

**SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER**  
**Senator Darrell Steinberg, Chair**  
**2007 Second Extraordinary Session**

**BILL NO:** SBX2 3

**HEARING DATE:** 10/8/07

**AUTHOR:** Cogdill

**URGENCY:** No

**VERSION:** Introduced

**CONSULTANT:** Dennis O'Connor

**FISCAL:** Yes

**SUBJECT:** Water Supply Reliability Bond Act of 2008

**BACKGROUND AND EXISTING LAW**

Previously Authorized Bonds

Over the last 11 years, four water resources related bonds have been placed before the voters and have passed. These were:

<u>Proposition</u>	<u>Ballot</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Funded Programs</u>
204	11/96	\$995 M	Delta Improvements, Clean Water & Water Recycling, Water Supply Reliability, Delta Ecosystem Improvements, & Flood Control.
13	3/00	\$1.97 B	Safe Drinking Water, Flood Protection, Watersheds, Clean Water & Water Recycling, Water Conservation, & Water Supply, Reliability & Infrastructure.
50	11/02	\$3.44 B	Water Security, Safe Drinking Water, Clean Water & Water Quality, Contaminant & Salt Removal Technology, CALFED Bay-Delta Program, Integrated Regional Water Management, Colorado River, & Coastal Watershed & Wetland Protection.
84	11/06	\$5.388 B	Safe Drinking Water & Water Quality, Flood Control, Statewide Water Planning, Protection Of Rivers, Lakes & Streams, Forest & Wildlife Conservation, Protection Of Beaches, Bays, & Coastal Water, Park & Nature Education Facilities, & Sustainable Communities & Climate Change Reduction.

CalFed

On August 28, 2000, CalFed Record of Decision (ROD) was certified. A joint effort of five state and five federal agencies, the CalFed program, as described in the ROD, was designed to do four things:

1. Restore the ecological health of a fragile and depleted Bay-Delta estuary;
2. Improve the water supply reliability for the state's farms and urban areas that draw water from the Delta and its tributaries, including 7 million acres of the world's most productive farmland;

3. Protect the drinking water quality of the 22 million Californians who rely on the Delta for their supplies; and
4. Protect the Delta levees that ensure its integrity as a conveyance and ecosystem.

To accomplish this task, the ROD established 12 program components:

- Governance
- Watersheds
- Storage
- Environmental Water Account
- Water Quality
- Levees
- Ecosystem Restoration
- Water Supply Reliability
- Conveyance
- Water Use Efficiency (conservation and recycling)
- Water Transfers
- Science

According to the ROD:

All aspects of the CALFED Program are interrelated and interdependent. Ecosystem restoration is dependent upon water supply and conservation. Water supply depends upon water use efficiency and consistency in regulation. Water quality depends upon improved conveyance, levee stability and healthy watersheds. The success of all of the elements depends upon expanded and more strategically managed storage.

Also according to the ROD:

DWR and Reclamation will work with other CALFED Agencies to take the necessary steps to pursue expansion of two existing reservoirs [Enlarged Shasta and Expanded Los Vaqueros] and construction of a new offstream reservoir [Delta Wetlands], with a combined capacity of 950 TAF and a major expansion of groundwater storage for an additional 500 TAF to 1 MAF. DWR and Reclamation will also study two potential storage projects through partnerships with local agencies [Sites Reservoir and Upper San Joaquin Storage, aka Temperance Flat]. However, these two additional sites will require substantial technical work and further environmental review and development of costsharing agreements before decisions to pursue them as part of the CALFED Program.

The ROD also included a schedule for completing the environmental review, documentation, and preliminary design for each of the storage projects. These dates ranged from the end of 2002 for the Delta Wetlands project to the middle of 2006 for Temperance Flat.

For a variety of reasons, the CalFed agencies have yet to complete the environmental review, documentation, and preliminary design for any of the storage projects, with the notable exception of the Delta Wetlands Project. DWR has suspended further study of the Delta Wetlands Project pending submission of a proposal by potential participants detailing their specific interests, needs and objectives. In other words, no one has stepped forward and committed to buying any of the water the project might produce.

## **PROPOSED LAW**

This bill would authorize a \$9.085 B general obligation bond to be placed on the November 4, 2008 ballot. The bond would provide funds for Delta sustainability, water supply reliability, water storage projects, resource stewardship and environmental restoration, and protect against invasive species.

\$1.9 B	Delta Sustainability
	\$0.5 B Projects that provide public benefits and support delta sustainability
	\$1.4 B Projects to protect and enhance the sustainability of the delta ecosystem
\$1.0 B	Water Supply Reliability
	\$45.0 M North Coast
	\$107.5 M San Francisco Bay
	\$54.0 M Central Coast
	\$155.5 M Los Angeles subregion
	\$92.5 M Santa Ana subregion
	\$78.5 M San Diego subregion
	\$67.5 M Sacramento River
	\$57.5 M San Joaquin River
	\$59.0 M Tulare/Kern
	\$38.5 M North/South Lahonton
	\$44.5 M Colorado River Basin
	\$200.0 M Interregional
\$0.5 B	Resource Stewardship and Environmental Restoration Program
\$0.085 B	Protect Against Invasive Species
<u>\$9.085 B</u>	

In addition, the bill includes the following provisions:

General Bond Provisions:

- Define terms, cap administrative costs at 5 percent, establish the public process for developing grant guidelines, and explicitly affirmation of existing water rights protections under the various areas of origin statutes.

Delta Sustainability:

- General Provisions:
  - Make findings and declarations regarding the value of the Delta, the need to improve the Delta, the need to provide public funds to address Delta issues, and the need to fix the Delta to protect drinking water quality, improve water supply and water supply reliability, restore ecosystem health, and preserve agricultural and recreational values in the Delta.
  - State the need for a comprehensive delta sustainability program that improves habitat for fish and wildlife, improve water supply reliability, improve water quality, and reduce vulnerability to earthquakes.
  - Direct DWR to implement, as part of a comprehensive delta package, improvements in delta water conveyance and delta ecosystem health, taking into consideration any recommendations of the Bay-Delta Conservation Plan and the Delta Visioning Blue Ribbon Task Force. Also direct the program to provide sufficient capacity to protect against future droughts by conveying water during wet years to reservoirs and groundwater banks south of the delta for use during dry years.
  - State the costs for the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of any conveyance facility shall be the responsibility of the agencies that benefit from the conveyance facility, including state water project (SWP) and central valley project (CVP) contractors.

- Prohibit the Legislature from amending or repealing these provisions unless approved by the Legislature with two-thirds vote.
- Provides that expenditures are contingent on the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive plan for delta sustainability. The plan must include improvements in conveyance within the delta and ecosystem health.
- Public Benefits & Delta Sustainability:
  - Provide that funds are subject to appropriation by the Legislature to DWR and are for grants and direct expenditure.
  - Expenditures are to provide public benefits and support delta sustainability options. Allowable uses of the funds include protecting water supplies from disruptions, creating flow conditions to aid fish, improving the quality of drinking water, and protecting transportation and other vital infrastructure in and around the delta.
- Protect & Enhance Delta Ecosystem:
  - Fund the development and implementation of a Bay Delta Conservation Plan and projects that are consistent with the findings of the Blue Ribbon Task Force.
  - Require projects to be implemented through a cooperative effort among regulatory agencies, regulated and potentially regulated entities, and affected parties, including state and federal water contractors.
  - Allow funds to be expended for the preparation of environmental documentation and environmental compliance, and for implementing projects identified in the plan, and other projects to protect and restore native fish and wildlife dependent on the delta ecosystem, including the removal or reduction of invasive plant and animal species, and the reduction of toxic substances in delta waters that are harmful to native species.

#### Water Supply Reliability:

- General Provisions:
  - Require urban water agencies to comply with the Urban Water Management Planning Act to be eligible for funding.
  - Require DWR to require a cost share of not less than 50 percent of project costs. DWR would be allowed to waive or reduce the cost-sharing requirement for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community, rural, or other economically distressed area.
- Eligible projects include:
  - Agricultural and urban water use efficiency implementation projects.
  - Recycling, reclamation, desalination, and associated facilities.
  - Groundwater and surface storage projects, and conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation projects.
  - Groundwater contamination prevention, cleanup, treatment, and projects or other water quality projects necessary to protect existing or potential water supplies.
  - Planning and implementation of flood management programs.
  - Nonpoint source pollution reduction and stormwater capture, storage, cleanup, treatment, and management.
  - Water infrastructure reliability projects to prevent or reduce water service interruptions due to natural or human made disasters.
  - Other projects that improve water supply reliability or improve the supply and delivery of safe drinking water.
- Eligible applicants are public agencies, public utilities, and mutual water companies.
- Funds are allocated by region.

- Interregional funds may be expended directly or granted by DWR to address multiregional needs or statewide priorities, including:
  - Investing in new water technology development and deployment.
  - Meeting state water recycling goals.
  - Adapting to changing hydrology.
  - Independent science to support resources management.
  - Other projects to improve statewide water management systems, including projects identified in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision or the California Water Plan update that would make more efficient use of existing storage facilities or local or regional surface storage projects.

### Water Storage Development Projects

- Provide \$5.6 B continuously appropriated to DWR without regard to fiscal years, as follows:
  - \$5.1 B continuously appropriated to DWR without regard to fiscal years for the design, acquisition, and construction of surface water storage projects.
  - \$0.5 B continuously appropriated to DWR without regard to fiscal years for grants and expenditures for the planning, design, and construction of local surface water storage projects and locally managed conjunctive use and groundwater storage projects and projects.

### *Surface Water Storage Projects:*

- Eligible projects are:
  - Sites Reservoir located in the Counties of Colusa and Glenn.
  - Temperance Flat Reservoir located in the Counties of Fresno and Madera.
  - Expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir located in the County of Contra Costa.
- The Legislature is prohibited from amending or repealing the authorized projects or funding amounts unless approved by the Legislature with two-thirds vote.
- Expenditure of funds for any of the three surface storage projects is contingent upon the following:
  - A finding by the director of DWR and the Secretary of Resources that the project is feasible, consistent with all applicable laws and regulations, and will advance the objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.
  - Development of a comprehensive financing plan.
  - Agreements with potential water users to contract and pay for at least 75 percent of the agricultural and urban water supply benefits.
- Local cost-sharing requirements shall be met and provided by funds derived from the respective local areas prior to the receipt of bond funds.
- Funds for the three surface storage projects shall be available only to finance the portion of a surface water storage project that provides any of the following public benefits:
  - Major ecosystem restoration, including improvements to riverine ecosystems and fisheries habitat through flow, temperature, diversion management, and mitigation of water supply losses resulting from programs to restore or enhance fish or wildlife resources.
  - Water quality improvement of a major river or water body that serves as a water supply source for more than one region of the state and provides significant public trust resources.
  - Flood control benefits, including, but not limited to, increases in flood reservation space in existing reservoirs by exchange for capacity in a new reservoir.
  - Emergency response, including securing emergency water supplies and flows for dilution and salinity repulsion following natural disaster or acts of terrorism.
  - Response to the effects of changing hydrology and decreasing snow pack on California's flood management systems.

- Recreational purposes, including, but not limited to, those recreational pursuits generally associated with the out-of-doors, such as camping, picnicking, fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing, water contact sports, boating, and sightseeing, and the associated facilities of campgrounds, picnic areas, water and sanitary facilities, parking areas, view points, boat launching ramps, and any others necessary to make project land and water areas available for use by the public.
- DWR shall prioritize funding of the three surface storage projects based upon the expected return for public investment as measured by the magnitude and diversity of public benefits.
- DWR shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California regional water quality control boards, the State Department of Public Health, the Department of Parks and Recreation, the California Bay-Delta Authority or its successor, and other relevant state agencies.

*Local Surface & Groundwater Storage Projects:*

- Local projects shall be consistent with an adopted integrate regional water management plan.
- Eligible projects must provide one or more of the following benefits:
  - Improve regional or interregional water supply reliability.
  - Mitigate conditions of groundwater overdraft, saline water intrusion, groundwater quality degradation, or subsidence.
  - Adapt to the impacts of hydrologic changes.
  - Improve water security from drought, natural disasters, or other events that could interrupt imported water supplies.
- DWR shall allocate grants as follows:
  - At least 20 percent to the combined North Coast, San Francisco Bay, Sacramento River, and North Lahontan hydrologic regions.
  - At least 20 percent to the combined Central Coast, San Joaquin River, Tulare Lake, and South Lahontan hydrologic regions.
  - At least 20 percent to the combined South Coast and Colorado River hydrologic regions.
- DWR shall require cost sharing from nonstate sources of an unspecified percent of project costs. The department may waive or reduce the cost-sharing requirement for projects that directly benefit disadvantaged communities or other economically distressed areas.

Resource Stewardship & Environmental Restoration Program

- Eligible watersheds include:
  - The San Joaquin River system.
  - The Sacramento River corridor.
  - The Salton Sea watersheds.
  - The Los Angeles River watershed.
  - The San Gabriel River watershed.
  - The Santa Ana River watershed.
  - The Klamath River watershed.
  - North coast watersheds.
  - San Francisco Bay watersheds.
  - Central coast watersheds.
  - South coast watersheds.
  - The Lake Tahoe basin.
  - The Tulare Lake and Kern River watershed.

- Provide an unspecified amount to DWR for the development, rehabilitation, acquisition, and restoration costs related to providing public access to recreation and fish and wildlife resources in connection with SWP obligations under the Davis-Dolwig Act.

#### Fiscal Provisions

- Include the standard provisions necessary to authorize and issue general obligation bonds.
- Provide that upon the expenditure of any of the proceeds of this bond, the SWRCB shall implement “Standard Term 91” in a specified manner.

#### Title & Summary

- Specify that the summary of the measure state “This act will provide financing for Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Sustainability, water supply reliability, and environmental restoration projects by authorizing a \$9.085 billion dollar bond act.”

### **ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT**

According to the author: “California's water system is in dire need of attention. California’s natural reservoir, our snowpack, is declining. California’s population continues to grow at breakneck speed. The Delta, the hub of California’s entire water system, is no longer sustainable and is extremely vulnerable. And now, the water deliveries coming through the Delta will be curtailed by as much as 30%, according to a recent court ruling on the protection of an endangered species of fish. All of these problems coupled with the driest year on record spells a disaster in waiting, a crisis we can no longer put off.”

“SB 3xx is the Governor's Water Infrastructure Plan. It is a comprehensive plan that will ensure that Californians have a sufficient supply of quality water - a supply that is able to withstand long periods of drought, intense periods of flooding, and other natural disasters; a supply that is able to support California's constantly increasing population. This bill provides the state with all the tools necessary for addressing its current and future water needs, including above and below the ground storage, improved conveyance, water efficiency and recycling programs, and conservation. This is the plan supported by the Department of Water Resources, ACWA, and water agencies throughout the state - this is the plan that they think will solve California's water woes. We need to be about fixing California's water problems - we are already behind the curve on our water system and cannot delay any longer.”

Many supporters focus particularly on the need for surface storage. For example the Business, Industry & Government (BIG) Coalition of the South San Joaquin Valley asserts, “The proposed Sites Reservoir and expansion of Los Vaqueros Reservoir would provide a great deal of additional water management flexibility. The proposed Temperance Flat project on the San Joaquin River would also provide far-reaching water management benefits and serve as a source of much of the water supply and colder water needed to restore a San Joaquin River salmon fishery while greatly improving opportunities for San Joaquin Valley groundwater storage and San Joaquin River flood management and improved public safety.”

Other supporters stress the need to improve the ability to move water through the delta. For example, the Irvine Ranch Water District notes, “We are especially interested in the development of important issue areas such as conveyance projects and ‘beneficiary pays’ structures. ... [I]t is vital that any comprehensive water resources plan includes a commitment to an improved and fortified conveyance system to protect California’s water supply. Without a conveyance component for State Water Project and Central Valley Project deliveries, voluntary water market

transfers, and movement of water in wet years to storage reservoirs south of the Delta, the other components are incomplete and California's water supply reliability remains in jeopardy.”

## **ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION**

Many opponents raise concerns about authorizing and funding three surface storage projects. For example, the Natural Resources Defense Council contends, “We believe that subsidies for surface storage construction cannot be justified at this time. The state has an obligation to demonstrate that the proposed projects are feasible before the public is asked to commit billions of dollars to their construction. The feasibility studies for these projects have not been completed, nor have any water agencies committed to cost-sharing for large storage projects.”

Other opponents focus on concerns about a peripheral canal. Central Delta Water Agency, for example, writes, “SB 3 in Chapter 5 directs the department to implement improvements in Delta water conveyance. While we support improvement of Delta levees and channels and construction of some gates, barriers and other facilities which will both improve water conveyance and preserve the Delta, we believe the department will implement a peripheral canal.”

## **COMMENTS**

### *Dam Debate Is Still 2 Parts Religion, 1 Part Analysis.*

As staff noted in its comments on SB 59 (Cogdill), when it comes to dams, people believe what they believe. In the absence of substantive and impartial information to the contrary, persons on both side of the debate will likely continue to embrace their previously established perspectives. Unfortunately, CalFed has been extraordinarily slow in producing the studies as required in the ROD, studies that were supposed to provide the necessary substantive and impartial information.

At this point, DWR has not published official estimates of the current cost or water supply yield of the three CalFed dams proposed for funding in SBX2 3 (Cogdill).

### *Current Status of CalFed Storage Program.*

According to the CalFed Bay-Delta Program Storage Program's “Program Plan Year 8,” dated June 14, 2007, it will be at least one year before there will be completed feasibility studies and environmental documentation for any of the proposed projects.

<u>Reservoir</u>	<u>Current Status</u>
• Shasta Lake Enlargement	• Complete Final Feasibility Report & environmental documents in Late 2008
• Los Vaqueros Reservoir Expansion	• Complete Final Feasibility Report & environmental documents in February 2009
• North-of-the-Delta Storage (aka Sites Reservoir)	• Complete Final Feasibility Report & environmental documents in Winter 2008-2009
• Upper San Joaquin River (aka Temperance Flat Reservoir)	• Complete Final Feasibility Study Report & environmental documents in Summer 2009
• In-Delta Storage	• Suspended until potential project participants detail their specific interests, needs & objectives that support re-initiation

### What's the Long Term Plan for Delta?

Over the last few years, the Legislature and others have increasingly called for a long-term plan to resolve the conflicts in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

During its 2005-2006 Regular Session, the Legislature passed and the Governor signed Assembly Bill 1200 (Laird), Senate Bill 1574 (Kuehl), and Assembly Bill 1803 (Committee on Budget). Together, these bills required assessing the potential impacts on water supplies of catastrophic failures in the delta, identifying and evaluating options to protect water supplies and the ecosystem of the delta, the developing a vision for a sustainable delta, and a strategic plan to achieve a sustainable Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Additionally, SB 1574 (Kuehl) created a Delta Vision Committee to develop the vision and strategic plan. The Committee is composed of the Secretary of the Resources Agency as chair, and the Secretaries of the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, and the President of the Public Utilities Commission.

On September 28, 2006, the Governor issued an Executive Order that, among other things, established a Blue Ribbon Task Force that was charged with developing a vision for a sustainable delta. The Executive Order directed the Task Force to report to the Delta Vision Committee and Governor its findings and recommendations on the sustainable management of the Delta by January 1, 2008 and a strategic plan to implement the delta vision by October 31, 2008.

Both SBX2 2 (Perata) and SBX2 3 (Cogdill) attempt to provide funding to address critical delta problems in the appropriate categories in anticipation of what the Blue Ribbon Task Force might recommend, and include provisions requiring adoption of a comprehensive plan for delta sustainability. SB 27 (Simitian), currently in the Assembly Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife, states intent to enact such a plan.

### Who's In Charge In The Interim?

This bill appears to have completely ignored the California Bay-Delta Authority (CBDA) and the role it plays in coordinating actions regarding the Delta. Moreover, it vests sole discretion with DWR regarding improvements in delta water conveyance and delta ecosystem health. While there are a myriad of reasons to be dissatisfied with the CBDA, unless and until the Legislature dismantles the CBDA and creates something new, the CBDA should play some sort of role. If the author does not trust the CBDA or no longer support its role in coordinating actions to improve the delta, the bills ought to remain silent on to whom the funds are appropriated. This would provide the maximum flexibility in directing funds to whomever the Legislature ultimately deems appropriate.

### What's The Best Bang For The Taxpayers' Buck?

The real debate ought to be focused on objective evaluations of issues such as:

- How much water would the dams and other projects produce?
- How much water would be conserved or recycled?
- When would the water or storage become available?
- What would be the cost per acre-foot for the water produced?
- Who would receive the water and what would they pay?
- How much previously contaminated water would be made clean and usable?

There are also important policy issues to be addressed.

- What should the taxpayers pay for and for what should the water users pay?
- How do we ensure that the funds provided by the bonds result in real increases in water supply reliability?

Authoritative answers to questions like these could help push the current debate along.

### Truth in Advertising

Over 55 percent of the funds authorized by SBX2 3 are for the 3 CalFed surface storage projects. And, the unifying argument made by its fervent supporters is the need to build dams. It seems curious that the title/summary statement does not even hint that any of the proceeds could be used to build new dams.

### Water Rights Protections

The authorization of bond funds for any specific purpose does not, in itself, directly affect water rights. Unless there is an explicit provision stating otherwise, any project funded through this or any other bond would need to comply with the existing water rights laws, including the various statutes protecting areas of origin. That said, little harm is caused by including a carefully crafted statement reaffirming existing water rights laws.

The provisions in SBX2 3 (Cogdill) regarding “Term 91” are a different matter.

When the SWRCB issues a water rights permit, the permit includes a number of provisions regarding such things as how and when water may be diverted, etc. Different types of water uses have different sets of conditions. Some conditions are standard and apply to most permits for that type of permitted use; some are unique to that specific permitted use. The SWRCB has developed a set of terms to cover the standard conditions. Term 91 is one such standard term.

Term 91 requires the appropriators of water to curtail their diversion of water when the United States Bureau of Reclamation or DWR are releasing stored water from the CVP or the SWP to meet water quality objectives in the Delta. Under those conditions, water is not considered to be available for appropriation by permittees or licensees who are subject to Term 91. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has included Term 91 in water rights permits issued after 1965.

SBX2 3 (Cogdill) proposes to direct the SWRCB on how to implement Term 91. Four points.

First, as written, it is not clear what the language in SBX2 3 (Cogdill) intends to do. It may be that the language proposes to overrule the holding in *El Dorado Irrigation District et al. v. SWRCB et al.*, which said the SWRCB could not apply Term 91 to limit diversions from natural flow needed for Delta water quality objectives where the permit was senior to others who do not have Term 91 in their permits. It also may be that it intends to overrule other language in the *El Dorado* case that said the SWRCB could impose curtailments on natural flow that is needed to protect senior water rights in the delta. Either reading would have profound implications on California water law.

Second, Term 91 is currently being actively litigated. On Monday, October 15, 2007, the Third District Court of Appeal will hear oral arguments in *Phelps et. al. v. State Water Resources etc., et al.* This case is regarding an enforcement action based on unauthorized diversion of water during the Term 91 curtailment period. The Legislature typically avoids legislating in areas under active litigation.

Third, at some time in the future it may become necessary to amend the proposed language. Because the voters will ratify this measure, any future changes to this language would similarly need to be placed on the ballot.

Finally, it is not clear why legislative action is necessary in the first place. SWRCB regulations authorize a permittee or licensee to petition to change the terms and conditions of its permit or license. These include petitions to change point of diversion, place of use or purpose of use, but also include other changes such as terms and conditions of use. If the proponents have a justifiable reason for changing how the SWRCB applies Term 91, it would seem the first place to start should be with the SWRCB itself.

Related Regular Session Bills:

- SB 59 (Cogdill) Would authorize a \$3.95 B general obligation bond for water resource programs and projects, including constructing two CalFed surface storage reservoirs.
- SB 1002 (Perata) Would appropriate \$610.89 M from Propositions 50, 1E, and 84, for a variety of water resources purposes. Essentially the same as SB2X 1 (Perata).

Related Second Extraordinary Session Bills:

- SB2X 1 (Perata) Would appropriate \$610.89 M from Propositions 50, 1E, and 84, for a variety of water resources purposes. Essentially the same as SB 1002 (Perata).
- SB2X 2 (Perata) Would authorize a \$6.835 B general obligation bond for water resource programs and projects. Provides no funds for constructing any of the CalFed surface storage reservoirs.
- SB2X 4 (Cogdill) Would appropriate \$552.64 M from Propositions 50, 1E, and 84, for a variety of water resources purposes. Essentially the same as AB2X 4 (Villines).
- AB2X 1 (Laird) States intent to enact a water resources bond.
- AB2X 2 (Laird) States intent to fund projects and programs to improve water supply reliability.
- AB2X 3 (Laird) Makes findings and declarations regarding Delta sustainability.
- AB2X 4 (Villines) Would appropriate \$552.64 M from Propositions 50, 1E, and 84, for a variety of water resources purposes. Essentially the same as SB2X 4 (Cogdill).

**SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS:** None

**SUPPORT**

Support

- Ass. of Calif. Water Agencies
- Building Industry Ass. of Kern Co.
- Building Industry Ass. of San Joaquin Valley
- Building Industry Ass. of Tulare/Kings Counties
- Calif. Alliance for Jobs
- Calif. Chamber of Commerce
- Calif. Citrus Mutual
- Calif. Conference of Carpenters
- Calif. Department of Water Resources
- Calif. Farm Bureau Federation
- Calif. Grape & Tree Fruit League
- Calif. Latino Water Coalition

Calif. Municipal Utilities Ass.  
Calif. Water Ass.  
Central Calif. Irrigation Dist.  
City of Avenal  
City of Bakersfield  
City of Clovis  
City of Coalinga  
City of Corcoran  
City of Delano  
City of Dinuba  
City of Farmerville  
City of Firebaugh  
City of Fowler  
City of Fresno  
City of Hanford  
City of Huron  
City of Kerman  
City of Kingsburg  
City of Lemoore  
City of Maricopa  
City of Orange Cove  
City of Parlier  
City of Porterville  
City of Reedley  
City of Sanger  
City of Selma  
City of Tulare  
City of Visalia  
City of Wasco  
City of Woodlake  
College of the Sequoias  
Contra Costa Water Dist.  
Council of Fresno Co. Governments  
Co. of Fresno  
Co. of Kern  
Co. of Kings  
Co. of Madera  
Co. of Merced  
Co. of Tulare  
Delano Chamber of Commerce  
Fresno Co. Farm Bureau  
Fresno EDC  
Friant Water Authority  
Gless Ranch  
Greater Fresno Area Chamber of Commerce  
Greater Tulare Chamber of Commerce  
Hanford Chamber of Commerce  
Helix Water dist.  
Home Builders Ass. of Tulare/Kings Co.  
Irvine Ranch Water Dist.  
Kern Co. Farm Bureau

Kern EDC  
Kings Co. EDC  
Kings Co. Farm Bureau  
Lemoore Chamber of Commerce  
Merced Irrigation Dist.  
Metropolitan Water Dist. of Southern Calif.  
Mojave Water Agency  
Nickel Family LLC  
Orange Cove Irrigation Dist.  
Porterville Chamber of Commerce  
Quad Knopf  
Rincon del Diablo Municipal Water Dist.  
Rio Alto Water Dis.  
Ruiz Food Products, Inc.  
San Gabriel Co. Water Dist.  
San Joaquin River Water Authority  
San Joaquin Valley Water Coalition  
San Juan Water Dist.  
Santa Ana Watershed Project Authority  
Santa Clara Valley Water Dist.  
Sun Pacific  
Tulare Co. EDC  
Tulare Co. Farm Bureau  
Tulare Irrigation Dist.  
United Water Conservation Dist.  
Vallecitos Water Dist.  
Valley Ag Water Coalition  
Visalia Chamber of Commerce  
Visalia EDC  
West Hills College  
Western Municipal Water Dist.  
Westlands Water Dist.

Support if amended

San Diego Co. Water Authority  
WaterReuse Ass.  
Chabot Space & Science Center  
Cucamonga Valley Water Dist.  
Dana Adobe Nipomo Amigos  
Inland Empire Utilities Agency  
Oakland Museum of Calif.  
Conservation Corps State Museum  
Discovery Science Center  
Oakland Zoo

**OPPOSITION**

Butte Environmental Council  
Calif. Coastal Coalition  
Calif. Native Plant Society  
Calif. Sportfishing Protection Alliance  
Calif. Trout

Calif. Water Impact network  
Calif. Watershed Network  
Central Delta Water Agency  
Clean Water Action  
Environmental Water Caucus  
Federation of Fly Fishers  
Forest Issues Group  
Friends of the river  
Friends of the Trinity River  
High Sierra Rural Alliance  
League of Women Voters of Calif.  
Mountain Lion Foundation  
Planning and Conservation League  
Restore the Delta  
Sierra Club Calif.  
Sierra Foothills Audubon Society  
Sierra Nevada Alliance  
South Delta Water Agency  
Truckee River Watershed Council  
Tuolumne River Trust  
Urban Creeks Council  
Winnemem Wintu Tribe