



ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE

Stakeholder Responses to the Assembly Water Bond Working Group Framework August 23, 2013

This document uses the following abbreviations and acronyms:

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| BDCP: | Bay Delta Conservation Plan |
| DAC: | Disadvantaged Community |
| DPH: | Department of Public Health |
| DTSC: | Department of Toxic Substances Control |
| HCP: | Federal Habitat Conservation Plan |
| IRWM: | Integrated Regional Water Management |
| IRWMP: | Integrated Regional Water Management Plan |
| NCCP: | State Natural Community Conservation Plan |
| SWRCB: | State Water Resources Control Board |
| WCB: | Wildlife Conservation Board |
| WRFP: | Water Recycling Funding Program |

Stakeholder comment letters on the framework can be found in full at:
<http://awpw.assembly.ca.gov/stakeholdercommentsonframework>

Stakeholder Responses to the Assembly Water Bond Working Group Framework
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| ORGANIZATION AND COMMENTER | GENERAL | CH. 5 WATER QUALITY/SAFE DRINKING WATER | CH. 6 PROTECTING RIVERS, LAKES, STREAMS & WATERSHEDS | CH. 7 CLIMATE CHANGE PREP. & REGIONAL SELF-RELIANCE | CH. 8 DELTA SUSTAINABILITY | CH. 9 STORAGE | OTHER ISSUES |
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| Assemblymember Ed Chau | Principles of Framework hit the mark – including increasing regional self-reliance and diversification of water supply | Cleaning up contaminated groundwater is critical in San Gabriel Basin and other areas | Supports generally | Supports generally | Supports generally | Supports generally | Competitive funding for Superfund sites is important to leverage Federal dollars Add flexibility to cost recovery from contaminated sites Allow DTSC to administer cleanup funds instead of DPH |
| Assemblymember Marc Levine | A menu of policies will be necessary to ensure competing needs are met | | | Dedicate some portion of the water bond to agricultural water conservation | | | Conservation is critical – and with 80% of the developed supply used by agriculture, ag water conservation should be a focus |
| American Rivers (Steve Rother, Director CA Regional Office) | Funding to implement the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan is needed. That plan adopts a more modern approach which includes flood protection, fish, wildlife and recreation benefits | | Include \$50-\$100 million of funding to support the Klamath settlement | | | | Multi-benefit water projects should have priority There should be funding for permanent transfers of water to in-stream Existing bond authorizations should not be "terminated" |

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| Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) (Cindy Tuck, Deputy Exec. Dir. of Gov't Relations) | Total funding amount should be higher than \$5 billion – recommending \$8.2 billion Agrees with including water rights & area-of-origin protection language | \$300 million for DACs; \$300 million for groundwater quality; other funding broadly available on a competitive basis | Fund at \$800 million | Supports this funding at \$1.1 billion as needed for Integrated Regional Water Management | Should be \$2.25 billion (same as 2009 Bond) | Should be \$3 billion (same as 2009 Bond) Continuous appropriation is critical | Ability to continue to operate water treatment facilities should be prerequisite to funding There should be a separate pot of money for water recycling Existing bond authorizations should not be "terminated" and Project should not be limited to "shovel ready" |
| Audubon California | <i>see Southern Sierra Partnership coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |
| Bay Area Open Space Council (Jennifer Fox, Executive Director) | It is critical to include the San Francisco Bay in funding for the "Bay-Delta" | | | | The Bay and Delta are one ecosystem – sea level rise and flooding are two issues that will affect both | | Bond funds for the Bay Area would have benefits beyond the Bay region Coastal Conservancy Bay Area Program would be a capable manager for funds |
| California Building Industry Association (Richard Lyon) | Endorse the ACWA proposal generally but recognize the need to trim specific features | | | | | | |

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| California Central Valley Flood Control Association (Bob Reeb, Reeb Gov't Relations) | Include flood protection funding in the bond | | | | | Surface storage is a critical necessity for both water supply and groundwater recharge – keep continuous appropriation | Not including flood control funding is shortsighted – these investments are critical and it could be years before there is another bond |
| California Farm Bureau Federation (Danny Merkley, Director of Water Resources) | Endorse the ACWA \$8.2 billion proposal –2009 Bond is the best framework – support inclusion of area-of-origin protection language | Funding for DACs should be a priority | | | | New water storage is critical– continuous appropriation is necessary for certainty | California cannot conserve its way out of current water challenges Funding necessary to raise Shasta and Los Vaqueros, build Sites and Temperance Flat Reservoirs |
| California Groundwater Coalition (Ken Manning, President) | <i>Provides specific language changes re Chapters 7 (Regional Self-Reliance) and 9 (Storage)</i> | | | Add groundwater management and conjunctive use as a subpart and groundwater management plans as qualifying plans | | Reflect that groundwater storage is of coequal importance to surface water storage | Supports and joins the comments being submitted by the Groundwater Resources Association of California |
| California Habitat Conservation Planning Coalition (John Hopkins, PhD, Director) | Build upon collaborative local conservation plans to leverage bond monies with state and federal funds | | Watershed section should provide at least \$500 million for projects outside the Delta | | | | Bond language should explicitly include NCCPs and HCPs as eligible projects |

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| California Native Plant Society (coalition letter) (Greg Suba) | Draft Framework shows tremendous promise – esp. references to restoring watershed health and stormwater management | Provide a modest allocation for urban greening projects to improve water quality, manage stormwater, and enhance quality of life in densely populated areas | Restoring watershed health is vital to building comprehensive water conservation | Encourage cost-effective and strategic opportunities to address climate change through green infrastructure in urban and rural areas | | | Build and support environmentally just and sustainable communities Urban forests can reduce threats of flooding; local parks can have permeable surfaces that filter and capture stormwater |
| California ReLeaf (Joe Liszewski) | <i>see coalition letter listed under California Native Plant Society</i> | | | | | | |
| California Rural Legal Assistance Foundation | <i>see Environmental Justice Coalition for Water</i> | | | | | | |
| California State Association of Counties (Karen Keene) | Framework omits any reference to <u>flood management</u> ; language regarding termination of existing bond funds is troubling; Small communities need technical assistance to access grant funds | Supports generally | Supports generally | Supports generally | Supports generally | Supports inclusion of groundwater storage in this section Agrees with continuous appropriation of storage funds | Supports inclusion of protections for existing water rights and areas-of-origin |
| California Urban Forests Council (Nancy Hughes) | <i>see coalition letter listed under California Native Plant Society</i> | | | | | | |

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| California Urban Streams Partnership (Michael Vukman) | <i>See coalition letter listed under California Native Plant Society</i> | | | | | | |
| California Waterfowl (Jeff Volberg, Director of Water Law & Policy) | Supports continued inclusion of wetlands in the watersheds section - CA is not meeting its public trust responsibility to protect its remaining wetlands | | Advocates including \$100 million to WCB for the benefit of wetland-dependent species & \$10 million to the CA Waterfowl Habitat Preservation Account | | | | Legislatively-mandated commitments to supply water to refuges are not being met due to lack of funding - bond funds should be made available to WCB for the acquisition of water or water rights from willing sellers and the construction of conveyance for migratory birds |
| Clean Water Action (Jennifer Clary, Program Manager) | <i>See Environmental Justice Coalition for Water</i> | | | | | | |
| Coastal Conservancy (Nadine Peterson, Deputy Exec. Dir.) | <i>Provides specific suggested language changes.</i> Advocates adding a priority for multi-benefit projects such as wetland restoration that restores habitat, reduces flooding, and improves water quality | Stormwater management should include low impact development projects and multi-benefit urban greening | The title of this chapter should also include "wetlands" - funding should include floodplain restoration and conserving working lands | | SF Bay should be added to this title and 15% of funding should go to SF Bay Estuary projects including the San Francisco Bay Area Conservancy Program | | Two out of every three Californian's live in a coastal area (includes many examples of specific coastal projects that deserve funding eligibility) |
| Community Water Center (Omar Carrillo, Policy Analyst) | <i>See Environmental Justice Coalition for Water</i> | | | | | | |

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| Council for Watershed Health (Nancy Steele, Executive Director) | | Stormwater management category should include funding for projects that are multi-benefit and should encourage <i>Stormwater Resources Management Plans</i> | | Chapter should not include specific program allocations for water conservation, water recycling, and desal but should let regions set their own priorities | | | Grant process should increase accountability without increasing administrative burdens Grantees should be reimbursed for the fair and reasonable cost of their work |
| Cudahy, City of (Jorge Garrido, Jr., Legislative Advocacy Group) | Emphasizes need for groundwater protection and water quality funding for DACs and economically distressed areas | Strongly supports the \$1 billion in this chapter | | | | | Encourages continued consideration of DACs and specific funding for groundwater cleanup moving forward |
| Defenders of Wildlife (Kim Delfino, California Program Director) | Current framework appears to be a balanced and comprehensive approach but some existing critical state obligations need to be addressed | | \$500 million needed for Klamath, San Joaquin and Salton Sea settlements and \$100 million for water for state and federal refuges, which are important habitats for CA's migratory birds and rare wetland-dependent wildlife | | | | Termination of unspent authorizations should only be directed at funds that are no longer necessary or cannot be spent due to changed circumstances Do not terminate prior committed unspent funds for ongoing restoration and conservation efforts |

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| Delta Diablo Sanitation District (Gary Darling, General Manager) | Endorses WaterReuse proposal emphasizing water recycling as key to increased water supply reliability | | | Supports stand-alone water recycling section of at least \$450 million | | | Water recycling funds should be allocated through existing WRFP at the SWRCB |
| Eastern Municipal Water District (Paul Jones, General Manager) | | | | \$1 billion is insufficient for IRWM and at least \$500 million should be allocated competitively to water recycling through WRFP | Delta funding is inadequate -- should be increased to \$2.25 billion (same as 2009 Bond) | Storage funding should be expanded -- continuous appropriation should be retained | Additional scrutiny should be provided before existing bond authorizations are terminated |
| Endangered Habitats League (Dan Silver, Executive Director) | State NCCPs and federal HCPs should be eligible for watershed funding | | The watershed category should have a minimum of \$500 million | | | | NCCPs/HCPs leverage local and federal contributions, are multi-stakeholder and enjoy broad support |

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| Environmental Justice Coalition for Water | Discard definition of "economically distressed areas;" allow eligibility for some private water systems serving the poorest Californians; encourage local hires; allow some subsidies for drinking water system operation and maintenance in DACs | Chapter should be split between safe drinking water projects; wastewater projects; and groundwater cleanup. Include technical assistance for DACs; require long-term regional solutions that include small DACs; allow grants and loans to low inc. homeowners to upgrade wells and septic systems | | Stormwater management is more appropriately in this section on climate change adaptation as these are multi-benefit projects Include funding set-asides for DACs to increase conservation or develop alternate supplies such as recycled water or gray water systems | | | Review of existing bond funds is in order but safe drinking water projects should not be subject to funding revocation -- delete "shovel ready" as it infers the fastest but not necessarily best projects Do not send funds to state revolving funds as those are subject to federal funding limitations Do not call out specific contaminants -- projects should be prioritized according to public health threat Increase funding limits if projects are multi-benefit |
| Friant Water Authority (Ron Jacobsma, General Manager) | Endorses the ACWA proposal of \$8.2 billion | Focus a significant level of funding to address groundwater contamination and cleanup - especially for DACs | Important issue providing statewide benefits | Important issue providing statewide benefits | Supports \$2.25 billion - same allocation as 2009 Bond -- Promote the implementation of the coequal goals | Supports \$3 billion, continuous appropriation and competitive process - all same as 2009 Bond | A bond bill must be advanced that can and will be supported by California voters |

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| Glenn-Colusa Irrigation District (Thad Bettner, General Manager) | Water rights and area-of-origin provisions should be retained - may need to be enhanced in light of potential BDCP assurances | | This funding is essential to help recover species and will also result in operational flexibility for the state's water system | Increased regional self-reliance is an important new policy for California and also the policy of reduced reliance on the Delta | | Retain funding criteria and continuous appropriation language from 2009 Bond -- many agencies already relying on this language to develop projects | Comments supplement those provided on the Proposed Principles New water storage like Sites Reservoir in northern California will play a critical role in adapting to climate change and providing water supplies |
| Groundwater Resources Association of California (Tim Parker, Chairman, GRA Legislative Committee) | Supports and joins the comments submitted by the California Groundwater Coalition | | Groundwater should be added to this chapter as it provides water for instream flows and helps control water temperatures for fisheries | Add a new subsection: <i>Groundwater Recharge to Address Basins with Chronic Groundwater Level Declines</i> | | | Comments supplement those provided on the Proposed Principles |
| Thomas Hicks, Attorney at Law | California should have a program modeled on Washington State's Trust Waters Program that increases voluntary water transfers to benefit instream flows | | Consider setting \$150 million aside for voluntary water transactions to increase instream flows | | | | California Water Code 1707 provides a framework for dedicating water to instream use without forfeiting it |

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| Irvine Ranch Water District (Paul Cook) | Allocation of bond funds should be equitable, balanced, and reasonable throughout the state and recognize where those funds can be leveraged | Funds should substantially improve water quality | | Projects should be funded through IRWMP; fund local resource development to reduce reliance on the Delta through water recycling, conservation, groundwater protection and cleanup; State should have role in financing water infrastructure | Support the coequal goals for the Delta of water supply reliability and restoration and be consistent with the BDCP | Appropriate adequate funding for large-scale statewide storage and drought relief projects both north and south | The balance of the 2009 Delta/Water Package must be maintained and water recycling is a key element Bond admin costs should be minimized A statewide user fee should not be imposed |
| Kings Basin Water Authority (David Orth, Secretary/ Treasurer) | Supports the framework and balance of the 2009 Bond - advocates IRWMPs as foundational to addressing regional water issues | | | IRWM funding should be allocated across several of the categories in the Framework | | | IRWM integrates all facets of water supply, water quality, wastewater treatment, and flood and stormwater management |
| Las Virgenes Water District (David Pedersen, General Manager) | Add financial resources and emphasis on recycled water | | Recycled water projects can improve watershed health | Recycled water projects can reduce water imported from the north | | | As an agency entirely dependent on imported water, LVWD has made an extensive commitment to investing in recycled water |

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| Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority (David Pederson, Administering Agent) | Place a stand-alone water recycling program in the bond with at least \$450 million | | | Adjust this chapter to recognize multiple benefits of increased recycling | | | Recycling funds should be allocated through competitive grants |
| Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability (Phoebe Seaton, Co-Executive Director) | See Environmental Justice Coalition for Water | | | | | | |
| Local Agencies of the North Delta (Osha Meserve, Soluri Meserve) | Continuing concerns regarding the use of bond funds to implement BDCP | | | | Delta restoration projects must be well-coordinated with local communities and developed on public lands from willing sellers -- require mitigation for all farmland conversions | | Restoration projects need adequate endowments for management Incorporate "good neighbor" policies that provide federal and state ESA "take" authority to neighboring landowners |
| Los Angeles City Councilmember Gil Cedillo | Los Angeles River Greenway will transform Los Angeles | | Include LA River Greenway 2020 as eligible for funding | | | | |
| Lynwood, City of (Jorge Garrido Jr., Legislative Advocacy Group) | Supports emphasis in the water bond on groundwater protection and water quality | Supports \$1 billion in funding for water quality for projects that serve DACs | | | | | Supports State Department of Public Health grant opportunities to finance emergency and urgent actions for DACs |

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| Madera County Board of Supervisors (Max Rodriguez, Chairman) | Passage of a water bond in 2014 is essential to continuing the development and delivery of a reliable water supply; Also, water rights and area-of-origin protections must be retained | Funding must support disadvantaged, rural, and mountain communities - due to their small rate base they lack the scale to replace and upgrade facilities | Funding that supports forest restoration and fuel reduction is crucial to successful water storage as fires and debris affect reservoir recharge and capacity | | | Additional surface water storage both north and south of the Delta is crucial | Shasta Dam enlargement, Temperance Flat and Sites Reservoirs are storage project examples Need more surface water supplies in the Central Valley to eliminate groundwater mining |
| Main San Gabriel Basin Watermaster (Tony Zampiello) | See San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies coalition letter | | | | | | |
| Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Kathy Cole, MWD Sacramento Office) | | | | | Funding must support the coequal goals of water supply reliability and Delta ecosystem restoration - BDCP restoration should be eligible | Supports funding for remediation of water storage capacity of existing reservoirs. Provides estimated \$141 million State Water Project seismic retrofit of Lake Perris as an example | Any improvements funded under the Delta sustainability section should be consistent with the BDCP, once adopted (Note: BDCP Chapter 8: <i>Implementation Costs and Funding Sources</i> was attached to comments as supporting documentation) |

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| Mountain Counties Water Resources Association (John Kingsbury) | Requests area-of-origin protection be clarified to " <u>preserve water rights and area of origin statutes and contracts</u> " | | Consider upstream consequences of new Delta flow criteria, including hydropower impacts; also incorporate concept of forest management to increase water yield | Supports regional self-reliance and funding to help with IRWM | | | |
| Natural Resources Defense Council (Kate Poole, Senior Attorney) | All funding from the bond should be consistent with existing statutory requirements regarding preparation and implementation of ag and urban water management plans and water use efficiency measures - not just the Climate change and Regional Self-Reliance Section | 1 of 3 top priorities for the bond: Providing safe drinking water for DACs | 1 of 3 top bond priorities: ecosystem restoration (including Delta); should also include funding for projects of statewide significance with state commitments including San Joaquin River Restoration and Salton Sea | 1 of 3 top bond priorities: cost-sharing incentives for water agency investments in local water supply development including conservation, recycling, stormwater capture, groundwater cleanup and conjunctive use | See watersheds: ecosystem restoration in the Delta and other CA rivers and watersheds is a top priority | Storage funds, like all bond monies should be subject to legislative oversight to assure accountability Storage funding should be limited to public share of ecosystem benefits - prohibit funding for any raise of Shasta Dam | Authorizations for existing funding, especially with respect to ecosystem restoration, should not be terminated Bond should include savings clause language reflecting existing requirements of the Delta Reform Act regarding BDCP, including the prohibition on building new Delta conveyance until all costs are financed, including local in lieu taxes |

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| Nature Conservancy, The (Jay Ziegler, Director, External Affairs & Policy) | Supports the bond as an important catalyst in achieving more sustainable water policies Also signatory to Southern Sierra Partnership coalition letter | Ensuring Californians have access to clean drinking water should be highest bond priority; DACs should have grant application technical support and minimal cost-sharing; groundwater cleanup is critical | Watersheds section should include a mechanism for voluntary water transfers for instream flows; priority should be given to projects that provide multiple benefits; NCCPs and HCPs should have funding preference | Support regional self-sustainability; Preference should be given to projects that accrue multiple benefits for people and the environment | Significant investment in Delta restoration and sustainability is necessary –bond funding should be separate and independent of the BDCP process and money for Delta conveyance prohibited | Emphasis should be on developing groundwater storage and better opportunities for coordinating surface water and groundwater storage (well planned conjunctive use projects) | Ensure that source water areas such as the Sierra Nevada are eligible for watershed funding A separate category of directed funding for state legal obligations (Klamath Dam, San Joaquin River Restoration & Salton Sea) is needed Make funds available for Central Valley Flood Protection Plan implementation |
| Pacific Forest Trust (Paul Mason, VP, Policy & Incentives) | It is critical to conserve the upper watersheds in the Sierra and Cascade mountains –they contribute 75% of the state's runoff | | Watershed investments should be weighted toward the areas of the state that provide water supply for the majority of Californians | | | | Large projects that are the result of legal settlements (Klamath Dam, Salton Sea, San Joaquin River) should be addressed in a specific appropriation separate from watershed conservation work |

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| Regional Water Authority (John Woodling, Executive Director) | It is important to retain water right and area-of-origin assurances as well as prohibition on bond funding for Delta conveyance | Funding should be specifically targeted to DACs and water agencies that serve DACs in order to ensure all Californians have safe clean drinking water | Inclusion of funding for fishery habitat improvement is important for salmon and steelhead conservation | Ensure IRWM funding eligibility language does not present problems for existing IRWMPs – if funding is directed at water conservation it should go to agencies required to implement substantial reductions SBX7 7 goals | | Reduction of storage funding from \$3 billion in 2009 Bond to \$1 billion should be revisited – new surface storage projects could substantially improve the operations of California's water system | Authorizations for existing appropriations should not be terminated Language regarding priorities for "greatest public benefit" is unclear as is "shovel ready" |
| River Partners (David Neubert, VP Business Development) | Reauthorize funding for the California River Parkways program, which provides green jobs and access for underserved communities | Many river parkways, including urban parkways, are multipurpose floodway projects | River parkways provide crucial access to open space and clean water and contain valuable natural resources | | | | The Natural Resources Agency has nearly exhausted all previous bond funds for the California River Parkways Program |
| Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (Terrie Mitchell, Manager, Legislative & Regulatory Affairs) | | | | Water recycling is a key regional self-reliance component providing multiple benefits and can reduce reliance on the Delta | The Delta Conservancy should be the agency distributing Delta project funds – it was created for this purpose | | Remove any reference to "shovel ready" projects as a criterion. Projects should provide the most benefits, not just be ready Water recycling funds should be allocated equitably & competitively |

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| San Diego River Conservancy (Ben Clay, Chairman) | Watershed protection is the foundation for water quantity and quality statewide | | State Conservancies can make efficient investments and leverage fed., local and private funds with local input and buy-in | | | | Unless the source of our waters is protected simply improving infrastructure will fall short of sustainability goals State Conservancies have a great track record in stretching the state's investments further |
| San Francisco Bay Joint Venture (Diane Ross-Leech, Immediate Past Chair) | It is imperative that bond funds be made available to the San Francisco Bay and surrounding watersheds to continue the restoration trajectory and prevent a loss of momentum | | | | Recognize the Bay is part of the Delta system and add \$250 million in funding for the Bay, its wetlands and immediate watersheds | | Proposition 50 included \$200 million in funding to the WCB and the Bay Conservancy of the State Coastal Conservancy – this funding has provided wetlands that are wildlife habitat, filters for toxic contaminants, and a buffer for tidal surges and floods |
| San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority (Ken Manning, Executive Director) | <i>see San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |
| San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Darin Kasamoto, General Manager) | <i>see San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |

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| San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies (coalition letter) | Passage of a water bond to assist local agencies is critical to the needs of our State | Clean and safe drinking water should be a primary goal - \$100 million should be available to help fund San Gabriel Basin groundwater cleanup | | \$100 million wastewater treatment project for groundwater recharge in the San Gabriel Valley could reduce imported water needs by 25%; requesting commitment of \$50 million in bond funds | | | San Gabriel Basin is designated as the largest Superfund cleanup site in the United States |
| San Joaquin County Technical Staff (Karen Lange, Peterson Consulting) | | | | | Levee improvement should be included and Delta water supplies and quality protected, particularly from salinity | | Construct expanded and enhanced flood bypasses State and Federal govts, public universities, and non-governmental environmental and agricultural orgs. should partner on environmental and agricultural research facilities in Delta legacy communities |
| San Joaquin River Parkway and Conservation Trust, Inc. (David Koehler, Executive Director) | Requesting funding support for the San Joaquin River Parkway and San Joaquin River Restoration Program | | SJ River programs are multi-benefit -- recreation, flood capacity, water quality enhancement and habitat for fish and wildlife | | | | UC Merced completed a benefit study that found these projects will generate more than 11,000 jobs in the region |

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| Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority (Celeste Cantu, General Manager) | If water rights and area-of-origin protections are included they should be made coequal with protection of investment backed expectations in the functionality of the State Water Project | Should be integrated through IRWMPs | Should be integrated through IRWMPs | Providing bond funding through IRWMP implementation is the best way to facilitate improved reliability throughout the state | | | The best use of State funds is to foster regional approaches by improving IRWMP effectiveness and accountability and then directing water resource investments through IRWMPs |
| Santa Clara Valley Water District (Tom Martinez, State Government Relations) | Include funding for seismic safety remediation of dams | | | | | Include funding for seismic safety remediation | Estimated seismic safety remediation for six of the Districts dams is \$556 million |
| Santa Clarita Sanitation District (Sharon N. Green Legislative & Regulatory Liaison) | Request removal of language in sect. 79711 prohibiting funding for "compliance obligations of any party" as this could exclude funding for clean and safe drinking water projects which may be a compliance obligation | Supports the inclusion of funding for wastewater treatment -- salinity should be included in the list of contaminants eligible for funding | Support the inclusion of water quality in this chapter | Supports IRWM funding for a broad range of activities including water recycling, water conservation, and stormwater capture – LA region should be divided into LA and Ventura Counties | | | Other contaminants should be included in the eligible list besides salinity including ammonia, bacteria and nitrosodimethylamine Do not terminate existing water bond fund authorizations unless there is a determination that the purpose of the funding is no longer valid |
| Sequoia Riverlands Trust | <i>see Southern Sierra Partnership coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |

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| Sierra Business Council (Steven Frisch, President) | The forests, meadows, lakes and streams of the Sierra Nevada, southern Cascade, Coastal ranges and other water sources areas ranges are the "free reservoir" of the State and without them there is no secure sustainable water system for California Also see Southern Sierra Partnership coalition letter | Strongly support directing funding to DACs – including those in rural mountain communities who have incomes well below the state average | This chapter needs to include a specific reference to restoring the health of the watersheds that are a key source of California's water – prioritization could be based on mean runoff or some other measure of downstream benefit | | Treat the Delta system as a whole by allocating a proportional amount of funds to protect and restore the Delta's source of fresh water Decouple Delta funding from the BDCP and prohibit funding of Delta conveyance | | Define public benefit as simultaneously providing environmental, economic and social benefit for the entire system, including source water areas Delete language that terminates authorization of bond funds that are not yet appropriated – this would cause undue confusion and have negative impacts on planning, jobs, and ecosystem outcomes |
| Sierra Cascade Land Trust Council (Ben Miles, President, Board of Directors) | Forests, meadows, lakes and streams of the Sierra Nevada and Cascades need to be more adequately addressed | | There needs to be a priority for source water areas – those forests are in decline | | Any plan for Delta protection needs to include the source of the Delta's fresh water | | Over 60% of California's water supply originates in the Sierra Nevada including up to 50% of the water in the Delta The Sierra Nevada Conservancy provides an excellent mechanism for directing Sierra funding |

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| Sierra Fund, The (Izzy Martin, CEO) | Take action to address the continued impact of legacy mines in the Sierra and Inner Coast Range on the state's water quality and storage projects | | Remediating mines is critical – monitoring from just one mine shaft shows it is contributing a pound of mercury to the river every major rainstorm | | 98% of mercury in the SF Bay and Delta originates from legacy gold mines in the Sierra & Inner Coast Range. Mines need to be identified, assessed, prioritized and remediated | Sedimentation imposes a massive limitation on water storage – Removing mercury-laden sediment in existing reservoirs remediates mercury and increases storage in a cost-effective way | Solve the mercury problem at its source and get the mercury out 200 California reservoirs have lost 50% of their storage capacity to sedimentation, equivalent to 1.7 million acre-feet of water |
| Sierra Nevada Conservancy (Jim Branham, Executive Officer) Letter also signed by Trust for Public Land | It is imperative that the source watersheds of the Sierra Nevada/Cascades be included in any water bond – specific language provided | | The water system is large, complex, and interconnected and source watersheds are the keystone that acts as a natural reservoir for California | | More than 60% of CA's freshwater and up to 50% of Delta flow comes from the Sierra Nevada/Cascades | | Source watersheds are the natural infrastructure that collects, connects, filters, regulates and transports the State's freshwater |
| Southern Sierra Regional Water Management Group (Chris Moi, Project Manager) | <i>see Southern Sierra Partnership coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |

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| Southern Sierra Partnership (coalition letter) | There is a disproportionate need for water resource investment in the Southern Sierra Nevada region | Remaining groundwater supplies are increasingly contaminated | Protection of rivers, lakes and watersheds and important groundwater recharge areas in lower-elevation basins maximizes the amount of water the region receives from the Sierras | Regional self-reliance is compromised by a rapid depletion of once abundant groundwater supplies | | Fire management and other land use decision in the early to middle 20th century have severely altered plant communities | Despite challenges the southern Sierra region offers incredible opportunities to see high return on investment in water resources |
| Stockton East Water District (Anthony Barkett) | Prioritizing projects that provide "greatest public benefit" is problematic because that term is not well defined and it could disadvantage small communities competing against larger communities for funds | | | Unclear how climate change and regional self-reliance are related – regional self-reliance should be based on IRWMPs – also groundwater recharge needs its own category | | Unclear what "storage for climate change" means in this section Public benefits needs a better definition and should include conjunctive use of local facilities | Regional allocation should be equitable – the last water bond allocation was not favorable to San Joaquin County |
| Three Valleys Municipal Water District (Richard Hansen, General Manager) | <i>see San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies coalition letter</i> | | | | | | |

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| Trust for Public Land (Rico Mastrodomato, Senior Government Relations Manager) | <i>Specific language provided</i> Also signatory to California Native Plant Society coalition letter and Sierra Nevada Conservancy letter | Invest in urban greening projects for co-benefits of improved water quality and to protect, improve, and create natural green spaces | Failure to protect the lakes, rivers and streams of the North Coast or the Sierra would be a significant omission | | SF Bay and Delta are one ecosystem – critical that funding be directly allocated for the health of the Bay and for the Coastal Conservancy to oversee the funds | | Urban greening should be a bond priority local parks, river parkways, green alleys and urban forests can be designed to capture and filter water while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and benefitting human health with alternate transportation paths for walking and biking |
| Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District (Shane Chapman, General Manager) | see San Gabriel Valley Water Agencies coalition letter | | | | | | |
| WateReuse California (Dave Smith, Managing Director) | Water recycling should have a dedicated chapter with substantial funding– recycling wastewater that is currently discharged to ocean would create new supply | | | Broad support exists for enhancing water supply reliability and regional self-reliance through recycled water projects | | | Water recycling is not dependent on precipitation and currently more than 3.5 million acre-feet of wastewater is discharged to the ocean that could be recovered |
| Water Replenishment District of Southern California (Bob Reeb, Reeb Government Relations) | Supports funding for projects that reduce reliance on the Delta | Would like to see groundwater remediation receive a similar level of funding as 2009 Bond | | Allocations for recycled water should be separate from the IRWM grant and loan program | | Supports inclusion of groundwater storage projects as eligible under this chapter | |

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| Wildcoast/ Costasalvaje (Serge Dedina, PhD, Executive Director) | Urges reauthorization of funding for California River Parkways Program | | River parkways, esp. in urban environments, provide crucial access to open space and clean water and also contain valuable ecological resources | | | | The Otay Valley Regional Park provides an example of how water bond funding and the River Parkways program helped restore a watershed and park once deemed a garbage dump |