems--the Central Valley Project, operated by the federal Bureau of Reclamation and the State Water Project, operated by the California Department of Water Resources. It also provides the conveyance of flood waters from most of the rivers in the Central Valley.

(d) Conflicts currently exist regarding water use for the purposes of water quality, fish protection, and water supply that demonstrate how little flexibility the state's water supply systems have to meet the state's growing demand for water and the need to protect the environment.

(e) A solution to these problems requires state, federal, tribal, and local action in numerous regions throughout the state, not only in the bay-delta itself, but also in the bay-delta watershed and the areas that depend on water exported from the bay-delta. The California Bay-Delta Program is divided into the following five regions:

- (1) Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta.
- (2) San Francisco Bay.
- (3) Sacramento Valley.
- (4) San Joaquin Valley.
- (5) Southern California.

(f) Nearly two dozen state and federal agencies have some role in managing or regulating the natural resources of the bay-delta and its watershed. A coordinated implementation structure and organization is necessary for the effective implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program. The state and federal agencies participating in the program include all of the following: the Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Food and Agriculture, California Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, State Department of Health Services, United States Department of the Interior, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Bureau of Reclamation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Geological Survey, United States Bureau of Land Management, United States National Marine Fisheries Service, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Army Corp of Engineers, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Forest Service, and Western Area Power Administration.

(g) The agencies participating in the California Bay-Delta Program have prepared a 30-year plan to coordinate existing programs and direct new programs to improve the quality and reliability of the state's water supplies and to restore the ecological health of the bay-delta watershed.

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(h) To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in decision-making, the implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program requires the establishment of an authority. The authority is intended to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Provide accountability to the Legislature, Congress, and interested parties for the program's performance.

(2) Promote the implementation of the program in a balanced manner.

(3) Provide consistent monitoring, assessment, and reporting of the agencies' individual and cumulative actions.

(4) Provide the use of sound, consistent science across all program elements.

(5) Coordinate existing and new government programs to meet common goals, avoid conflicts, and eliminate redundancy and waste.

(6) Oversee coordinated implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program in a manner that is consistent with the mission statement, goals, and objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

Promote the development and implementation of regional programs to advance the program elements.

(i) The successful implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program will require the full cooperation and participation of many federal agencies. The Legislature, in adding this division, expects the subsequent enactment of federal legislation authorizing the full participation of federal agencies in the authority established and activities prescribed by this division. Until that federal legislation is enacted, federal agencies are invited to participate in the authority and its activities, as described in this division, to the extent possible under existing federal agency authorizations.

Article 2. Definitions

§79402. Definitions.

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division:

(a) "Authority" means the California Bay-Delta Authority.

(b) "Balance" or "balanced implementation" means the implementation of projects, programs, or other actions in a manner that meets both of the following requirements:

(1) Is consistent with the implementation schedule and milestones described in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(2) Results in concurrent improvement in all program elements in a manner that ensures that improvements in some program elements are not made without corresponding improvements in other program elements.

(c) "Bay-delta" means the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.

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(d) "Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee" means the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee established by charter issued by the United States Department of Interior, dated June 8, 2001, and filed on July 2, 2002.

(e) "California Bay-Delta Program" or "Bay-Delta Program" means those projects, programs, commitments, and other actions that address the goals and objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(f) "Category A programs" means those state and federal agency programs and funds that are to be managed and implemented consistent with the California Bay-Delta Program's goals and objectives.

(g) "Director" means the Director of the California Bay-Delta Authority.

(h) "Implementing agencies" means those agencies with the primary responsibility for implementing the program elements, subject to Sections 79440 and 79441.

(i) "Program elements" means the following 11 program elements of the California Bay-Delta Program:

- (1) Levee system integrity.
- (2) Water quality.
- (3) Water supply reliability.
- (4) Ecosystem restoration.
- (5) Water use efficiency.
- (6) Water transfer.
- (7) Watershed.
- (8) Storage.
- (9) Conveyance.
- (10) Science.
- (11) Environmental water account.

(j) "Projects" means both programs and capital projects.

Article 3. General Provisions

§79403.5. Authority.

(a) The authority and the implementing agencies shall carry out the programs, projects, and activities necessary to implement the Bay-Delta Program in accordance with Section 79441. The authority shall coordinate the activities of the implementing agencies to promote balanced implementation that meets the goals and objectives of the Bay-Delta Program.

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(b) State agencies, whenever feasible, shall carry out their authority and responsibilities in a manner that is consistent with the goals of the Bay-Delta Program to promote cooperative and coordinated actions and programs that result in balanced solutions to bay-delta problems.

(c) Nothing in this division shall be construed to restrict or override constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or adjudicatory authority or public trust responsibilities of any federally recognized Indian tribe, or any local, state, or federal agency, or to restrict or override authority or responsibility of state, federal, or local water project operations under applicable law and contracts. This division does not abrogate or modify state laws with respect to responsibilities to the State Water Project bondholders and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with Sections 10505 and 10505.5, Article 3 (commencing with Section 11460) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 6, and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12200) of Part 4.5 of Division 6.

§79404. Consistent with federal and state budget process.

This division shall be carried out in a manner consistent with respective state and federal agency budget development, review, and approval processes.

§79405. State agency.

The authority is an agency of the state. Nothing in this division shall be construed to waive the state's immunity to suit in federal court under the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution. A federal representative on the authority may participate to the extent allowed by federal law and may decline to participate in any matter with regard to which constitutional concerns arise, as determined by that representative.

§79406. Seek federal authority.

State agencies, including the authority, shall work with federal agencies and the Congress of the United States to obtain, as soon as reasonably feasible, the necessary federal approvals, including federal legislation, that will enable the federal agencies to participate with the state in the governance of the Bay-Delta Program pursuant to this division.

§79407. Not a certification of prior documents.

(a) Nothing in this division may be construed as a certification of any of the following:

- (1) The CALFED Bay-Delta Program final programmatic environmental impact statement/environmental impact report, dated July 21, 2000.
- (2) The CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.
- (3) The Framework Agreement, dated June 9, 2000.

(b) Nothing in this division affects the rights of litigants, or the merits of any pending lawsuit relating to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

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CHAPTER 2. CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA AUTHORITY

Article 1. California Bay-Delta Authority

§79410. Establishment.

There is hereby established in the Resources Agency the California Bay-Delta Authority.

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§79412. Members.

(a) The authority shall include representatives from six state agencies and six federal agencies if those identified federal agencies are authorized to participate, seven public members, one member of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, and four nonvoting ex officio members, as follows:

- (1) The Secretary of the Resources Agency.
- (2) The Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- (3) The Director of Water Resources.
- (4) The Director of Fish and Game.
- (5) The State Director of Health Services.
- (6) The Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture.
- (7) The Secretary of the Interior.
- (8) The Regional Administrator of Region IX of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- (9) The Operations Manager of the California/Nevada Operations Office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.
- (10) The Regional Director of the United States Mid-Pacific Region of the Bureau of Reclamation.
- (11) The District Engineer of the United States Sacramento District of the Army Corp of Engineers.
- (12) The Regional Administrator of the Southwest Region of the United States National Marine Fisheries Service.
- (13) One public member from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta Region.
- (14) One public member from the San Francisco Bay Region.
- (15) One public member from the Sacramento Valley Region.
- (16) One public member from the San Joaquin Valley Region.
- (17) One public member from the Southern California Region.
- (18) One member of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee.
- (19) Two at-large members.
- (20) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee, or its successor, as a nonvoting, ex officio member.
- (21) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee, or its successor, as a nonvoting, ex officio member.

(b) The five public members subject to regional requirements shall be appointed by the Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior if appropriate federal authorizing legislation has not been enacted, or with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior if appropriate federal authorizing legislation has been enacted, and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(c) One at-large public member shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

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(d) One at-large public member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(e):

(1) For the purposes of being eligible to serve on the board, a public member described in any of the paragraphs (13) to (17), inclusive, of subdivision (a) shall be required to live in the region he or she represents.

(2) A public member shall have substantial training, expertise, and knowledge as follows:

(A) With regard to at least one of the following areas: ecosystem restoration, levees, water supply, or water quality.

(B) With regard to labor, Native American matters, local government, the environment, or business if that public member meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(f) The public members, as a group, shall reflect a broad range of the experience and knowledge described in subdivision (e).

(g) The representative of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee shall be selected by a majority vote of all the members of that committee.

(h) A member of the authority described in any of the paragraphs (1) to (12), inclusive, of subdivision (a) may designate, in writing, a deputy director of that member's agency, or a person occupying an equivalent classification, to act in the place of that member if that member is absent.

(i) The federal representatives described in paragraphs (7) to (12), inclusive, of subdivision (a) may participate as nonvoting members until federal authorizing legislation is enacted and upon the enactment of that legislation, shall become voting members.

§79413. Non-extension of law to other jurisdiction.

Federal participation in the authority is intended to promote coordination and provide advice from federal agencies and thereby assist the state and federal agencies to more effectively meet their common goals and obligations. Nothing in this division extends the application of federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act, to actions by state agencies, or extends the application of state law, including the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), to actions by federal agencies.

§79414. Subject to open meeting laws.

The authority is subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

§79415. Board terms, quorum, committees and compensation.

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a public member of the authority shall hold office for a term of four years, and until a successor is appointed.

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(b) In the case of the public members initially appointed by the Governor, two members shall be appointed to serve until January 1, 2004, and three members until January 1, 2006.

(c) The Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall appoint one of the authority members as a chairperson who shall preside at all meetings, and a vice-chairperson who shall preside in the absence of the chairperson.

(d) For the purposes of conducting the authority's business, a quorum of eleven voting members of the authority shall be present, which shall include at least three public members. All actions approved by the authority shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the authority members eligible to vote.

(e) The authority may form committees, and the committees may make recommendations to the full authority.

(f) Each public member of the authority shall receive compensation in the amount of one hundred dollars (\$100) per day, not to exceed eight hundred dollars (\$800) per month, for conducting any authority business authorized by the authority, upon the approval of the compensation by a majority of the authority members by a recorded vote. A public member may also receive reimbursement for the necessary expenses incurred by the member in the performance of the member's duties.

Article 2. Powers and Duties

§79420. Powers.

The authority may exercise all of the following powers:

(a) Sue or be sued.

(b) Delegate administrative functions to the staff of the authority.

(c) Request reports from state, federal, and local government agencies on issues related to the implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program.

(d) Receive funds, including funds from private and local government sources, contributions from public and private sources, as well as state and federal appropriations.

(e) Enter into contracts. The authority and the Department of General Services shall establish procedures to delegate authority to the authority or the director, as appropriate, to execute contracts of up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000), and to maximize flexibility and efficiency in implementing authority activities.

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(f) Disburse funds through grants, public assistance, loans, and contracts to entities, including federally recognized Indian tribes, within the Bay-Delta Program regions, as described in subdivision (e) of Section 79401, to carry out the Bay-Delta Program goals and objectives.

(g) Employ the services of other public, nonprofit, or private entities.

(h) Employ its own legal staff or contract with other state or federal agencies for legal services, or both. The authority may employ special legal counsel with the approval of the Attorney General.

(i) Adopt regulations as needed for the implementation of this division. A federal representative may decline to participate in actions described in this subdivision if he or she identifies a constitutional or statutory limitation on that participation. The authority granted by this subdivision does not extend to the adoption of regulations to implement the program elements described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, and subdivision (h) of Section 79441.

(j) Obtain and hold regulatory permits and prepare environmental documents.

(k) Pursuant to Section 78684.8, the authority is hereby designated the successor to the Secretary of the Resources Agency for the purpose of carrying out the balancing and related procedures established pursuant to Section 78684.12.

§79421. Duties.

The authority shall carry out the following duties:

(a) Develop policies and make decisions at program milestones, and provide direction to achieve balanced implementation, integration, and continuous improvement in all program elements.

(b) Track the progress of all program projects and activities and assess overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the California Bay-Delta Program.

(c) Modify, as needed, the California Bay-Delta Program's timelines and activities where the authority deems it necessary to ensure that the program meets its overall goals and objectives. Modification shall be coordinated with implementing agencies and other affected agencies with public input. The authority shall notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature with regard to any modifications made by the authority.

(d) Communicate with the Congress of the United States and the Legislature on program progress, answer legislative inquiries, review and respond to legislative proposals, and review and submit legislative proposals.

(e) On or before November 15 of each year, review progress in implementing the program.

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(f) On or before December 15 of each year, submit a report to the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Legislature, and the Congress of the United States that describes the status of implementation of all program elements for the prior fiscal year.

(g) If, at the conclusion of each annual review submitted pursuant to subdivision (f), or, if a timely annual review has not been issued, the authority or the Governor, or the Secretary of the Interior if federal authorizing legislation has been enacted, determines, in writing, that either the program schedule or objective has not been substantially adhered to, the authority, in coordination with the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, the Governor shall, and the Secretary of the Interior may, prepare a revised schedule that will achieve balanced progress in all program elements consistent with the intent of the California Bay-Delta Program and applicable regulatory requirements.

(h) To support annual implementation, the director shall prepare and submit to the Department of Finance an annual state proposed budget, prepared consistent with Section 79423, for each of the program elements and the authority's oversight and coordination duties, in accordance with the annual State Budget process.

(i) Coordinate with federal agencies to develop a proposed federal budget to support the California Bay-Delta Program that the federal agencies can submit to the President of the United States in accordance with the annual federal budget process.

(j) Manage the science program element.

(k) Coordinate, and when appropriate, assist with the integration of, the Bay-Delta Program with other related programs to maximize available resources and reduce conflicts and inconsistencies with other programs.

(l) Provide a forum for the resolution of conflicts or disputes among implementing agencies relating to the program.

(m) Seek out and promote partnerships with local interests and programs that seek to integrate various water management options, and cooperate and undertake joint activities with other persons, including local entities, Indian tribes, water users, and landowners. These activities shall include, but are not limited to, planning, design, technical assistance, construction projects, and development of an independent science program.

(n) Develop, in cooperation with federal agencies, a regulatory coordination and streamlining process for the issuance of permits and approvals required under state and federal law as necessary, to achieve the program's goals and objectives that reduces or eliminates duplicative process.

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(o) Adopt criteria for review, approval, and modification of annual program plans and projected expenditures pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 79423. The criteria shall be consistent with existing state and federal agency budget development, review, and approval processes. The authority shall submit a copy of the criteria to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature.

(p) Meet jointly with the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee at least once annually.

§79422. Pilot program.

By December 15, 2003, develop a pilot program in coordination with the Department of Personnel Administration, the State Personnel Board, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Finance to develop and implement actions that are intended to increase the administrative efficiency of the authority, including, but not limited to, budgeting, contracting, purchasing, and personnel management. The authority shall submit a report summarizing the implementation of this section to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature not later than 120 days after the authority commences the implementation of the pilot program.

§79423. Annual program plan.

(a) Implementing agencies shall annually submit to the authority their annual program plan and proposed budget for the following budget year describing how each implementing agency proposes to implement their respective program elements during the following budget year. These programs shall address environmental justice concerns and assess the impacts of projects and activities on tribal trust resources and tribal governmental concerns.

(b) Each annual program plan and proposed budget shall include programs that are designated as Category A programs in Attachment 3, entitled "Implementation Memorandum of Understanding" of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(c) Annually, the authority shall consult with the agencies identified in subdivision (f) of Section 79401 and the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, and shall determine, with the concurrence of the implementing agencies, those changes that shall be made to the list of Category A programs.

(d) Each annual program plan and proposed budget shall include program priorities, work plans, proposed budgets, and significant program products, including, but not limited to, regulations, grant or loan solicitations, schedules for production of environmental documents, and project selection processes.

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(e) Annual program plans and proposed budgets also shall include a strategy and proposed budget for addressing program-specific, critical scientific uncertainties, developing and implementing performance measures, evaluating program actions, developing strategies for incorporating tribal and environmental justice interests, and conducting scientific review of program implementation and proposed projects. The implementing agency and the director shall consult with the lead scientist, as appropriate, to determine an appropriate science strategy and proposed budget.

(f) Implementing agencies shall coordinate the preparation of annual program plans and proposed budgets with agencies participating in the California Bay-Delta Program, federally recognized Indian tribes, and other appropriate agencies.

(g) The implementing agencies and the director shall seek to integrate the annual plans and proposed budgets for the program elements into a comprehensive and balanced annual implementation plan.

(h) The implementing agencies shall develop comprehensive tribal and environmental justice work plans, including specific goals and objectives and projected expenditures that address all program areas.

(i) The authority shall review and approve, and, as appropriate, may recommend that implementing agencies modify, annual program plans and projected expenditures on behalf of Category A programs, based on the following criteria:

- (1) Consistency with the program.
- (2) The balanced achievement of the program's goals and objectives.

(j) If the authority does not approve an implementing agency's program plan or projected expenditures, the authority shall prepare and submit written findings to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and the implementing agencies, describing how the program plan or projected expenditures do not meet the criteria adopted by the authority pursuant to subdivision (o) of Section 79421.

(k) If the authority recommends modification, the implementing agency shall resubmit the annual program plan or projected expenditures, as appropriate, to the authority for approval after making the necessary modifications.

(l) Nothing in this division limits or interferes with the final decision-making authority of the implementing agencies.

Article 3. Limitations on Powers and Duties

§79430. Complying with federal and state laws.

The authority shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including state water laws.

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§79431. No authority for taxes, fees or assessments.

The authority may not levy taxes, user fees, or assessments without explicit legislative approval.

§79432. Consistent with CEQA.

The authority shall exercise its powers consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code). Nothing in this division prevents the modification or supplementation of the CALFED Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, certified by the Secretary of Resources August 28, 2000, or defines the manner in which that document may be used.

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§79440. Implementing agency defined.

For the purposes of this division, "implementing agency" includes those state agencies identified in Section 79441 until the United States, by statute or otherwise, has authorized the identified federal agencies to participate in the governance and implementation of the Bay-Delta Program in the manner set forth in this division. Until that federal authorization has been provided, the state implementing agencies shall consult, cooperate, and coordinate with federal agencies in all matters related to implementation of the program.

§79441. Agencies identified for implementing programs.

(a) The department, the Department of Fish and Game, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers are the implementing agencies for the levee program element.

(b) The state board, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the State Department of Health Services are the implementing agencies for the water quality program element.

(c) The Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States National Marine Fisheries Service are the implementing agencies for the ecosystem restoration program element. If interests in land, water, or other real property are acquired, those interests shall be acquired from willing sellers by means of entering into voluntary agreements.

(d) The department and the United States Bureau of Reclamation are the implementing agencies for the water supply reliability, storage, and conveyance elements of the program.

(e) The department, the state board, and the United States Bureau of Reclamation are the implementing agencies for the water use efficiency and water transfer program elements.

(f) The Resources Agency, the state board, the department, the Department of Fish and Game, the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service are the implementing agencies for the watershed program element.

(g) The authority is the implementing agency for the science program element.

(h) The department, the Department of Fish and Game, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States National Marine Fisheries Service are the implementing agencies for the environmental water account program element.

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Article 4. Staff

§79450. Authority to appoint director.

The Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall appoint a director who shall serve at the pleasure of the authority.

§79451. Director's responsibilities.

The director shall administer the affairs of the authority as directed by the authority and shall direct the staff of the authority. The annual salary of the director shall be as provided by Section 11552 of the Government Code.

§79452. Lead scientist.

(a) The authority, with the advice of the director, shall appoint a lead scientist. The lead scientist shall report to the authority. The lead scientist, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, shall be responsible for the development of the science program element.

(b) The lead scientist shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Has undertaken substantial scientific research work in any field related to one or more of the program elements.

(2) Has experience managing environmental issues or advising high-level managers in methods for promoting science-based decision-making in the areas of water management and ecosystem restoration.

(3) Has a record of publication in peer reviewed scientific literature.

(c) For all program elements, the lead scientist shall ensure scientific application of adaptive management, monitoring, and investigations to reduce uncertainties, and full investigation of the effects of each program element on other program elements.

(d) The lead scientist shall ensure that peer review is employed extensively and prudently to ensure the quality of program planning, implementation, and evaluation.

(e) The purpose of the science program element shall be to carry out all of the following functions:

(1) Provide implementing agencies and the authority with authoritative and unbiased reviews of the state of scientific knowledge relevant to management and decision-making for the California Bay-Delta Program.

(2) Implement programs and projects to articulate, test, refine, and improve the scientific understanding of all aspects of the bay-delta and its watershed areas.

(3) Provide a comprehensive framework to integrate, monitor, and evaluate the use of adaptive management and the best available scientific understandings and practices for implementing the California Bay-Delta Program.

(4) Independently review the technical and scientific performance of the California Bay-Delta Program, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Conclusions.

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- (B) Studies, monitoring, performance measures.
- (C) Data analyses.
- (D) Scientific practices that form the scientific bases for program decision-making.

§79453. Classification authority.

The director may appoint and hire staff as necessary to administer the affairs of the authority at a salary and classification level commensurate with other state and federal agencies.

§79454. Director to organize staff.

The director shall organize authority staff in a manner best suited to administer the affairs of the authority and oversee a complex multiagency program.

§79455. Appointment authority.

(a) The director may fill authority staff positions with the state employees hired by the authority, federal employees assigned to the program by cooperating federal agencies, or with staff from other state public entities.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and only for the purposes of this division, the authority may hire members of federally recognized Indian tribes and nonprofit organizations in accordance with the interjurisdictional employee exchange program described in Section 427 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations.

(c) The authority shall retain all state civil service positions when the position is filled temporarily by way of the interjurisdictional employee exchange program pursuant to subdivision (b), without regard to whether that state position was vacant.

§79456. Establish personnel classifications.

Notwithstanding Section 19818.10 of the Government Code, and in cooperation with the State Personnel Board, and the Department of Personnel Administration, the authority shall establish personnel classifications, including a new management level classification, specific to the authority's unique role in oversight and coordination.

Article 5. Advisory Committee

§79460. Advisory committee.

(a) The authority shall provide administrative support for the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee.

(b) The authority shall take any administrative actions necessary to maintain the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee's status as an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, as amended).

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(c) The authority shall provide assistance to the Governor and Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the candidates for appointment to the Bay-Delta Public Delta Public Advisory Committee are representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes or "stakeholder" groups, reflect a geographic diversity and diversity of interests affected by the health of the bay-delta, and have expertise in the relevant fields as specified in the committee's federal charter. Appointment shall be made to ensure that the committee as a whole is both balanced and diverse.

(d) The Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee shall advise and make recommendations to the authority and director on issues related to the California Bay-Delta Program and any of the processes, projects, or programs required by this division.

(e) The members of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee may receive reimbursement for necessary travel expenses incurred by the members in the performance of the members' duties, consistent with state per diem rates.

Article 6. Independent Science Board

§79470. Authority must respond in writing to Board.

(a) The lead scientist shall nominate, and the authority shall establish, a board of independent scientists, to be known as the Independent Science Board, that shall advise and make recommendations to the authority and the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, as appropriate, on the science relative to implementation of all program elements.

(b) The authority may recognize an existing board of independent scientists as members of the board required by this section.

(c) The authority shall respond in writing to the advice and reviews prepared by the Independent Science Board.

§79471. Additional independent science panels.

The lead scientist may establish, consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 79403.5 and in cooperation with the implementing agencies, additional independent science panels to assist the implementing agencies and the authority by reviewing and providing advice on scientific issues associated with individual program elements, reviewing multiple program actions within scientific geographic areas, and defining the state of knowledge relative to specific scientific issues. Members of additional independent science panels may also be members of the Independent Science Board.

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CHAPTER 3. SUNSET

§79475. Sunset January 1, 2006.

This division shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date is repealed, unless the Secretary of the Resources Agency determines that federal legislation has been enacted authorizing the participation of appropriate federal agencies in the authority. Upon making that determination, the Secretary of the Resources Agency shall notify, in writing, the Secretary of State with regard to that determination.

§79476. Loss of authority if annual report not submitted.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority may not undertake any activities pursuant to this division if the authority fails to submit the annual report described in subdivision (f) of Section 79421 on or before March 15 of the year following the year in which the report was required to be submitted.

DIVISION 26.5. WATER SECURITY, CLEAN DRINKING WATER, COASTAL AND BEACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2002 (Prop 50)

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§79500. Title.

This division shall be known and may be cited as the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002.

§79501. Findings.

The people of California find and declare that it is necessary and in the public interest to do all of the following:

(a) Secure and safeguard the integrity of the state's water supply from catastrophic damage or failure from terrorist acts or other deliberate acts of destruction.

(b) Provide a safe, clean, affordable, and sufficient water supply to meet the needs of California residents, farms, and businesses.

(c) Provide adequate financing for balanced implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to:

(1) Provide good water quality for all beneficial uses.

(2) Improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary to support sustainable populations of diverse plant and animal species.

(3) Reduce the mismatch between Bay-Delta water supplies and current and projected beneficial uses dependent on the Bay-Delta system.

(4) Reduce the risk to land uses and associated economic activities, water supply, infrastructure, and ecosystems from catastrophic breaching of Delta levees.

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(d) Establish and facilitate integrated regional water management systems and procedures to meet increasing water demands due to significant population growth that is straining local infrastructure and water supplies.

(e) Improve practices within watersheds to improve water quality, reduce pollution, capture additional storm water runoff, protect and manage groundwater better, and increase water use efficiency.

(f) Protect urban communities from drought, increase supplies of clean drinking water, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce pollution of rivers, lakes, streams, and coastal waters, and provide habitat for fish and wildlife.

(g) Invest in projects that further the ability of all Californians to live within California's basic apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet per year of Colorado River water pursuant to the Colorado River Water Use Plan.

(h) Protect, restore, and acquire beaches and coastal uplands, wetlands, and watershed lands along the coast and in San Francisco Bay to protect the quality of drinking water, to keep beaches and coastal waters safe from water pollution, and to provide the wildlife and plant habitat and riparian and wetlands areas needed to support functioning coastal and San Francisco Bay ecosystems for the benefit of the people of California.

§79502. Intent.

It is the intent of the people in enacting this division that it be administered and executed in the most expeditious manner possible, and that all state, regional and local officials implement this division to the fullest extent of their authority.

§79503. Intent.

It is the intent of the people that water facility projects financed pursuant to this division shall be designed and constructed so as to improve the security and safety of the state's drinking water system.

§79504. Intent.

It is the intent of the people that investment of public funds pursuant to this division should result in public benefits.

§79505. Definitions.

As used in this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Acquisition" means the acquisition of a fee interest or any other interest, including easements, leases, and development rights.

(b) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

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(c) "CALFED" means the consortium of state and federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.

(d) "CALFED Bay-Delta Program" means the undertaking by CALFED to develop and implement, by means of the final programmatic environmental impact statement/environmental impact report, the preferred programs, actions, projects, and related activities that will provide solutions to identified problem areas related to the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary ecosystem, including but not limited to the Bay-Delta and its tributary watersheds.

(e) "Department" means the Department of Water Resources.

(f) "Fund" means the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 created pursuant to Section 79510.

(g) "Nonprofit organization" means any nonprofit corporation formed pursuant to the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law (Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000) of Title 1 of the Corporations Code) and qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

(h) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Resources Agency.

(i) "Wetlands" means lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, fens, and vernal pools.

§79505.5. Definitions.

As used in this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(b) "Matching funds" means funds made available by nonstate sources, which may include, but are not limited to, donated services from nonstate sources.

§79505.6. Grant and loan guidelines.

(a):

(1) By March 15, 2004, each state agency disbursing grants or loans pursuant to this division shall develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. The guidelines may include a limitation on the size of grants or loans to be awarded.

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(2) Prior to disbursing grants, each state agency shall conduct two public meetings to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. Each state agency shall publish the draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before the public meetings. One meeting shall be conducted at a location in northern California and one meeting shall be conducted at a location in southern California. Upon adoption, each state agency shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. To the extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access and participation in those meetings.

(3):

(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the guidelines may include a requirement for matching funds.

(B) A state agency may not require matching funds for the purposes of awarding a grant financed by this division to assist a disadvantaged community, except as follows:

(i) For the purposes of awarding a grant pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 79545, the department shall impose matching fund requirements in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 79545.

(ii) For the purposes of awarding a grant subject to Section 79564, the board shall impose matching fund requirements in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 79564.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a state agency, in lieu of adopting guidelines pursuant to subdivision (a), may use guidelines existing on January 1, 2004, to the extent those guidelines conform to the applicable requirements of this division.

§79506. Compliance with CEQA.

Every proposed activity to be financed pursuant to this division shall be in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)) of the Public Resources Code.

§79506.7. Technical assistance for disadvantaged communities.

State agencies that are authorized to award loans or grants financed by this division shall provide technical assistance with regard to the preparation of the applications for those loans or grants in a manner that, among other things, addresses the needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

§79507. Watershed protection.

Watershed protection activities financed pursuant to this division shall be consistent with the applicable adopted local watershed management plan and the applicable regional water quality control plan adopted by the regional water quality control board.

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§79508. Watershed protection.

Watershed protection activities in the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River watersheds shall be consistent with the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River Watershed and Open Space Plan as adopted by the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this plan shall be implemented pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code in the watershed of the Los Angeles River upstream of the northernmost boundary of the City of Vernon and pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code in the San Gabriel River and in the lower Los Angeles River watershed.

§79509. Projects consistent with Record of Decision.

Except for projects financed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 79545) or Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 79570), to be eligible to be financed pursuant to this division, any project that will wholly or partially assist in the fulfillment of one or more of the goals of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program shall be consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision, and shall be implemented, to the maximum extent possible, through local and regional programs.

CHAPTER 2. THE WATER SECURITY, CLEAN DRINKING WATER, COASTAL AND BEACH PROTECTION FUND OF 2002

§79510. Fund created.

The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 is hereby created.

§79511. Limitation on funds.

All money deposited in the fund shall be used only for the purposes and in the amounts set forth in this division and for no other purpose.

§79512. Reappropriation.

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, upon a finding by the agency authorized to administer or expend money appropriated from the fund that a particular project or program for which money has been allocated or granted cannot be completed, or that the amount that was appropriated, allocated, or granted is in excess of the total amount needed, the Legislature may reappropriate the money for other high priority needs consistent with this division.

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CHAPTER 3. WATER SECURITY

§79520. Protecting water systems.

The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for the purpose of protecting state, local, and regional drinking water systems from terrorist attack or deliberate acts of destruction or degradation. This money may be expended or granted for monitoring and early warning systems, fencing, protective structures, contamination treatment facilities, emergency interconnections, communications systems, and other projects designed to prevent damage to water treatment, distribution, and supply facilities, to prevent disruption of drinking water deliveries, and to protect drinking water supplies from intentional contamination.

§79521. Legislative authority.

The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

§79522. Limitation on funds appropriated to the Department.

(a) Funds made available pursuant to Section 79520 shall be appropriated to the State Department of Health Services to carry out this chapter consistent with the requirements and for the purposes specified in Section 79520.

(b) In the development of priorities for expenditure of the funds appropriated for the purposes of this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of Emergency Services, the state Office of Homeland Security and local water agencies to develop criteria for the department's programs.

(c) Funds allocated pursuant to this section shall not be available for grants that reimburse project costs incurred prior to the adoption of criteria for the grants provided in this section.

(d) No grant funds may be awarded to supplant funding for the routine responsibilities or obligations of any state, local, or regional drinking water system.

CHAPTER 4. SAFE DRINKING WATER

§79530. Grants and loans by the Department

(a) The sum of four hundred thirty-five million dollars (\$435,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the State Department of Health Services for grants and loans for infrastructure improvements and related actions to meet safe drinking water standards including, but not limited to, the following types of projects:

(1) Grants to small community drinking water systems to upgrade monitoring, treatment, or distribution infrastructure.

(2) Grants to finance development and demonstration of new technologies and related facilities for water contaminant removal and treatment.

(3) Grants for community water quality monitoring facilities and equipment.

(4) Grants for drinking water source protection.

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(5) Grants for treatment facilities necessary to meet disinfectant by-product safe drinking water standards.

(6) Loans pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997 (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 116760) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code).

(b) Not less than 60 percent of the money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be available for grants to Southern California water agencies to assist in meeting the state's commitment to reduce Colorado River water use to 4.4 million acre feet per year.

§79531. Legislative authority.

The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

§79532. Administration of funds by the Department.

(a) Funds made available pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b):

(1) Grant funds appropriated for the purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

(2) The department shall consolidate the application process required to implement the grant program described in this section.

(c) For the purposes of this chapter, "Southern California water agencies" means water agencies whose service area is entirely or partly in one or more of the following counties: San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, or Ventura.

(d) Grants may be awarded to Southern California water agencies for eligible projects undertaken by one or more Southern California water agencies and other entities.

(e) A project funded by a grant made pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall meet both of the following requirements:

(1) The project will assist the grantee to meet safe drinking water standards.

(2) The project will assist in meeting the state's commitment to reduce Colorado River water use to 4.4 million acre-feet per year.

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(f) In the development of criteria for the grants awarded pursuant to this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for the purposes of developing a program that gives priority to projects that reduce public and environmental exposure to contaminants that pose the most significant health risks, and that will bring water systems into compliance with safe drinking water standards. These include, but are not limited to, projects that address public exposure to contaminants for which safe drinking water standards have been established, including arsenic, disinfection byproducts and uranium. Projects to address emerging contaminants, including perchlorate, chromium 6, and endocrine disrupters shall also be given priority.

§79534. Department administration of funds for Southern California agencies.

(a) Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 79530, and not for the purposes of subdivision (b) of that section, shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b):

(1) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 79530 on a statewide competitive basis.

(2) A project that is eligible for funding for the purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 79530 is not eligible for a grant subject to this section.

(c) For the purposes of this chapter, "small community" means a municipality with a population of 3,300 persons or fewer, or 1,000 connections or fewer.

(d) The State Department of Health Services shall consolidate the application process required to implement the grant program described in this section.

(e) In the development of criteria for the grants awarded under this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for the purpose of developing a program that gives priority to projects that pose the most significant health risks, and that will bring water systems into compliance with safe drinking water standards. These include, but are not limited to, projects that address public exposure to contaminants for which safe drinking water standards have been established, including arsenic, disinfection byproducts and uranium. Projects to address emerging contaminants, including perchlorate, chromium 6, and endocrine disrupters shall also be given priority.

(f) Grants awarded pursuant to this section may not exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for any one project.

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CHAPTER 5. CLEAN WATER AND WATER QUALITY

§79540. Grants by the State Board.

(a) The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the board for competitive grants for the following purposes:

- (1) Water pollution prevention.
- (2) Water reclamation.
- (3) Water quality improvement.
- (4) Water quality blending and exchange projects.
- (5) Drinking water source protection projects.

(6) Projects to mitigate pathogen risk from recreational uses at drinking water storage facilities.

(b) Priority shall be given to projects that assist in meeting water quality standards established by the board.

(c) The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this section.

§79540.1. Limitation on State Board grants.

(a) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with Section 79540 on a statewide competitive basis.

(b) To the extent funds appropriated pursuant to Section 79540 are expended for the purposes of programs established under Division 20.4 (commencing with Section 30901) of the Public Resources Code, those funds shall comply with the requirements of that division.

§79541. River parkways.

The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the secretary for the acquisition from willing sellers, restoration, protection, and development of river parkways. The secretary shall allocate this money in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 78682) of Chapter 6 of Division 24 or pursuant to any other statute that provides for the acquisition, restoration, protection, and development of river parkways. Priority shall be given to projects that are implemented pursuant to approved watershed plans and include water quality and watershed protection benefits. This money may also be used to acquire facilities necessary to provide flows to improve water quality downstream.

§79542. Lake Tahoe.

The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the California Tahoe Conservancy for acquisition from willing sellers, restoration, and protection of land and water resources to improve water quality in Lake Tahoe.

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§79543. Santa Monica Bay and other coastal waters.

The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the board for the purpose of financing projects that restore and protect the water quality and environment of coastal waters, estuaries, bays and near-shore waters, and groundwater. All expenditures, grants, and loans made pursuant to this section shall be consistent with the requirements of Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148) of Chapter 7 of Division 26. Not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be expended to implement priority actions specified in the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan. Money made available pursuant to this section shall supplement, not supplant, money appropriated or available pursuant to that Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148), and no money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be used for a project for which an appropriation was made pursuant to that Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148).

§79544. Sierra Nevada-Cascade Mountain Region.

The sum of thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the secretary for the purpose of grants to local public agencies, local water districts, and nonprofit organizations for acquisition from willing sellers of land and water resources to protect water quality in lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams and wetlands in the Sierra Nevada-Cascade Mountain Region as defined in Section 5096.347 of the Public Resources Code.

CHAPTER 6. CONTAMINANT AND SALT REMOVAL TECHNOLOGIES

§79545. Desalination, ultraviolet, ozone and pilot projects.

The sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the department for grants for the following projects:

(a) Desalination of ocean or brackish waters. Not less than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) of the money appropriated by this chapter shall be available for desalination projects. To be eligible to receive a grant, at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project shall be met by matching funds or donated services from non-state sources.

(b) Pilot and demonstration projects for treatment or removal of the following contaminants:

- (1) Petroleum products, such as MTBE and BTEX.
- (2) N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA).
- (3) Perchlorate.
- (4) Radionuclides, such as radon, uranium, and radium.
- (5) Pesticides and herbicides.
- (6) Heavy metals, such as arsenic, mercury, and chromium.
- (7) Pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupters.

(c) Drinking water disinfecting projects using ultraviolet technology and ozone treatment.

§79546. Legislative authority.

The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

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§79547. Competitive grants.

(a) Funds made available pursuant to Section 79545 shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with Section 79545 on a statewide competitive basis.

§79547.2. Selection basis and limitation.

(a) For the purposes of implementing subdivision (a) of Section 79545, eligible projects shall be selected based on demonstrated need for new or alternative water supplies, project readiness, and the degree to which the project avoids or mitigates adverse environmental impacts. Preference shall be given to eligible projects that incorporate ecosystem restoration and water quality benefits.

(b) A grant made pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 79545 may not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000).

(c) For the purposes of this section, "desalination project" includes construction, planning, engineering, design, environmental assessments, or related work necessary for the construction of a desalination facility, or the construction of a pilot or demonstration facility.

CHAPTER 7. CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM

§79550. Allocation of funds.

The sum of eight hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$825,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for the balanced implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. Expenditures and grants pursuant to this chapter shall be limited to the following:

(a) Fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) for surface water storage planning and feasibility studies.

(b) Seventy-five million dollars (\$75,000,000) for the water conveyance facilities described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(c) Seventy million dollars (\$70,000,000) for Delta levee restoration. Money expended pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to Section 79050.

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(d) One hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) for water supply reliability projects that can be implemented expeditiously and thereby provide near-term benefits, including, but not limited to, projects that facilitate groundwater management and storage, water transfers, and acquisition of water for the CALFED environmental water account. In acquiring water, preference shall be given to long-term water purchase contracts and water rights. Money allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to Article 4 (commencing with Section 79205.2) of Chapter 9 of Division 26.

(e) One hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) for ecosystem restoration program implementation of which not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be allocated for projects that assist farmers in integrating agricultural activities with ecosystem restoration.

(f) Ninety million dollars (\$90,000,000) for watershed program implementation.

(g) One hundred eighty million dollars (\$180,000,000) for urban and agricultural water conservation, recycling, and other water use efficiency projects.

§79551. Review, monitoring and assessment.

All appropriations pursuant to this chapter shall include money for independent scientific review, monitoring, and assessment of the results or effectiveness of the project or program expenditure.

§79552. Consistent with Record of Decision.

All projects financed pursuant to this chapter shall be consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision including its provisions regarding finance and balanced implementation.

§79553. Priorities and limitation on administrative cost.

Consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision, priority shall be given to projects that achieve multiple benefits across CALFED program elements. Not more than 5 percent of the money available pursuant to this chapter may be used for administrative costs.

§79554. Real property.

All real property acquired with money appropriated or granted pursuant to subdivision (e) or (f) of Section 79550 shall be acquired from willing sellers.

§79555. Water rights and report to legislature.

(a) For the 2004-05 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 50 percent of the funds made available pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 79550 for acquisition of water for the CALFED environmental water account shall be expended for long-term water purchase contracts, permanent water rights, and associated costs.

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(b) The California Bay-Delta Authority shall report annually to the Legislature on the state's efforts in acquiring long-term purchase contracts and permanent water rights in accordance with this section.

CHAPTER 8. INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT

§79560. Grants for water quantity and quality; limitations.

The sum of five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for competitive grants for projects set forth in this section to protect communities from drought, protect and improve water quality, and improve local water security by reducing dependence on imported water. No project financed pursuant to this section shall include an on-stream surface water storage facility or an off-stream surface water storage facility other than percolation ponds for groundwater recharge in urban areas. No river or stream channel modification project whose construction or operation causes any negative environmental impacts may be financed pursuant to this chapter unless those impacts are fully mitigated.

§79560.1. Department to administer 50% of funds.

(a) The department shall administer 50 percent of the funds, and the board shall administer the remaining 50 percent of the funds, made available to the program described in Sections 79560 and 79561.

(b) For projects proposed to be funded pursuant to Section 79560 that include any modification of a river or stream channel, the state agency making the grant, prior to the award of the grant, shall determine whether the environmental impacts resulting from that modification will be fully mitigated by considering all of the impacts of that modification and any mitigation, environmental enhancement, and environmental benefit resulting from the project, and determining whether, on balance, any environmental enhancement or benefit equals or exceeds any negative environmental impacts of the project. The costs of mitigation or enhancement may be included in the project costs eligible for funding pursuant to Section 79560.

(c) This section shall become operative only if the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 is approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election.

§79560.5. Department and Board to jointly develop guidelines.

For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the department and the board shall jointly develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. Before developing the solicitation and evaluation guidelines, the department and the board shall jointly conduct a public meeting to receive public comments on the scope, procedures, and content of the guidelines. Considering the public comments, the department and the board shall jointly develop solicitation and evaluation guidelines that are consistent with law and state programs and policies. The department and the board shall post the solicitation and evaluation guidelines on their respective Internet Web sites.

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§79561. Elements for water management projects.

Money appropriated in Section 79560 shall be available for grants for water management projects that include one or more of the following elements:

- (a) Programs for water supply reliability, water conservation, and water use efficiency.
- (b) Storm water capture, storage, treatment, and management.
- (c) Removal of invasive non-native plants, the creation and enhancement of wetlands, and the acquisition, protection, and restoration of open space and watershed lands.
- (d) Non-point source pollution reduction, management, and monitoring.
- (e) Groundwater recharge and management projects.
- (f) Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation, desalting, and other treatment technologies.
- (g) Water banking, exchange, reclamation, and improvement of water quality.
- (h) Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood control programs that protect property; and improve water quality, storm water capture and percolation; and protect or improve wildlife habitat.
- (i) Watershed management planning and implementation.
- (j) Demonstration projects to develop new drinking water treatment and distribution methods.

§79561.5. Allocation and limitation on funds.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated to the department for the purposes of Section 79560 and 79560.1, the department shall allocate the sum of not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to competitive grants for groundwater management and recharge projects. The department shall not allocate funds pursuant to this section unless it determines that the allocation is consistent with this division, as approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that these funds be used to enhance water supply in rapidly growing areas of this state with limited access to imported water supplies.

(c) Not more than 50 percent of the grants pursuant to this section shall be for projects in northern California. For projects in southern California, the department shall give preference to projects outside the service area of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California that are infill projects within one mile of established residential and commercial development.

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(d) As used in this section, the term "rapidly growing areas" means counties located in southern California where the county population increased by 2.4 percent or more between January 1, 2002, and January 1, 2003.

§79562. Statewide groundwater monitoring.

An amount, not to exceed 10 percent of the money available for appropriation in Section 79560, may be appropriated by the Legislature for facilities, equipment, and other expenses associated with the establishment of comprehensive statewide groundwater monitoring pursuant to Part 2.76 (commencing with Section 10780) of Division 6.

§79562.5. Requirements and waivers.

(a) For the purposes of carrying out Section 79560, the department shall award grants to eligible projects consistent with an adopted integrated regional water management plan.

(b) For purposes of subdivision (a), the department shall establish standards for integrated regional water management plans. At a minimum, these plans shall address the major water related objectives and conflicts of the watersheds in the region covered by the plan, including water supply, groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, and water quality elements, and may include other elements consistent with this chapter.

(c) The department may waive the requirement for consistency with an adopted integrated regional water management plan until January 1, 2007, if the applicant is engaged in the development of an integrated regional water management plan and indicates, within its grant application, how the project fits into achieving the integrated regional water management plan objectives.

(d) The department may waive the matching fund requirement for disadvantaged communities.

(e) For groundwater management and recharge projects and for projects with potential groundwater impacts, the board and the department shall give preference to eligible projects in areas subject to a groundwater management plan that meets the requirements of Section 10753.7, or that includes the development of a groundwater management plan as a project component.

(f) The maximum award for any single grant pursuant to this section may not exceed fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000).

(g) The department shall require that eligible projects include a nonstate contribution.

(h) For the purposes of implementing Section 79563, and to the extent funds are expended for the purposes of Section 30947 of the Public Resources Code, those funds shall comply with the requirements of that section.

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§79563. Process for Board.

At least 50 percent of the amount available for appropriation in Section 79560 shall be appropriated to the board. The board shall establish procedures for selecting among eligible projects specified in Section 79561 that use the procedures developed by the board for stakeholder-based accelerated selection and contracting pursuant to Section 79104.32.

§79564. Criteria for Board.

To be eligible for financing pursuant to Section 79563, a project shall meet both of the following criteria:

(a) The project is consistent with an adopted integrated water management plan designed to improve regional water supply reliability, water recycling, water conservation, water quality improvement, storm water capture and management, flood management, recreation and access, wetlands enhancement and creation, and environmental and habitat protection and improvement.

(b) The project includes matching funds or donated services from non-state sources.

§79564.1. Geographic distribution of funds.

(a) Of the funds made available by Section 79560, not less than 40 percent shall be available for eligible projects in northern California and not less than 40 percent be available for eligible projects in southern California, subject to a determination by the administering agency that each project meets all of the requirements of this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "southern California" means the Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Ventura.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "northern California" means all California counties except those identified in subdivision (b).

§79565. Wildlife Conservation Board.

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of one hundred forty million dollars (\$140,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board, without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the board and for grants, for the acquisition from willing sellers of land and water resources, including the acquisition of conservation easements, to protect regional water quality, protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and to assist local public agencies in improving regional water supply reliability.

CHAPTER 9. COLORADO RIVER

§79567. Canal lining.

The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the department for grants for canal lining and related projects necessary to reduce Colorado River water use pursuant to the California Colorado River Water Use Plan adopted by the Colorado River Board of California.

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§79568. Funds to meet State's obligation.

(a) The sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of land and water resources necessary to meet state obligations for regulatory requirements related to California's allocation of water supplies from the Colorado River. No money allocated pursuant to this section may be used to supplant or pay for the regulatory mitigation obligations of private parties under state or federal law.

(b) All real property acquired pursuant to this section shall be acquired from willing sellers.

CHAPTER 10. COASTAL WATERSHED AND WETLAND PROTECTION

§79570. Coastal watersheds

The sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for expenditures and grants for the purpose of protecting coastal watersheds, including, but not limited to, acquisition, protection, and restoration of land and water resources and associated planning, permitting, and administrative costs, in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) The sum of one hundred twenty million dollars (\$120,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for coastal watershed protection pursuant to Division 21 (commencing with Section 31000) of the Public Resources Code.

(b) The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for expenditure for the San Francisco Bay Conservancy Program for coastal watershed protection pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 31160) of Division 21 of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) of this sum shall be expended for protection of the Los Angeles River watershed upstream of the northernmost boundary of the City of Vernon, and twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be expended for protection of the Santa Monica Bay and Ventura County coastal watersheds, pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code.

(d) The sum of twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for protection of the San Gabriel and lower Los Angeles River watersheds pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code.

§79571. Promote public access and participation.

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Ten percent of the money allocated in each of the categories in Section 79570 shall be used for grants for the acquisition and development of facilities to promote public access to and participation in the conservation of land, water, and wildlife resources. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Training and research facilities for watershed protection and water conservation activities conducted by nonprofit organizations. Priority shall be given to projects operated by nonprofit organizations in collaboration with the University of California and public water agencies.

(b) Nature centers that are in or adjacent to watersheds and wetlands identified for protection pursuant to this chapter, that provide wildlife viewing, outdoor experiences, and conservation education programs to the public and to students. Priority shall be given to projects that are operated by or in cooperation with nonprofit organizations and are designed to serve children from urban areas that lack access to natural areas and outdoor education programs.

§79572. Urban areas.

(a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board, without regard to fiscal years, for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal wetlands, upland areas adjacent to coastal wetlands, and coastal watershed lands. Money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of lands in or adjacent to urban areas. Eligible projects shall be limited to the following:

(1) Acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal wetlands identified in the Southern California Coastal Wetlands Inventory as of January 1, 2001, published by the State Coastal Conservancy, located within the coastal zone, and other wetlands connected and proximate to such coastal wetlands, and upland areas adjacent and proximate to such coastal wetlands, or coastal wetlands identified for acquisition, protection, and restoration in the San Francisco Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Report, and upland areas adjacent to the identified wetlands.

(2) Acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal watershed and adjacent lands located in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties. Any project financed pursuant to this paragraph within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone, as defined in Section 33105 of the Public Resources Code, shall be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Any project financed pursuant to this paragraph within the Baldwin Hills area, as defined in Section 32553 of the Public Resources Code, shall be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the Baldwin Hills Conservancy.

(b) Not less than three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) of the amount appropriated in this section shall be expended or granted for projects within Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Of the remaining funds available pursuant to this section the Wildlife Conservation Board shall give priority to the acquisition of not less than 100 acres consisting of upland mesa areas, including wetlands therein, adjacent to the state ecological reserve in the Bolsa Chica wetlands in Orange County.

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(c) Not more than two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) of the amount appropriated in this section may be expended or granted for projects in the San Francisco Bay area, as described in Section 31162 of the Public Resources Code. Any project within the San Francisco Bay area may be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the State Coastal Conservancy.

§79573. Fair market value from willing sellers.

(a) The purchase price for each acquisition made pursuant to Section 79572 shall not exceed the fair market value of the property as defined in Section 1263.320 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Fair market value shall be determined by an appraisal that is prepared by a licensed real estate appraiser and approved by the Wildlife Conservation Board and the Department of General Services.

(b) All real property acquired pursuant to this chapter shall be acquired from willing sellers.

CHAPTER 10.5. REPORTING

§79575. Annually to the legislature.

Not later than January 1, 2005, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each state agency expending funds pursuant to this division for projects, grants, or loans shall report to the Legislature on the recipient and amount of each project, grant, or loan awarded under this division during the previous fiscal year. The information shall include the total amount awarded, categorized by project, grant, or loan, the geographic distribution of projects, grants, or loans awarded under this division, and the intended public and environmental benefit that the awards provide. The information shall also include data on the balances of funds available under this division for expenditures and grants in that fiscal year and future fiscal years.

CHAPTER 11. FISCAL PROVISIONS

§79580. Authorization for bonds.

Bonds in the total amount of three billion four hundred forty million dollars (\$3,440,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 79588, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to be used for carrying out the purposes set forth in this division and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bond proceeds shall be deposited in the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 created by Section 79510. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of and interest on the bonds as they become due and payable.

§79581. Incorporation of general obligation bond law statutes.

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The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all provisions of that law shall apply to the bonds and to this division and are hereby incorporated in this division by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.

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§79582. Committee.

(a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this division, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 Finance Committee is "the committee" as that term is used by the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee shall consist of the Controller, the Director of Finance, and the Treasurer, or their designated representatives. The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the committee. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of this chapter and the State General Obligation Bond Law, the secretary is designated as "the board."

§79583. Committee's authority.

The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this division in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

§79584. Collection.

There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds maturing each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do so and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

§79585. Appropriation from general fund.

Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, for purposes of this division, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 79586, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§79586. Advance from general fund.

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For the purposes of carrying out this division, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that have been authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus the interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from money received from the sale of bonds that would otherwise be deposited in that fund.

§79587. Reservation and transfer to the general fund.

All money derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§79588. Refunding bonds.

Any bonds issued or sold pursuant to this division may be refunded by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Approval by the electors of the state for the issuance of the bonds shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued or any previously issued refunding bonds.

§79589. Not "proceeds of taxes".

The people of California hereby find and declare that inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this division are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIII B of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitation imposed by that article.

§79590. Cost of bond issuance.

Pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the cost of bond issuance shall be paid out of the bond proceeds. These costs shall be shared proportionally by each program funded under this division. Actual costs incurred in connection with administering programs authorized under the categories specified in this division shall be paid by the funds authorized for those purposes by this division.

**DIVISION 33. INTEGRATED WATER SUPPLY AND FLOOD PROTECTION
PLANNING, DESIGN, AND IMPLEMENTATION**

§83000. Legislative findings and declarations.

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Water is vital to the economy, environment, and overall well-being of the state.

(b) California faces increasing challenges in managing its water supply due to climate change, uncertainty regarding the availability of water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and other sources, an increasing state population, limitations on public funds, and other factors.

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(c) California must adopt a new, updated, and comprehensive set of water planning, design, and implementation policies that reflect these realities to protect its water supply future.

(d) In the past, state laws, funding schemes, and administrative actions have treated the planning, construction, and operation of water supply, groundwater, and flood control systems as separate and distinct activities, thereby reducing efficiency and water supply reliability.

(e) California has not taken full advantage of the cost savings, the environmental benefits, or the expediency of more efficient operations and usage of existing water supply, storage, and flood protection facilities.

(f) It is the policy of the state to more effectively integrate its flood protection systems with its water supply and conveyance systems in order to conserve limited public dollars, increase the available water supply, improve water quality, increase wildlife and ecosystem protections, protect public health and safety, and address the effects of climate change.

(g) The purpose of this division is to require the integration of flood protection and water systems to achieve multiple public benefits, including all of the following:

(1) Increasing water supply reliability in the least costly, most efficient, and most reliable manner to meet current and future state needs.

(2) Increasing use of water use efficiency and water conservation measures to increase and extend existing water supplies.

(3) Reducing energy consumption associated with water transport, thereby reducing state greenhouse gas emissions.

(4) Improving water management to protect and restore ecosystems and wildlife habitat.

§83001. Legislative intent.

In order to provide the least costly, most efficient, and reliable water supply to a growing state, it is the intent of the Legislature that the department accomplish the following objectives:

(a) Integrate state flood protection and water supply systems.

(b) Promote conjunctive use of groundwater storage capacity to improve overall water supply and flood system operation.

(c) Promote increased water use efficiency through expanded use of water conservation, water recycling, and improvements in technology.

§83002. Appropriation of funds.

The sum of eight hundred twenty million nine hundred seventy-three thousand dollars (\$820,973,000) is hereby appropriated in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Of the funds made available pursuant to Chapter 1.699 (commencing with Section 5096.800) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of two hundred eighty-five million dollars (\$285,000,000) is hereby appropriated as follows:

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(1) Pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 5096.821 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of one hundred thirty-five million dollars (\$135,000,000) to the department for the acquisition, design, and construction of essential emergency preparedness supplies and projects. Prior to the design or construction of any project funded pursuant to this paragraph, the California Bay-Delta Authority, or its successor, shall approve the specific project or program. Preference shall be given to projects that protect and improve Delta water quality and drinking water supplies. Of the amount made available pursuant to this paragraph, not less than thirty-five million dollars (\$35,000,000) shall be expended by the department for projects to reinforce those sections of the levees that have the highest potential to suffer breaches or failure and cause harm to municipal and industrial water supply aqueducts that cross the Delta and which are vulnerable to flood damage, including the installation of scour protection on the supports of the aqueducts in those areas located adjacent to the sections of the levees that have been identified as the highest risk of breaches or failure.

(2) Pursuant to Section 5096.827 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) to the department for grants for stormwater flood management projects that reduce flood damage and provide other benefits, including groundwater recharge, water quality improvement, and ecosystem restoration. Not less than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of this amount shall be available for projects that address immediate public health and safety needs, strengthen existing flood control facilities to address seismic safety issues. Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be available for local agencies to meet immediate water quality needs related to combined municipal sewer and stormwater systems to prevent sewage discharges into state waters. Twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be available for urban stream stormwater flood management projects to reduce the frequency and impacts of flooding in watersheds that drain to the San Francisco Bay.

(b) Of the funds made available pursuant to Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code, the sum of five hundred twenty-six million four hundred ninety-one thousand dollars (\$526,491,000) is hereby appropriated as follows:

(1) Pursuant to Section 75022 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) to the State Department of Public Health for grants for small community drinking water system infrastructure improvements and related action to meet safe drinking water standards. First priority for these funds shall be given to disadvantaged or severely disadvantaged communities lacking resources to provide safe drinking water to residents. Small community drinking water systems that are dependent on surface water and are under orders from the State Department of Public Health to boil water from existing treatment systems for parasites, viruses, or giardia shall be eligible for grants for drinking water system infrastructure improvements.

(2) Pursuant to Section 75025 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of fifty million four hundred thousand dollars (\$50,400,000) to the State Department of Public Health for grants for projects to prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water. Funds appropriated by this paragraph shall be available for immediate projects needed to protect public health by preventing or reducing the contamination of groundwater that serves as a major source of drinking water for a community.

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(A) The State Department of Public Health shall prioritize project funding based on the following criteria:

(i) The threat posed by groundwater contamination to the affected community's overall drinking water supplies, including the need for the treatment or construction of alternative supplies if groundwater is not available due to contamination.

(ii) The potential for groundwater contamination to spread and reduce drinking water supply and water storage capacity for major population areas.

(iii) The potential of the project, if fully implemented, to enhance local water supply reliability.

(iv) The potential of the project to increase opportunities for groundwater recharge and optimization of groundwater supplies.

(B) The State Department of Public Health shall give additional consideration to projects that meet any of the following criteria:

(i) The project is implemented pursuant to a comprehensive basinwide groundwater quality management and remediation plan or is necessary to develop a comprehensive groundwater plan.

(ii) Affected groundwater provides a local supply that, if contaminated, will require the importation of additional water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta or the Colorado River.

(iii) The project will serve an economically disadvantaged community.

(iv) Multiple contaminants affect more than one-third of the well capacity of a local water system.

(C) Of the amount made available by this paragraph, up to ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be allocated for projects that meet the criteria of this paragraph and both of the following criteria:

(i) The project has the potential to leverage funds.

(ii) The project addresses contamination at a site on the list maintained by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code or a site listed on the National Priorities List pursuant to the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9601 et seq.).

(D) Of the funds made available by this paragraph, two million dollars (\$2,000,000) shall be allocated to the State Department of Public Health to contract with the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of Section 83002.5.

(3)

(A) Pursuant to Section 75026 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of one hundred eighty-one million seven hundred ninety-one thousand dollars (\$181,791,000) to the department for integrated regional water management activities as follows:

(i) One hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) for implementation grants.

(ii) Thirty-nine million dollars (\$39,000,000) for planning grants, local groundwater assistance grants, and CALFED scientific research grants.

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(iii) Twenty-two million ninety-one thousand dollars (\$22,091,000) for projects with interregional or statewide benefits. Of the amount made available pursuant to this paragraph, not less than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) shall be made available for expenditure to interconnect municipal and industrial water supply aqueducts that cross the Delta and that are vulnerable to flood damage, including the design and construction of interties among aqueducts that provide at least 90 percent of a regional water supply that would be threatened in the event of levee failure or other disaster, and that support an integrated regional emergency water supply system.

(iv) Twenty million seven hundred thousand dollars (\$20,700,000) for program delivery costs.

(B) An implementation grant pursuant to clause (i) of subparagraph (A) shall be available only for projects included in an integrated regional water management plan that meets one of the following conditions:

(i) The plan complies with Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6.

(ii) For a plan adopted before the date on which this section is enacted, both of the following apply:

(I) The regional water management group that prepared the plan enters into a binding agreement with the department to update the plan to comply with Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6 within two years of the date on which the agreement was entered into.

(II) The regional water management group undertakes all reasonable and feasible efforts to take into account water-related needs of disadvantaged communities in the area within the boundaries of the plan.

(C) Of the funds described in clauses (i) and (ii) of subparagraph (A), the department shall allocate not less than 10 percent to facilitate and support the participation of disadvantaged communities in integrated regional water management planning and for projects that address critical water supply or water quality needs for disadvantaged communities.

(D) Of the funds described in clause (iii) of subparagraph (A), the department shall allocate two million dollars (\$2,000,000) to Tulare County for development of an integrated water quality and wastewater treatment program plan to address the drinking water and wastewater needs of disadvantaged communities in the Tulare Lake Basin. Funds allocated pursuant to this paragraph shall be available for assessment and feasibility studies necessary to develop the plan, and the plan shall include recommendations for planning, infrastructure, and other water management actions, and shall include specific recommendations for regional drinking water treatment facilities, regional wastewater treatment facilities, conjunctive use sites and groundwater recharge, groundwater for surface water exchanges, related infrastructure, and cost-sharing mechanisms. Tulare County shall consult with appropriate stakeholders, including representatives of disadvantaged communities, when preparing the plan. The department, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, shall submit the plan to the Legislature by January 1, 2011.

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(E) Of the funds described in clause (i) of subparagraph (A), the department shall allocate not less than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) to support urban and agricultural water conservation projects necessary to meet a 20-percent reduction in per capita water use by the year 2020.

(4) Pursuant to Section 75029 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of ninety million dollars (90,000,000) to the department for the implementation of Delta water quality improvement projects that protect drinking water supplies as follows:

(A) Pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 75029 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) for drinking water intake facility projects to improve the quality of drinking water supply from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta that are identified in the June 2005 Delta Region Drinking Water Quality Management Plan. Funding shall be made available for environmental review, design, and construction. Project proponents seeking funding for construction shall meet all of the following criteria:

(i) Have completed documentation required under the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and a notice of determination has been filed prior to June 30, 2008.

(ii) Have demonstrated multiple benefits in conveyance and Delta operation to achieve protection or improvement to Delta pelagic fisheries, as well as drinking water quality improvement and public health protection.

(iii) Are able to complete design and commence construction before June 30, 2009.

(iv) Have local or federal cost-sharing funds immediately available.

(B) The sum of forty million dollars (\$40,000,000) for projects consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 75029 of the Public Resources Code.

(5) Pursuant to Section 75033 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) to the department for the acquisition, preservation, protection, and restoration of Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta resources in accordance with Section 75033 of the Public Resources Code. The department shall expend these funds pursuant to priorities that reflect the value of the resources and land uses protected by the levees to the state as a whole, consistent with the Delta Vision Strategic Plan. Projects shall be selected to improve the stability of the Delta levee system, reduce subsidence, and assist in restoring the ecosystem of the Delta. Priority shall be given to projects that improve conditions for Delta smelt and other native fish. Up to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) made available pursuant to this paragraph shall be available as grants and direct expenditures for emergency communications equipment to improve emergency response preparedness.

(6) Pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 75041) of Division 43 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of thirty-seven million dollars (\$37,000,000) to the department as follows:

(A)

(i) Twelve million dollars (\$12,000,000) to complete the planning and feasibility studies associated with new surface storage under the California Bay-Delta Program.

(ii) The planning and feasibility studies shall include the following information:

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(I) The identification of specific construction and operation conditions proposed for each surface storage facility, including consideration of climate change, an estimated schedule for the construction and completion of each project funded under Section 75041, and the total costs of constructing each project.

(II) A description of the estimated total costs to construct each project and an allocation of the costs to public and private beneficiaries.

(iii) Any feasibility study conducted by or funded by the state for new surface storage under the California Bay-Delta Program shall evaluate funded projects consistent with all statutory and other legally established requirements for protection of environmental and natural resources, including protections for the McCloud River pursuant to Section 5093.542 of the Public Resources Code.

(iv) The feasibility studies shall be prepared and submitted to the Governor and the Legislature no later than December 31, 2009.

(B)

(i) Fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) for planning and feasibility studies to identify potential options for the reoperation of the state's flood protection and water supply systems that will optimize the use of existing facilities and groundwater storage capacity.

(ii) The studies shall incorporate appropriate climate change scenarios and be designed to determine the potential to achieve the following objectives:

(I) Integration of flood protection and water supply systems to increase water supply reliability and flood protection, improve water quality, and provide for ecosystem protection and restoration.

(II) Reoperation of existing reservoirs, flood facilities, and other water facilities in conjunction with groundwater storage to improve water supply reliability, flood control, and ecosystem protection and to reduce groundwater overdraft.

(III) Promotion of more effective groundwater management and protection and greater integration of groundwater and surface water resource uses.

(IV) Improvement of existing water conveyance systems to increase water supply reliability, improve water quality, expand flood protection, and protect and restore ecosystems.

(C) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to update the California Water Plan, including evaluation of climate change impacts, the development of strategies to adapt to climate change impacts, technical assistance to local agencies that incorporate climate change into their studies, reports, and plans, and the identification of strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions related to the storage, conveyance, and distribution of water.

(D) Of the money made available pursuant to subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C), up to two million dollars (\$2,000,000) may be expended for planning and feasibility studies necessary to implement the Delta Vision Strategic Plan, developed pursuant to Executive Order No. S-17-06, dated September 28, 2006, establishing the Delta Vision process.

(7) Pursuant to Section 75050 of the Public Resources Code, the sum of seventeen million three hundred thousand dollars (\$17,300,000) for the protection and restoration of rivers and streams as follows:

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(A) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for the purposes of subdivision (i) of Section 75050 of the Public Resources Code.

(B) Seven million three hundred thousand dollars (\$7,300,000) to the department for the purposes of subdivision (e) of Section 75050 of the Public Resources Code.

(c) Of the funds made available pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 79550, the sum of three million seven hundred sixty thousand dollars (\$3,760,000) is hereby appropriated to the department for planning and feasibility studies associated with surface storage under the California Bay-Delta Program.

(d)

(1) Of the funds available pursuant to Section 79101.4, the sum of two million two hundred seventy-two thousand dollars (\$2,272,000) is appropriated to the department for the Sacramento River Hamilton City Area Flood Damage Reduction Project.

(2) Of the funds available pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 79196.5, the sum of three million four hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$3,450,000) is appropriated to the department for the Franks Tract Pilot Project under the CALFED Drinking Water Quality Program.

§83002.5. Causes of groundwater contamination.

To improve understanding of the causes of groundwater contamination, identify potential remediation solutions and funding sources to recover costs expended by the state for the purposes of this section to clean up or treat groundwater, and ensure the provision of safe drinking water to all communities, the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with other agencies as specified in this section, shall develop pilot projects in the Tulare Lake Basin and the Salinas Valley that focus on nitrate contamination and do all of the following:

(a)

(1) In collaboration with relevant agencies and utilizing existing data, including groundwater ambient monitoring and assessment results along with the collection of new information as needed, do all of the following:

(A) Identify sources, by category of discharger, of groundwater contamination due to nitrates in the pilot project basins.

(B) Estimate proportionate contributions to groundwater contamination by source and category of discharger.

(C) Identify and analyze options within the board's current authority to reduce current nitrate levels and prevent continuing nitrate contamination of these basins and estimate the costs associated with exercising existing authority.

(2) In collaboration with the State Department of Public Health, do all of the following:

(A) Identify methods and costs associated with the treatment of nitrate contaminated groundwater for use as drinking water.

(B) Identify methods and costs to provide an alternative water supply to groundwater reliant communities in each pilot project basin.

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(3) Identify all potential funding sources to provide resources for the cleanup of nitrates, groundwater treatment for nitrates, and the provision of alternative drinking water supply, including, but not limited to, state bond funding, federal funds, water rates, and fees or fines on polluters.

(4) Develop recommendations for developing a groundwater cleanup program for the Central Valley Water Quality Control Region and the Central Coast Water Quality Control Region based upon pilot project results.

(b) Create an interagency task force, as needed, to oversee the pilot projects and develop recommendations for the Legislature. The interagency task force may include the board, the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Water Resources, local public health officials, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the Department of Pesticide Regulation.

(c) Submit a report to the Legislature on the scope and findings of the pilot projects, including recommendations, within two years of receiving funding.

(d) Implement recommendations in the Central Coast Water Quality Control Region and the Central Valley Water Quality Control Region pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (a) within two years of submitting the report described in subdivision (c) to the Legislature.

(e) For the Salinas Valley Pilot Project, the State Water Resources Control Board shall consult with the Monterey County Water Resources Agency.

§83002.6. Administrative costs

Up to 5 percent of the funds appropriated by this division may be expended to pay the costs incurred in the administration of that program

§83002.7. Availability of funds until June 30, 2010

Funds appropriated by this division shall only be available for encumbrance until June 30, 2010. On January 10, 2010, any program that is the recipient of an appropriation made by this division shall report to the fiscal committees of the Legislature on the details of all committed and anticipated expenditures of these funds. The report shall include all of the following information:

(a) Fiscal detail of state operations support and local assistance costs.

(b) A general description of the project and the project funding made available by an appropriation in the annual Budget Act for the 2008-09 fiscal year or proposed to be made available in the annual Budget Act for the 2009-10 fiscal year.

(c) A description of the manner in which funds have been expended and a plan for the future expenditure of funds.

(d) An anticipated timeframe for the full expenditure of the appropriation.

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(e) An anticipated timeframe for the full completion of the designated project.

(f) The amount of total matching project funding that is being provided by an entity other than the state.