



CENTRAL DELTA WATER AGENCY

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February 11, 2021

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Re: Improper allocation of Proposition 1
Bond Funds

Dear Public Officials:

This letter is written to respectfully request correction of what appears to be an improper allocation of Proposition 1 funds intended for repair and improvement of Delta levees. In 2020, DWR reported that \$21.9 million was allocated to a habitat mitigation project called Lookout Slough Tidal Restoration and Flood Improvement Project (Lookout Slough) in the Yolo Bypass to satisfy

biological opinion requirements imposed on the State Water Project. In addition, \$12.1 million appears to have been allocated to a Little Egbert Multi –Objective and Feasibility Study Project (Little Egbert) and \$16 million to a Yolo Bypass Fix in Place or Lower Yolo Ranch Restoration project. All are habitat projects related to the Yolo Bypass. The Yolo Bypass is intended to flood and none of the projects have the intended principal purpose for repair and improvement of Delta levees. The Proposition 1 Bond Accountability Web Site leaves some ambiguity as to the specifics of the Little Egbert, Yolo Bypass Fix in Place and Lower Yolo Ranch Restoration projects and matching of the numbers with such projects deserves careful examination.

Proposition 1 Delta Levee Bond Funds Allocated to Pay for Mitigation of SWP Impacts

The State Water Project was to be entirely self-supporting with the State Water Contractors paying the entire cost.

Water Code section 11912 provides:

“The department, in fixing and establishing prices, rates, and charges for water and power, shall include as a reimbursable cost of any state water project an amount sufficient to repay all costs incurred by the department, directly or by contract with other agencies, for the preservation of fish and wildlife and determined to be allocable to the costs of the project works constructed for the development of that water and power or either. Costs incurred for the enhancement of fish and wildlife or for the development of public recreation shall not be included in the prices, rates, and charges for water and power, and shall be nonreimbursable costs.”

SWP contractors are additionally obligated to pay for the entire costs of the project including salinity control. See Water Code 12200 et seq. The California Water Resources Development Bond Act was intended to preclude a shift in costs to the taxpayers. **Attachment A** is the 1960 California Water Resources Development Bond Act Argument in Favor which provides:

“This Act, if approved, will launch the statewide water development program which will meet present and future demands of all areas of California.

The program will not be a burden on the taxpayer; no new state taxes are involved; the bonds are repaid from project revenues, through the sale of water and power. In other words, it will pay for itself.”

“This Act will assure construction funds for new water development facilities to meet California requirements now and in the future. No area will be deprived of water to meet the needs of another. Nor will any area be asked to pay for water delivered to another.”

In Goodman v. Riverside (1993) 140 Cal.App.3d 900 at 906 the Court included footnote 3 providing the following:

“Governor Pat Brown’s press comments at the time are also informative: Governor, what is your answer to people who say, ‘I don’t want to pay for somebody else’s water.’ Like San Franciscans. ‘I have already paid for one water project. Why should I be compelled to buy another?’ Governor Brown: Well, they won’t. The plan itself is completely self-supporting. The law provides that the contracts have to provide for the repayment of the cost of the entire Project. That’s the real answer to it.”

In addition, Proposition 1 specified that “The investment of public funds pursuant to this division will result in public benefits that address the most critical statewide needs and priorities for public funding.” (Wat. Code, § 79707.) In addition, it would be contrary to the intent of public funding sources such as Proposition 1 to use bond funds to meet CVP/SWP mitigation requirements. (See, e.g., Wat. Code, § 79710 (b) [....These funds shall not be used to subsidize or decrease the mitigation obligations of any party.])

Any misappropriated Proposition 1 funds should be restored and used for Delta levee repair and improvements and the State Water Contractors charged accordingly for the entire cost of mitigating State Water Project impacts and for preservation of fish and wildlife including the cost of the Lookout Slough Project.

Proposition 1 provided \$395 million for statewide flood management projects and activities of which \$295 million was set aside for repair and improvement of Delta levees and Delta flood emergencies. **Attachment B** is a copy of the Official Voter Information Guide Containing Proposition 1 (November

4, 2014). The Chapter 11 text for the bond allocation for Flood Management is on page 26.

“Chapter 11. Flood Management

79780. The sum of three hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$395,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, to the Department of Water Resources and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of statewide flood management projects and activities. Funds shall be allocated to multibenefit projects that achieve public safety and include fish and wildlife enhancement. The Department of Water Resources shall make its best effort to coordinate this funding with proceeds from Propositions 84 and 1E.

79781. Of the funds authorized by Section 79780, two hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$295,000,000) shall be available to reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta for any of the following:

(a) Local assistance under the Delta levee maintenance subventions program pursuant to Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of Division 6, as that part may be amended.

(b) Special flood protection projects pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8 of Division 6 as that chapter may be amended.

(c) Levee improvement projects that increase the resiliency of levees in the Delta to withstand earthquake, flooding, or sea level rise.

(d) Emergency response and repair projects.”

Figure 1 at page 8 of the analyst report provides:

Flood Protection	\$395
Repairs and improvements to levees in the Delta.	\$295
Flood protection around the state.	100

At page 9 of the attached Voter Guide the Legislative Analyst makes it clear that **“While \$100 million could be spent on flood control projects anywhere in the state, \$295 million is set aside to improve levees or respond to flood emergencies in the Delta.”**

The more general reference to flood control projects for the \$100 million can be contrasted to the \$295 million more specific task of improving levees or responding to flood emergencies in the Delta. This allocation was part of the negotiation that led to the ultimate mix of funding in Proposition 1. Inclusion of funds for flood control and Delta levees, certain habitat and groundwater and water quality concerns was the result of that negotiation.

The political representatives of the Delta area were assured the \$295 million dollars would be for actual improvement of the structural integrity of the existing Delta levees and that no money from the Bond proposition would be used for the tunnels or other subsidy of the SWP or CVP. The goal was to improve the structure of the Delta levees to an acceptable engineering standard as soon as possible.

Attachment C contains excerpts from The California Natural Resources Bond Accountability Web Site - Proposition 1 Allocation Balance Report, which show that from the \$295 million set aside to improve levees or respond to flood emergencies in the Delta there was:

\$31 million appropriated for Item 3860-301-6083 described as DWR – Capital Outlay-Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction-Yolo Bypass Phase I Program; and

\$20 million appropriated for Item 3860-004-6083 described as DWR-Support Budget-Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction-Program Delivery and Reappropriation. (See Attachment C bond allocation accounting for Water Code: Section 79781(a-d).)

Attachment D submitted to the Delta Levee and Habitat Advisory Committee on September 4, 2020 shows allocation from the \$295 million Delta levee funds of \$21.9 million for Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement, \$12.1 million for Little Egbert Multi-Objective Project and feasibility Study and \$16.0 million for Lower Yolo Ranch Restoration Project. The total is \$50 million.

Attachment E submitted to the Delta Levee and Habitat Advisory Committee dated 10/8/2020 shows allocation from the \$295 million Delta levee funds of \$21.9 million for Lookout Slough, \$12.1 million for Little Egbert and \$16 million for Yolo Bypass Fix in Place. The total is \$50.0 million.

Attachment F contains the Lookout Slough Levee Setback project description and other references from the Resources Agency Bond Accountability Web Site which shows a contribution of **\$20.9 million from Prop. 1. Reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta** and a contribution of **\$3 million from Prop. 68. Multibenefit Public Safety Improvements and Fish/Wildlife Enhancement.** The Reference Number for Lookout Slough is 3860-PM-167

whereas the references in the Bond accounting are to 3860-004-6083 and 3860-301-6083.

The accounting and description for the specific use of such bond funds is somewhat unclear and appears to be subject to adjustment from time to time. There are entries indicating: “Decrease, Increase, Reappropriation, Reduction and Reversion”. It appears that any misappropriation can and should be corrected. See **Attachment F**.

The description of the Lookout Slough project in **Attachment F** provides:

“Per Governors Water Action Plan (CWAP), increase flood protection in the Delta and Statewide. The Lookout Slough Levee Setback (LSLS) Project is a 3 mile long **flood risk reduction portion of a multi-benefit project known as the Lookout Slough Levee Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement (LSTHRFI) Project to restore delta smelt habitat in the lower Yolo Bypass. The LSLS portion of the project will be funded by Proposition 1 and 68. The remaining portion of the LSTHRFI project will be funded by the DWR Fish Restoration Program associated with the operation of the State Water Project (SWP), in accordance with USFWS 2008 Delta Smelt Biological Opinion. The SWP portion of the LSTHRFI will include constructing the levee setback to the current authorized height known as the 1957 Water Surface Elevation (WSE).** The Proposition 1 and 68 funds will construct additional levee height to raise the level of flood protection to the higher 100-year plus 1 foot WSE, to meet the objectives of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. In addition, the Lookout Slough Levee Setback project will construct alterations to the existing levee system to facilitate additional flood routing capability through the Lower Yolo Bypass out to Suisun Bay. The LSLS project will have a budget of \$23,900,000. Total project includes State support costs for project implementation.”

The Contribution Sources are listed as:

Prop. 1. Reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta	\$20,900,000.00
Prop. 68. Multibenefit Public Safety Improvements and Fish/Wildlife Enhancement	\$3,000,000.00

The obvious principal purpose of the expenditure was to meet the SWP obligation under the USFWS 2008 Delta Smelt Biological Opinion and not the recognized critical need for repair and improvement of Delta levees. The expenditure appears to be both an improper subsidy to the benefit of the SWP

contractors and a violation of the Prop.1 limitation on the use of the \$295 million set aside for repair and improvement of Delta levees.

It is clear that the primary purpose of the \$295 million allocation to repairs and improvements of Delta levees is directed at public safety through repairs and improvement of existing Delta levees which have been the focus of DWR's fragile levee campaign. The clear intent for expenditure of the \$295 million is not ecosystem restoration with an appendage of a levee setback claimed as a levee improvement or new levees for Yolo Bypass setbacks. Proposition 1 has ample funding for multibenefits including habitat enhancement, but clearly includes restrictions so as not to subsidize the mitigation responsibilities of the SWP.

There are multibenefits that result from the intended repair and improvement of the Delta levees. Protection of Delta water quality and flow for fish, wildlife and other purposes including salinity control, protection of terrestrial habitat including essential food sources for wintering waterfowl, protection of recreation, protection of the through Delta conveyance of water, protection of major utilities and evacuation routes and protection of the Delta as a place are some of the multibenefits.

Incidental Funding for fish and wildlife habitat enhancement as a multibenefit appendage to the intended repair and improvement of Delta levees is appropriate but it should not be the principal purpose of the project and should not constitute a major portion of the expenditure.

Of the *Prop. 1. \$395 million for Flood Management*, \$295 million is carved out to "reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta" with specific reference to the Delta Levee Subvention Program, the Delta Special Projects program and levee improvement projects that increase the resiliency of levees within the Delta to withstand earthquake, flooding and sea level rise. Also included are emergency response and repair projects in the Delta. Although fish and wildlife habitat enhancement is a component of the Delta levee programs it is not a public safety feature and represents a measure above mitigation which was the historical no net loss of habitat requirement of the Delta levee programs. The publicized concerns for earthquake and sea level rise were at the time of passage of Prop. 1 and still are focused on the condition of the nonproject levees in the Delta, and not the USACE designed and constructed project levees in the Yolo Bypass or the construction of new levees as setbacks or otherwise.

The intended principal purpose of the \$295 million bond set aside is improvement of Delta levees, not expansion of bypasses and not enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat. The proportionate amount of funded expenditure should reflect major emphasis on the principal purpose.

Proposition 1 included \$1.495 billion for Watershed Protection and Restoration that could include Habitat Projects like Lookout Slough. Lookout Slough, however, being a part of the biological opinion obligation of the SWP requires that the SWP contractors be charged for the cost of preservation of fish and wildlife. The Lookout Slough Project Yolo Bypass levee setbacks and improvement to higher standards may increase flood risk to other Delta levees, and in particular, to those in the recognized area of most concern. The area in the Yolo Bypass is intended to flood to essentially protect the Urban Sacramento area. There is no significant reduction in flood risk to the central and western Delta levees from the projects in the Yolo Bypass, and there is a possible increase in such risk.

The central and western Delta levees are part of a system necessary for preservation of the Delta as a whole. When a Delta island floods, there is typically seepage into adjoining island levees and land which affects levee stability. There is also a long wind fetch across the flooded area which allows for wind generated waves that can wash through the flooded island levees and impact the adjoining island levees. If the flooded island is not promptly reclaimed, adjoining Island levees must be significantly improved to maintain the same level of safety. Failure of such Delta levees could also have a significant impact on salinity intrusion. Many of the levees in the interior of the Delta do not yet meet an acceptable minimum engineering standard. It has long been recognized that the Delta levees are part of an interrelated system that must be protected

The legislative finding and declaration in Water Code section 12981, which was enacted in Statutes 1973 Chapter 717, sets forth the State interest in preserving the physical characteristics of the Delta.

“12981. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the delta is endowed with many invaluable and unique resources and that these resources are of major statewide significance. The Legislature further finds and declares that the delta’s uniqueness is particularly characterized by its hundreds of miles of meandering waterways and the many islands adjacent thereto, that in order to preserve the Delta’s invaluable resources, which include highly productive agriculture, recreational assets, and wildlife environment, the physical characteristics of the

delta should be preserved essentially in their present form, and that the key to preserving the delta's physical characteristics is the system of levees defining the waterways and producing the adjacent islands".

FEMA assistance for nonproject levee reconstruction after emergencies is dependent upon a good faith State effort to mitigate damages. The general policy question is why should federal money be used to repair damage resulting from the State's deferred action? The general approach in emergencies is locals exhaust their ability and then the State exhausts its ability up to \$100 million (a somewhat arbitrary number) and then FEMA will assist unless there is an issue of State deferred maintenance or failure to proceed with mitigation. In the case of repeated emergencies FEMA requires a mitigation plan. As a result of multiple Delta levee breaks in 1980 where the Director of the Department of Water Resources did not provide support but FEMA and State OES did, FEMA required a Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Delta. **Attachment G** hereto is the Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta dated September 15, 1983. The plan was prepared by the Department of Water Resources for the Office of Emergency Services and accepted by FEMA. The short term mitigation plan was to work towards a levee configuration with 1 foot of freeboard above the 100 year flood elevation, a 16 foot crown width, a 1.5 to 1 waterside slope, a 2 to 1 landside slope and an all-weather access road. **(See Attachment G page 13)** This came to be known as the HMP Standard. It was recognized that the HMP Standard was not an engineered standard but merely a gauge to reflect good faith improvement along the path to the State supported achievement of a minimum acceptable engineering standard. The long term mitigation plan was to implement within 20 years a Delta Levee System plan as "described in the Corps' Draft Feasibility Report, dated October 1982 and in the Department's Bulletin 192-82, Delta Levees Investigation, dated December 1982 ...All islands should be included in the System Plan for stage construction, as recommended in the Corps' plan." **(See Attachment G page 15)**. Page 16 shows a map of the portion of the Delta Levee System then requiring levee rehabilitation to the DWR Bulletin 192-82 Standard.

Attachment H hereto is a copy of DWR's highly publicized map to show the impacts from a potential earthquake in the western Delta. The Delta levees are critical to operation of both the SWP and the CVP.

The DWR October 2018 Delta Flood Emergency Plan clearly reflects those Delta levees of greatest concern for SWP exports from the Delta. The Middle River and Old River levees and those levees extending north of the San Joaquin River to the Sacramento River protect the freshwater corridor for SWP and CVP exports to areas south of the Delta. The levees on the eight western delta islands are the frontline constraint on salinity intrusion. **Attachment I** hereto contains the cover and pages C-15, 19 and 23 of Supplement C to said Plan showing the areas of concern.

A Metropolitan Water District presentation on January 26, 2021 **Attachment J** also shows the Freshwater Pathway needed to operate SWP diversions. The levee areas of significant concern do not include any of the three primarily Proposition 1 – funded restoration projects. These sources, consistent with the 1983 Flood Hazard Mitigation Plan Map, dictate careful investment to reduce risks with the \$295 million specifically intended for Delta levees. In addition to protecting life and property in the Delta, statewide road, communication, power and other infrastructure, the levees are critical to water conveyance infrastructure needed by the 27 million Californians outside the Delta reliant in some part on Delta water.

Attachment K hereto are the cover and pages 32 and 33 from the June 15, 2007 Technical Memorandum, Delta Risk Management Strategy Phase 1, Impact to Infrastructure. The entire memorandum is available on the web under DRMS Technical Memorandum June 15, 2007. The memorandum provides the estimated replacement costs of Delta Infrastructure within Mean Higher High Water at \$6.1 billion (2005 dollars) and \$8.5 billion (2050 dollars). The estimated replacement cost within 100-year limits is \$56.3 billion (2005 dollars) and \$67.1 billion (2050 dollars). Preservation of the physical characteristics of the Delta is critical to the preservation and enhancement of the Delta, the maintenance of water quality, and the conveyance of water through the Delta, with or without any sort of isolated conveyance facility from the Sacramento River.

There are ample Proposition 1 and other bond funds for habitat projects without overtaxing critical, limited Delta levee repair and improvement funds. General obligation Bond funds should not be used to meet the fish and wildlife mitigation obligations of the SWP, including those emanating from the Biological Opinions. The SWP contractors are responsible for the costs of such mitigation.

The allocation from the \$295 million of \$21.9 million for Lookout Slough, \$12.1 million for Little Egbert and \$16.0 million for the Yolo Bypass Fix in Place (or Lower Yolo Ranch Restoration Project) should be restored to the Water Code Section 79781(a-d) fund for the repair and improvement of priority Delta levees outside the Yolo Bypass historically funded through the Delta Levee Subvention or Delta Levee Special project programs and for emergency response and repair of such levees. Additionally, there should be no subsidy of the SWP mitigation obligations, which would violate Proposition 1 requirements. Your prompt attention to this matter is appreciated.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "George Biagi Jr." with a stylized flourish at the end.

George Biagi Jr.
President

Title THE CALIFORNIA WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT BOND ACT
Year/Election 1960 general
Proposition type bond (leg)
Popular vote Yes: 3,008,328 (51.5%); No: 2,834,384 (48.5%)
Pass/Fail Pass
Summary This act provides for a bond issue of one billion, seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$1,750,000,000) to be used by the Department of Water Resources for the development of the water resources of the State.

For Argument in Favor of California Water Resources Development Bond Act

Your vote on this measure will decide whether California will continue to prosper.

This Act, if approved, will launch the statewide water development program which will meet present and future demands of all areas of California. The program will not be a burden on the taxpayer; no new state taxes are involved; the bonds are repaid from project revenues, through the sale of water and power. In other words, it will pay for itself. The bonds will be used over a period of many years and will involve an approximate annual expenditure averaging only \$75 million, as compared, for example with \$600 million a year we spend on highways.

Existing facilities for furnishing water for California's needs will soon be exhausted because of our rapid population growth and industrial and agricultural expansion. We now face a further critical loss in the Colorado River supply. Without the projects made possible by this Act, we face a major water crisis. We can stand no more delay.

If we fail to act now to provide new sources of water, land development in the great San Joaquin Valley will slow to a halt by 1965 and the return of cultivated areas to wasteland will begin. In southern California, the existing sources of water which have nourished its tremendous expansion will reach capacity by 1970 and further development must wholly cease. In northern California desperately needed flood control and water supplies for many local areas will be denied.

This Act will assure construction funds for new water development facilities to meet California's requirements now and in the future. No area will be deprived of water to meet the needs of another. Nor will any area be asked to pay for water delivered to another.

To meet questions which concerned, southern California, the bonds will finance completion of all facilities needed, as described in the Act. Contracts for delivery of water may not be altered by the Legislature. The tap will be open, and no amount of political maneuvering can shut it off.

Under this Act the water rights of northern California will remain securely protected. In addition, sufficient money is provided for construction of local projects to meet the pressing needs for flood control, recreation and water deliveries in the north.

A much needed drainage system and water supply will be provided in the San Joaquin Valley.

Construction here authorized will provide thousands of jobs. And the program will nourish tremendous industrial and farm and urban expansion which will develop an ever-growing source of employment and economic prosperity for Californians.

Our Legislature has appropriated millions of dollars for work in preparation, and construction is now underway. It would be tragic if this impressive start toward solution of our water problems were now abandoned.

If we fail to act now to insure completion of this constructive program, serious existing water shortages will only get worse. The success of our State is at stake. Vote "Yes" for water for people, for progress, for prosperity!

★ SUPPLEMENTAL ★

CALIFORNIA GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 2014

This guide is a supplement to the first Official Voter Information Guide.
It contains information about Proposition 1, which was added to the ballot after the first voter guide was printed.

★ OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE ★

Certificate of Correctness

I, Debra Bowen, Secretary of State of the State of California,
hereby certify that this guide has been prepared in accordance with the law.

Witness my hand and the Great Seal of the State in Sacramento, California, this 12th day of September, 2014.

Debra Bowen



Debra Bowen
Secretary of State

★ SUPPLEMENTAL ★

Polls are
open from
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
on Election Day



Secretary of State

Dear Fellow Voter,

Recently you received the **Official Voter Information Guide** for the November 4 General Election. The deadline for placing legislative measures on the ballot was June 26. After that deadline, the Legislature and Governor added Proposition 1 to the ballot. My team created this **Supplemental Official Voter Information Guide** to provide the information you need to make your decision about the additional ballot measure.

Remember: there are two state voter information guides for this election, as well as your county sample ballot booklet, and they all may not arrive in your mailbox on the same day. I encourage you to take the time to learn about all six of the statewide measures that will be on your ballot.

Your county sample ballot booklet has information about candidates and measures unique to your region. For more election details, such as how to check your voter registration, find your polling place, or confirm your vote-by-mail ballot was received, visit www.sos.ca.gov/elections or call (800) 345-8683.

Every registered voter has a choice of voting by mail or voting in a local polling place. The last day to request a vote-by-mail ballot from your county elections office is October 28. On Election Day, polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

This second voter guide contains a title and summary of the additional ballot measure prepared by Attorney General Kamala D. Harris; impartial analysis of the ballot measure and potential cost to taxpayers prepared by Legislative Analyst Mac Taylor; ballot measure arguments prepared by proponents and opponents; text of the proposed law prepared and proofed by Legislative Counsel Diane F. Boyer-Vine; and other useful information. The guide was printed under the supervision of State Printer David Gerald "Jerry" Hill.

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For more information about your voting rights, see page 31 of this guide.

Voter Registration

You are responsible for updating your voter registration information if you change your name, change your home address, change your mailing address, or want to change or select a political party.

Registering to vote is easier than ever with the online form at *RegisterToVote.ca.gov*. Voter registration applications are also available at most post offices, libraries, city and county government offices, and the California Secretary of State’s office.

Find Your Polling Place

Polling places are established by county elections officials. When you receive your county sample ballot booklet in the mail a few weeks before Election Day, look for your polling place address on the back cover.

If you moved to your new address after October 20, 2014, you may vote at your former polling place.

Many county elections offices offer polling place look-up assistance through websites or phone numbers. For more information, visit the Secretary of State's website at www.sos.ca.gov/elections/find-polling-place.htm or call the toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-8683.

On Election Day, polls will be open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. If you are in line before 8:00 p.m., you will be able to vote.

If your name is not on the voter list at your polling place, you have the right to vote a provisional ballot. A provisional ballot looks like a regular ballot but you will place it in a special envelope. Your provisional ballot will be counted after elections officials have confirmed that you are registered to vote in that county and you did not already vote in that election.

You may vote a provisional ballot at any polling place in the county in which you are registered to vote.

How to Vote

You have two choices when voting. You may vote in person at a polling place in your county or you may vote by mail. You do not have to vote in every contest on your ballot. Your vote will be counted for each contest you vote in. For more information about your voting rights, see page 31 of this guide.

Voting at the Polling Place on Election Day

When you arrive at your polling place, a poll worker will ask for your name and check the official list of registered voters for that polling place. After you sign next to your name on the list, the poll worker will give you a paper ballot, unique passcode, or computer memory card, depending on the voting system your county uses. Go to a private booth and start voting.

Poll workers are there to assist voters. If you are not familiar with how to mark a ballot, ask a poll worker for instructions. If you make a mistake in marking the ballot, ask a poll worker how to correct a mistake or ask for a new ballot and start over.

State and federal laws require polling places to be physically accessible to voters with disabilities. Every person who works in a polling place is trained in elections laws and voter rights, including the need to make reasonable modifications of policies and procedures to ensure equal access.

Voting by Mail

After you mark your choices on your vote-by-mail ballot, put it in the official envelope provided by your county elections office and seal it. Sign the outside of the envelope where directed. To ensure it arrives by the deadline, return your ballot either:

- By mail, as long as your ballot is received by your county elections office by 8:00 p.m. on Election Day. Since postmarks do not count, mail your ballot a few days before Election Day.
- In person, to your county elections office or any polling place in your county before 8:00 p.m. on Election Day.

Even if you receive your vote-by-mail ballot, you can change your mind and vote at your polling place on Election Day. Bring your vote-by-mail ballot to the polling place and give it to a poll worker to exchange for a polling place ballot. If you do not have your vote-by-mail ballot, you will be allowed to vote on a provisional ballot.

Quick-Reference Guide

Prop 1 Water Bond. Funding for Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, and Storage Projects.

Summary

Put on the Ballot by the Legislature

Authorizes \$7.545 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply infrastructure projects, including surface and groundwater storage, ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration, and drinking water protection. Fiscal Impact: Increased state bond costs averaging \$360 million annually over 40 years. Local government savings for water-related projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

What Your Vote Means

YES A YES vote on this measure means: The state could sell \$7.1 billion in additional general obligation bonds—as well as redirect \$425 million in unsold general obligation bonds that were previously approved by voters for resource-related uses—to fund various water-related programs.

NO A NO vote on this measure means: The state could not sell \$7.1 billion in additional general obligation bonds to fund various water-related programs. In addition, \$425 million in unsold general obligation bonds would continue to be available for resource-related uses as previously approved by voters.

Arguments

PRO PROPOSITION 1 provides a reliable supply of water for farms, businesses and communities, especially during droughts. It supports economic growth and protects the environment. It is fiscally responsible, is guided by a comprehensive state water plan and does NOT raise taxes. Democrats and Republicans Agree: VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 1!

CON California can't afford Prop. 1's misplaced spending. It does little to relieve the drought or improve regional water self-sufficiency. It threatens our rivers and streams. Private water users won't pay for these dams; taxpayers shouldn't either. Prop. 1 drains funding for schools, health care, roads and public safety. VOTE NO!

For Additional Information

For

Tom Willis
Yes on Propositions 1 and 2
2355 Broadway #407
Oakland, CA 94612
(510) 210-5001
INFO@YesonProps1and2.com
YesonProps1and2.com

Against

No on Prop. 1
(209) 475-9663
info@NoonProp1.org
www.NoonProp1.org

Supplemental Voter Guide

This guide contains information about Proposition 1, which was added to the ballot after the first voter guide was printed.

Visit the Secretary of State's Website to:

- Research campaign contributions and lobbying activity
<http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov>
- View this voter guide in other languages
www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov
- Find your polling place on Election Day
www.sos.ca.gov/elections/find-polling-place.htm
- Get vote-by-mail ballot information
www.sos.ca.gov/elections/elections_m.htm
- Read helpful information for first-time voters
www.sos.ca.gov/elections/new-voter
- Watch live election results after polls close on Election Day
<http://vote.sos.ca.gov>

Top Contributors to Statewide Candidates and Ballot Measures

When a committee supports or opposes a ballot measure or candidate and raises at least \$1 million, the committee must report its top 10 contributors to the California Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC). The committee must update the top 10 list when there is any change. These lists are available on the FPPC website at www.fppc.ca.gov/top10Nov2014 or www.fppc.ca.gov/candidateNov2014.

Water Bond. Funding for Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, and Storage Projects.

Water Bond. Funding for Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, and Storage Projects.

- Authorizes \$7.12 billion in general obligation bonds for state water supply infrastructure projects, such as surface and groundwater storage; ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration; drinking water protection; water supply management; water recycling and advanced water treatment technology; and flood control.
- Reallocates \$425 million of unused bond authority from prior water bond acts, for same purposes.
- Appropriates money from the General Fund to pay off bonds.
- Requires certain projects to provide matching funds from non-state sources in order to receive bond funds.

Summary of Legislative Analyst’s Estimate of Net State and Local Government Fiscal Impact:

- Increased state bond repayment costs averaging \$360 million annually over the next 40 years.
- Savings to local governments related to water projects, likely averaging a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

State Bond Cost Estimates	
Authorized new borrowing	\$7.1 billion
Average annual cost to pay off bonds	\$360 million
Likely repayment period	40 years
Source of repayment	General tax revenues

**Final Votes Cast by the Legislature on AB 1471 (Proposition 1)
(Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014)**

Senate:	Ayes 37	Noes 0
Assembly:	Ayes 77	Noes 2

Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

Background

Sources of Water in California. A majority of the state’s water comes from rivers, much of it from Northern California and from snow in the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Water available underground (referred to as “groundwater”) makes up roughly a third of the state’s water use and is more heavily relied on in dry years. A small share of the state’s water also comes from other sources, such as capturing rainwater, reusing wastewater (water recycling), and removing the salt from ocean water (desalination).

Meeting the State’s Water Needs. Providing clean water throughout California while protecting the environment presents several key challenges. First, water is not always available where it is needed. For example, water from Northern California is delivered to other parts of the state, such as farmland in the Central Valley and population centers in the San Francisco Bay Area

and Southern California. Second, the amount of water available can change widely from year to year. So, when less water is available in dry years, it can be difficult to provide all of the water that people want throughout the state. This can include providing enough water to maintain natural habitats—such as wetlands—for endangered species as is required under state and federal laws. However, in very wet years the state can sometimes experience floods, particularly in the Central Valley. Third, water is sometimes polluted, making it unsuitable for drinking, irrigating crops, or fish habitat. Fourth, parts of the state’s water system have affected natural habitats. For example, providing more water for drinking and irrigation has reduced the water available for fish.

In order to address these challenges, California has built various projects. Some projects use natural rivers—as well as pipelines, pumping stations, and canals—to deliver water used for drinking or farming throughout the state. These projects also include dams and other

types of water storage to hold water for when it is needed. Other projects to meet the state's water challenges include water treatment plants to remove pollutants from drinking water and wastewater, systems to clean up runoff from storms, and levees to prevent floods.

Environment and Water System Are Linked. The state's water system and the environment are linked in several ways. As noted above, the use of water for irrigation and drinking water affects natural habitats used by fish and wildlife. These effects on natural habitats are made worse by pollution, which harms water quality for fish, wildlife, and people. The state has taken a variety of actions to improve natural habitats and water quality. These include restoring watersheds (an area of land that drains into a body of water) by reintroducing native plants and animals. The state has also provided water to rivers when needed by fish species.

Roles of Various Governments in Water System. The state, federal, and local governments play important roles in providing clean and reliable water supplies. Most spending on water programs in the state is done at the local level, such as by water districts, cities, and counties. In recent years, local governments have spent about \$26 billion per year to supply water and to treat wastewater. About 80 percent of this spending is paid for by individuals as ratepayers of water and sewer bills. In addition, local governments pay for projects using other sources, including state funds, federal funds, and local taxes. While most people get their water from these public water agencies, about one-sixth of Californians get their water from private water companies.

The state runs programs to (1) conserve, store, and transport water around the state; (2) protect water quality; (3) provide flood control; and (4) protect fish and wildlife habitat. The state provides support for these programs through direct spending, as well as grants and loans to local governments, nonprofit organizations, and privately owned water companies. (The federal government runs similar programs.) Funding for these state programs usually comes from bonds and fees. Since 2000, voters have approved about \$20 billion in bonds for various environmental purposes, including water. Currently, about \$900 million (5 percent) of these bonds remain available for new projects.

Proposal

This measure provides a total of \$7.5 billion in general obligation bonds for various water-related programs. First, the measure allows the state to sell \$7.1 billion in

additional bonds. Second, the measure redirects \$425 million in unsold bonds that voters previously approved for water and other environmental uses. The state repays these bonds, with interest, using the state's General Fund. (The General Fund is the state's main operating account, which pays for education, prisons, health care, and other services.)

Uses of Funds

As shown in Figure 1 (see next page) and described below, the bond measure provides funding to (1) increase water supplies, (2) protect and restore watersheds, (3) improve water quality, and (4) increase flood protection. The bond money would be available to state agencies for various projects and programs, as well as for loans and grants to local governments, private water companies, mutual water companies (where water users own the company), Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations.

Funds for Water Supplies (\$4.2 Billion). About \$4.2 billion would fund projects intended to improve water supplies, in order to make more water available for use. Specifically, the bond includes:

- ***\$2.7 Billion for New Water Storage.*** The bond includes \$2.7 billion to pay up to half of the cost of new water storage projects, including dams and projects that replenish groundwater. This funding could only be used to cover costs related to the "public benefits" associated with water storage projects, including restoring habitats, improving water quality, reducing damage from floods, responding to emergencies, and improving recreation. Local governments and other entities that rely on the water storage project would be responsible for paying the remaining project costs. These costs would generally be associated with private benefits (such as water provided to their customers).
- ***\$810 Million for Regional Water Projects.*** The bond also provides \$810 million for regional projects that are included in specific plans developed by local communities. These projects are intended to improve water supplies, as well as provide other benefits, such as habitat for fish and flood protection. The amount provided includes \$510 million for allocations to specific regions throughout the state and \$300 million for specific types of water supplies, including projects and plans to manage runoff from storms in urban areas and water conservation projects and programs.

- **\$725 Million for Water Recycling.** The bond includes \$725 million for projects that treat wastewater or saltwater so that it can be used later. For example, the funds could be used to test new treatment technology, build a desalination plant, and build pipes to deliver recycled water.

Funds to Protect and Restore Watersheds (\$1.5 Billion). These monies would fund projects intended to protect and restore watersheds and other habitat throughout the state. This funding could be used to restore bodies of water that support native, threatened, or endangered species of fish and wildlife; purchase land for conservation purposes; reduce the risk of wildfires in watersheds; and purchase water to support wildlife. These funds include \$515 million to restore watersheds in designated regions around the state (including \$140 million specifically for projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta [Delta]) and \$475 million to pay for certain state commitments to fund environmental restorations. The remaining funding would be available to applicants statewide for programs

that restore habitat and watersheds (\$305 million) and increase the amount of water flowing in rivers and streams, for example by buying water (\$200 million).

Funds to Improve Groundwater and Surface Water Quality (\$1.4 Billion). The bond includes over \$1.4 billion to improve groundwater and surface water quality. More than half of this funding (\$800 million) would be used for projects to clean up and prevent polluted groundwater that is, or has been, a source of drinking water. The remaining funds would be available to (1) improve access to clean drinking water (\$260 million), (2) help small communities pay for wastewater treatment (\$260 million), and (3) provide grants to local governments to develop and implement plans to manage their groundwater supply and quality (\$100 million).

Funds for Flood Protection (\$395 Million). The bond provides \$395 million for projects that both protect the state from floods and improve fish and wildlife habitat. While \$100 million of this funding

**Figure 1
Uses of Proposition 1 Bond Funds**

<i>(In Millions)</i>	
Water Supply	\$4,235
• Dams and groundwater storage—cost share associated with public benefits.	\$2,700
• Regional projects to achieve multiple water-related improvements (includes conservation and capturing rainwater).	810
• Water recycling, including desalination.	725
Watershed Protection and Restoration	\$1,495
• Watershed restoration and habitat protection in designated areas around the state.	\$515
• Certain state commitments for environmental restorations.	475
• Restoration programs available to applicants statewide.	305
• Projects to increase water flowing in rivers and streams.	200
Improvements to Groundwater and Surface Water Quality	\$1,420
• Prevention and cleanup of groundwater pollution.	\$800
• Drinking water projects for disadvantaged communities.	260
• Wastewater treatment in small communities.	260
• Local plans and projects to manage groundwater.	100
Flood Protection	\$395
• Repairs and improvements to levees in the Delta.	\$295
• Flood protection around the state.	100
Total	\$7,545

Analysis by the Legislative Analyst

Continued

could be spent on flood control projects anywhere in the state, \$295 million is set aside to improve levees or respond to flood emergencies in the Delta.

Requirements for Allocating and Spending Funds

How Projects Would Be Selected. The measure includes several provisions that would affect how specific projects are chosen to receive bond funds. The California Water Commission—an existing state planning and regulatory agency—would choose which water storage projects would be funded with the \$2.7 billion provided in the bond for that use. The Commission would not have to go through the state budget process to spend these funds. For all other funding provided in the measure, the Legislature generally would allocate money annually to state agencies in the state budget process. While the Legislature could provide state agencies with some direction on what types of projects or programs could be chosen, the measure states that the Legislature cannot allocate funding to specific projects. Instead, state agencies would choose the projects. In addition, none of the funding in the measure can be used to build a canal or tunnel to move water around the Delta.

Requirements for Matching Funds. Of the \$7.5 billion in funds made available by the measure, \$5.7 billion is available only if recipients—mostly local governments—provide funding to support the projects. This matching requirement only applies to the water supply and water quality projects funded by the measure. The required share of matching funds is generally at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project, although this can be waived or reduced in some cases.

Fiscal Effects

Fiscal Effects on State Government. This measure would allow the state to borrow up to \$7.1 billion by selling additional general obligation bonds to investors, who would be repaid with interest using the state's general tax revenues. We assume that (1) the interest rate for the bonds would average just over 5 percent, (2) they would be sold over the next ten years, and (3) they would be repaid over a 30-year period. Based on these assumptions, the cost to taxpayers to repay the bonds would **average about \$360 million annually over the next 40 years**. This amount is about one-third of a percent of the state's current General Fund budget. We

assume that redirecting \$425 million in unsold bonds from previously approved measures would not increase the state's anticipated debt payments. This is because, without this measure, these bonds likely would have been sold in the future to support other projects. (For more information on the state's use of bonds and the impact of this proposed bond measure on the state's budget, see "Overview of State Bond Debt" later in this guide.)

Fiscal Effects on Local Governments. The availability of state bond funds for local water projects would affect how much local governments, primarily water agencies, spend on water projects. In many cases, the availability of state bonds could reduce local spending. For example, this would occur in cases where state bond funds replaced monies that local governments would have spent on projects anyway. Local savings would also occur in cases where the availability of state bond funds allowed local governments to build projects that reduced operating costs, such as by increasing efficiency or using a new water source that allows them to purchase less water.

However, in some cases, state bond funds could increase spending on water projects by local governments. For example, the availability of bond funds might encourage some local governments to build additional or substantially larger projects than they would otherwise. These projects could also be more expensive to operate.

On balance, we estimate that this measure would result in savings to local governments on water-related projects. These savings would likely average a couple hundred million dollars annually over the next few decades.

An individual local government might use these savings in various ways. For example, it might use the savings to build other new facilities or for maintenance and repair of existing facilities. In other cases, a government might use the savings to keep water rates lower than they otherwise would be by delaying or reducing future rate increases. Since the amount of statewide savings in any given year is likely to be small relative to the overall amount spent by local governments on water, any effect on rates would likely be small for most ratepayers.

Visit <http://cal-access.sos.ca.gov> for details about money contributed in this contest.

★ Argument in Favor of Proposition 1 ★

YES ON PROPOSITION 1 ENSURES A RELIABLE WATER SUPPLY FOR FARMS AND BUSINESSES DURING SEVERE DROUGHT—PROTECTING BOTH THE ECONOMY AND THE ENVIRONMENT

California is in a severe, multi-year drought and has an aging water infrastructure. That is why Republicans and Democrats and leaders from all over California came together in nearly unanimous fashion to place this fiscally responsible measure on the ballot.

YES ON 1 SUPPORTS A COMPREHENSIVE STATE WATER PLAN

• Provides safe drinking water for all communities • Expands water storage capacity • Ensures that our farms and businesses get the water they need during dry years • Manages and prepares for droughts • Invests in water conservation, recycling and improved local water supplies • Increases flood protection • Funds groundwater cleanup • Cleans up polluted rivers and streams • Restores the environment for fish and wildlife

YES ON 1 IS FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE

Proposition 1 will not raise taxes. It is a no-frills investment in critical projects that doesn't break the bank—it even reallocates money from unused bonds to make better use of the money.

YES ON 1 GROWS CALIFORNIA'S ECONOMY

California's economy depends on a reliable water supply. Proposition 1 secures our water future, keeps our family farms and businesses productive, and puts Californians to work building the new facilities we need to store, deliver, and treat water.

YES ON 1 SAFEGUARDS OUR EXISTING WATER SUPPLIES

Proposition 1 will clean up our contaminated groundwater which serves as a critical buffer against drought by providing additional water in years when there is not enough rainfall or snow.

Proposition 1 expands water recycling and efficiency improvements making the best use of our existing supplies.

Proposition 1 provides funding for clean drinking water in communities where water is contaminated.

YES ON 1 STORES WATER WHEN WE HAVE IT

Proposition 1 invests in new water storage increasing the amount of water that can be stored during wet years for the dry years that will continue to challenge California.

YES ON 1 PROTECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

Proposition 1 protects California's rivers, lakes, and streams from pollution and contamination and provides for the restoration of our fish and wildlife resources.

PROPOSITION 1 CONTAINS STRICT ACCOUNTABILITY REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING ANNUAL AUDITS, OVERSIGHT AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE TO ENSURE THE MONEY IS PROPERLY SPENT.

YES ON 1—Supported by REPUBLICANS, DEMOCRATS, FARMERS, LOCAL WATER SUPPLIERS, CONSERVATION GROUPS, BUSINESS, AND COMMUNITY LEADERS INCLUDING:

• United States Senator Dianne Feinstein • United States Senator Barbara Boxer • Audubon California • California Chamber of Commerce • Delta Counties Coalition • Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce • Ducks Unlimited • American Rivers • Silicon Valley Leadership Group • Friant Water Authority • San Diego Water Authority • Metropolitan Water District of Southern California • Natural Resources Defense Council • Northern California Water Association • State Building and Construction Trades Council of California • Association of California Water Agencies • Fresno Irrigation District • Western Growers

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor
Paul Wenger, President
California Farm Bureau Federation
Mike Sweeney, California Director
The Nature Conservancy

★ Rebuttal to Argument in Favor of Proposition 1 ★

Please vote NO on Proposition 1

Instead of focusing on making California's water use more efficient, fixing our aging and leaking water system and cleaning up our groundwater, Proposition 1 instead focuses on building more dams, at a cost of 2.7 billion dollars plus interest. These dams will only increase California's water supply by 1% and won't be usable for decades.

We need more water NOW, not in the distant future. The way to make this happen is to do the quickest and least expensive thing—make better use of our existing water supply and create immediate long-term jobs.

Proposition 1 is unfair to taxpayers. If those who benefit and use the water won't pay for dams, why should taxpayers be stuck with paying the debt for these dams?

Proposition 1 does little for drought relief, fails to promote regional water self-sufficiency, or reduce dependency on the already water deprived Delta ecosystem.

Expensive new dams will increase pressure to divert new water from the Trinity, Klamath and Sacramento rivers at a time of

prolonged drought and reduced flows. These rivers are critical habitat for endangered salmon that are important to all of California and the entire west coast.

Proposition 1 is:

- Bad for the environment, our rivers and our salmon;
- Does not produce new needed water NOW when we need it in the middle of a prolonged drought;
- Unfair to tax payers; and
- A bad deal for California.

Join us in voting NO on Proposition 1

Assemblymember Wesley Chesbro, Chair
Natural Resources Committee
Adam Scow, California Director
Food & Water Watch
Zeke Grader, Executive Director
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations

★ Argument Against Proposition 1 ★

While there are many good things in Proposition 1: water conservation, efficiency reuse and recycling as well as restoration of our watersheds, the serious flaws outweigh the benefits to the people of California.

The water bond passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor has many attractive elements, but at the end of the day, this bond measure is bad news for the people of California.

Proposition 1 wrongly focuses on building more dams. More than a third of the \$7.5 billion total is earmarked for surface storage, which almost certainly will mean new dams—increasing pressure to over-pump and divert more water from Northern California rivers including the Trinity, the Klamath, and Sacramento rivers. This places them at great risk at a time when a severe and prolonged drought has significantly reduced existing snow packs.

Furthermore, the \$2.7 billion for speculative new dams will not produce new water. All the most productive and cost-effective dam sites in California have already been developed. Proposition 1's new dam projects increase California's total water supply by as little as 1%, while costing nearly \$9 billion to build. These dams would not even be usable for decades.

In a major historic departure for water storage projects, the costs of these new dams and reservoirs will be paid from the state General Fund, and California taxpayers will share the burden of paying off bonds that will drain \$500 million a year from the General Fund.

It's an issue of fairness. The 1960 bond act that financed the State Water Project directed that beneficiaries pay those costs through their water rates. If private water users won't fund

these projects on their own, taxpayers should not be required to underwrite their construction, and then purchase the water later at higher prices. Private water users who are the beneficiaries, not taxpayers, should pay for the cost of these projects.

As the drought deepens, the impact to Californians and fisheries along the California Coast will increase. Our northern rivers are some of the last remaining refuge for endangered salmon species that are on the brink of extinction. Additionally, our rivers provide important spawning habitat for fish that are important to the entire state, up and down the West Coast. This water bond short-changes both the North Coast and California.

Under Proposition 1, water storage money would not be available for Central and North Coast regions. It restricts storage spending to benefit a limited geography in the state, mainly the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys and Southern California.

Proposition 1 is the wrong investment: it does little for drought relief in the near-term, doesn't adequately promote needed regional water self-sufficiency, or reduce dependency on an already water-deprived Delta ecosystem. As evidenced by shrinking reservoirs and collapsing aquifers, no amount of water storage will produce more rain and snow.

Please join us in voting no on Proposition 1.

Assemblymember Wesley Chesbro, Chair
Natural Resources Committee

Conner Everts, Executive Director
Southern California Watershed Alliance

Barbara Barrigan-Parilla, Executive Director
Restore the Delta

★ Rebuttal to Argument Against Proposition 1 ★

VOTE YES ON PROPOSITION 1

The opponents distort the facts and completely ignore the devastating drought that makes this Water Bond absolutely necessary.

For decades, politicians argued about water while things got worse. But now, a real solution is at hand: Proposition 1—which is supported by Republicans, Democrats, businesses, farmers, environmentalists, labor, and newspapers from every part of the state. It received overwhelming support from both parties, including a unanimous vote in the Senate. This has never happened before.

Our population has more than doubled since the California Water Project was launched, and we are facing one of the worst droughts in our history. No one doubts that California's water system is broken. It must be fixed!

Levees are failing, communities can't get safe drinking water, rivers are drying up, and the farmers are hurting.

Proposition 1 is fiscally prudent. It doesn't raise taxes or fund pork projects. It pays for public benefits such as water quality, flood control, and natural habitat.

Proposition 1 invests in the right things based on a balanced plan crafted by scientists, not politicians.

Water storage is key and we haven't added any new storage in 30 years. Proposition 1 carefully invests only in the most cost-effective storage projects.

Newspapers throughout the state support PROPOSITION 1: It "successfully balances investments in water infrastructure and treatment that benefit all parts of the state . . ."—*San Francisco Chronicle*.

"A bond proposal that will truly help solve the problems."
—*Modesto Bee*.

Yes on PROPOSITION 1!

Edmund G. Brown Jr., Governor

This section describes the state's bond debt. It also discusses how Proposition 1—the \$7.5 billion water bond proposal—would affect state bond costs.

Background

What Are Bonds? Bonds are a way that governments and companies borrow money. The state government, for example, uses bonds primarily to pay for the planning, construction, and renovation of infrastructure projects. The state sells bonds to investors to provide “up-front” funding for these projects and then commits to repay the investors, with interest, over a period of time. The two main types of bonds used by the state to fund infrastructure are general obligation bonds (which must be approved by voters) and lease revenue bonds (which do not have to be approved by voters). Most of the state's general obligation and lease revenue bonds are repaid from the General Fund. The General Fund is the state's main operating account, which it uses to pay for education, prisons, health care, and other services. The General Fund is supported primarily by income and sales tax revenues.

What Do Bonds Fund and Why Are They Used? The state typically uses bonds to fund public infrastructure projects, such as roads, educational facilities, prisons, parks, water projects, and office buildings. State bonds have also been used to help finance certain types of private infrastructure, such as hospitals and housing for veterans. A main reason for issuing bonds is that infrastructure typically provides services over many years. Thus, it is reasonable for both current and future taxpayers to help pay for them. Additionally, the large costs of these projects can be difficult to pay for all at once.

What Are the Costs of Bond Financing? After selling bonds, the state makes annual payments until the bonds are paid off. The annual cost of repaying bonds depends primarily on the interest rate and the time period over which the bonds have to be repaid. The state often makes bond payments over a 30-year period (similar to homeowners making payments on their mortgages). Assuming an interest rate of 5 percent, for each \$1 borrowed, the state would pay close to \$2 over a typical 30-year repayment period. Of that \$2 amount, \$1 would go toward repaying the amount borrowed (the principal) and close to \$1 for interest. However, because the repayment for each bond is spread over the entire 30-year period, the cost after adjusting for inflation is less—about \$1.30 for each \$1 borrowed.

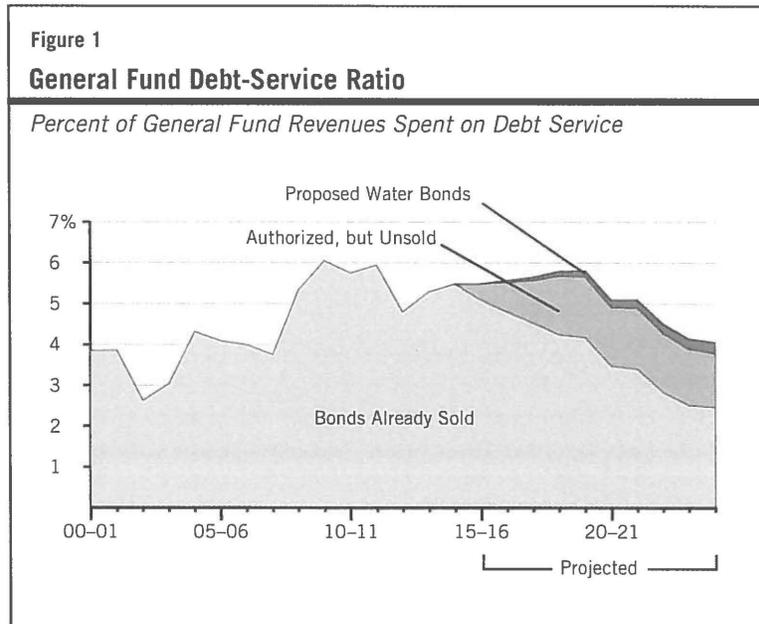
Infrastructure Bonds and the State Budget

Amount of General Fund Debt. The state has about \$87 billion of General Fund-supported infrastructure bonds outstanding—that is, bonds on which it is making principal and interest payments. This consists of about \$76 billion of general obligation bonds and \$11 billion of lease revenue bonds. In addition, the voters and the Legislature have approved about \$29 billion of general obligation and lease revenue infrastructure bonds that have not yet been sold. Most of these bonds are expected to be sold in the coming years as additional projects need funding.

General Fund Debt Payments. In 2013–14, the General Fund's infrastructure bond repayments totaled over \$5 billion. As bonds that were previously authorized but not yet sold are marketed, outstanding bond debt costs will rise, likely peaking at over \$7 billion in 2019–20.

This Election’s Impact on Debt Payments. The water bond proposal on this ballot (Proposition 1) would allow the state to borrow an additional \$7.1 billion by selling general obligation bonds to investors. The amount needed to pay the principal and interest on these bonds, also known as the debt service, would depend on the timing and conditions of their sales. We assume an interest rate of just over 5 percent, that the bonds would be issued over a ten-year period, and that the bonds would be repaid over 30 years. Based on these assumptions, the estimated average annual General Fund cost would be about \$360 million. We estimate that the measure would require total debt-service payments of \$14.4 billion over the 40-year period during which the bonds would be paid off. Proposition 1 would also allow the state to redirect \$425 million in unsold bonds that voters approved in previous elections. We assume that, without this measure, these bonds would eventually have been sold to fund other resource-related projects. As a result, redirecting the use of these bond funds would not have any additional fiscal effect on the state.

This Election’s Impact on the Debt-Service Ratio (DSR). One indicator of the state’s debt situation is its DSR. This ratio indicates the portion of the state’s annual General Fund revenues that must be set aside for debt-service payments on infrastructure bonds and, therefore, are not available for other state programs. As shown in Figure 1, the DSR is now about 5 percent of annual General Fund revenues. If voters do not approve the proposed water bond on this ballot, we project that the state’s debt service on already authorized bonds will peak at under 6 percent of General Fund revenues in 2018–19, and decline thereafter. If voters approve the proposed water bond on this ballot, we project it would increase the DSR by less than one-third of a percentage point compared to what it would otherwise have been. The state’s future DSR would be higher than those shown in the figure if additional bonds were authorized in subsequent years.



Proposition 1

This law proposed by Assembly Bill 1471 of the 2013–2014 Regular Session (Chapter 188, Statutes of 2014) is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Article XVI of the California Constitution.

This proposed law adds sections to the Public Resources Code and the Water Code; therefore, new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

Proposed Law

SECTION 1. Section 5096.968 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

5096.968. *Notwithstanding any other law, one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of this chapter are reallocated to finance the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700) of the Water Code. The funds available for reallocation shall be made on a pro-rata basis from each bond allocation of this chapter.*

SEC. 2. Section 75089 is added to the Public Resources Code, to read:

75089. *Notwithstanding any other law, one hundred five million dollars (\$105,000,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of this division are reallocated for the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700) of the Water Code. The funds available for reallocation shall be made on a pro-rata basis from each bond allocation of this division.*

SEC. 3. Section 13467 is added to the Water Code, to read:

13467. *Notwithstanding any other law, thirteen million five hundred thousand dollars (\$13,500,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of subdivision (a) of Section 13459 are reallocated to finance the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700).*

SEC. 4. Section 78691.5 is added to the Water Code, to read:

78691.5. *Notwithstanding any other law, nine million nine hundred thousand dollars (\$9,900,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Sections 78550 to 78551, inclusive, three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Section 78671, three million five hundred thousand dollars (\$3,500,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 78680, and eight million one hundred thousand dollars (\$8,100,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Section 78681.2, and eight hundred thousand dollars (\$800,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Section 78530.5 are reallocated to finance the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700).*

SEC. 5. Section 79222 is added to the Water Code, to read:

79222. *Notwithstanding any other law, thirty-four million dollars (\$34,000,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Section 79157, and fifty-two million dollars (\$52,000,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of Section 79195 are reallocated to finance the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700).*

SEC. 6. Section 79591 is added to the Water Code, to read:

79591. *Notwithstanding any other law, ninety-five million dollars (\$95,000,000) of the unissued bonds authorized for the purposes of this division are reallocated for the purposes of, and shall be authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with, Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700). The funds available for reallocation shall be made on a pro-rata basis from each bond allocation of this division.*

SEC. 8. Division 26.7 (commencing with Section 79700) is added to the Water Code, to read:

DIVISION 26.7. WATER QUALITY, SUPPLY, AND INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2014

CHAPTER 1. SHORT TITLE

79700. *This division shall be known, and may be cited, as the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.*

CHAPTER 2. FINDINGS

79701. *The people of California find and declare all of the following:*

(a) *Safeguarding California’s supply of clean and safe water for homes, businesses, and farms is an essential responsibility of government, and critical to protecting the quality of life for all Californians.*

(b) *Every Californian should have access to clean, safe, and reliable drinking water.*

(c) *California has been experiencing more frequent and severe droughts and is currently enduring the worst drought in 200 years. These droughts are magnifying the shortcomings of our current water infrastructure.*

(d) *California’s water infrastructure continues to age and deteriorate. More than 50 years ago, Californians approved the construction of the State Water Project. In recent decades, however, that infrastructure has proven inadequate to meet California’s growing needs.*

(e) *This measure provides funding to implement the three objectives of the California Water Action Plan which are more reliable water supplies, the restoration of important species and habitat, and a more resilient and sustainably managed water infrastructure.*

(f) *Developing and guarding our water resources is critical for California to maintain vibrant communities, globally competitive agriculture, and healthy ecosystems.*

(g) *Encouraging water conservation and recycling are commonsense methods to make more efficient use of existing water supplies.*

(h) Sustainable water management in California depends upon reducing and reversing overdraft and water quality impairment of groundwater basins. Investments to expand groundwater storage and reduce and reverse overdraft and water quality impairment of groundwater basins provide extraordinary public benefit and are in the public interest.

(i) Protecting lakes, rivers, and streams, cleaning up polluted groundwater supplies, and preserving water sources that supply the entire state are crucial to providing a reliable supply of water and protecting the state's natural resources.

(j) The Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014 provides a comprehensive and fiscally responsible approach for addressing the varied challenges facing California's water resources.

CHAPTER 3. DEFINITIONS

79702. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division, as follows:

(a) "Acquisition" means obtaining a fee interest or any other interest in real property, including, easements, leases, water, water rights, or interest in water obtained for the purposes of instream flows and development rights.

(b) "CALFED Bay-Delta Program" means the program described in the Record of Decision dated August 28, 2000.

(c) "Commission" means the California Water Commission.

(d) "Committee" means the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Finance Committee created by Section 79787.

(e) "Delta" means the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, as defined in Section 85058.

(f) "Delta conveyance facilities" means facilities that convey water directly from the Sacramento River to the State Water Project or the federal Central Valley Project pumping facilities in the south Delta.

(g) "Delta counties" means the Counties of Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo.

(h) "Delta plan" has the meaning set forth in Section 85059.

(i) "Director" means the Director of Water Resources.

(j) "Disadvantaged community" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 79505.5, as it may be amended.

(k) "Economically distressed area" means a municipality with a population of 20,000 persons or less, a rural county, or a reasonably isolated and divisible segment of a larger municipality where the segment of the population is 20,000 persons or less, with an annual median household income that is less than 85 percent of the statewide median household income, and with one or more of the following conditions as determined by the department:

(1) Financial hardship.

(2) Unemployment rate at least 2 percent higher than the statewide average.

(3) Low population density.

(l) "Fund" means the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Fund of 2014 created by Section 79715.

(m) "Instream flows" means a specific streamflow, measured in cubic feet per second, at a particular location for a defined time, and typically follows seasonal variations.

(n) "Integrated regional water management plan" has the meaning set forth in Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6, as that part may be amended.

(o) "Long-term" means for a period of not less than 20 years.

(p) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization qualified to do business in California and qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of Title 26 of the United States Code.

(q) "Proposition 1E" means the Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Chapter 1.699 (commencing with Section 5096.800) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code).

(r) "Proposition 84" means the Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Division 43 (commencing with Section 75001) of the Public Resources Code).

(s) "Public agency" means a state agency or department, special district, joint powers authority, city, county, city and county, or other political subdivision of the state.

(t) "Rainwater" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 10573.

(u) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency.

(v) "Severely disadvantaged community" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 116760.20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(w) "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.

(x) "State board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(y) "State General Obligation Bond Law" means 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).

(z) "State small water system" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (n) of Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

(aa) "Stormwater" has the meaning set forth in subdivision (e) of Section 10573.

(ab) "Water right" means a legal entitlement authorizing water to be diverted from a specified source and put to a beneficial, nonwasteful use.

CHAPTER 4. GENERAL PROVISIONS

79703. An amount that equals not more than 5 percent of the funds allocated for a grant program pursuant to this division may be used to pay the administrative costs of that program.

79704. Unless otherwise specified, up to 10 percent of funds allocated for each program funded by this division may be expended for planning and monitoring necessary for the successful design, selection, and implementation of the projects authorized under that program. This section 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 data shall be collected and reported to the state board in a manner that is compatible and consistent with surface water monitoring data systems or groundwater monitoring data systems administered by the state

board. Watershed monitoring data shall be collected and reported to the Department of Conservation in a manner that is compatible and consistent with the statewide watershed program administered by the Department of Conservation.

79705. 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 or implementation of programs or projects authorized or funded under this division other than Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 79750).

79706. (a) Prior to disbursing grants or loans pursuant to this division, each state agency that receives an appropriation from the funding made available by this division to administer a competitive grant or loan program under this division shall develop and adopt project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. The guidelines shall include monitoring and reporting requirements and may include a limitation on the dollar amount of grants or loans to be awarded. If the state agency has previously developed and adopted project solicitation and evaluation guidelines that comply with the requirements of this subdivision, it may use those guidelines.

(b) Prior to disbursing grants or loans, the state agency shall conduct three public meetings to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. The 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, one meeting shall be conducted at a location in the central valley of California, and one meeting shall be conducted at a location in southern California. Upon adoption, the state agency shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.

79707. It is the intent of the people that:

(a) The investment of public funds pursuant to this division will result in public benefits that address the most critical statewide needs and priorities for public funding.

(b) In the appropriation and expenditure of funding authorized by this division, priority will be given to projects that leverage private, federal, or local funding or produce the greatest public benefit.

(c) A funded project advances the purposes of the chapter from which the project received funding.

(d) In making decisions regarding water resources, state and local water agencies will use the best available science to inform those decisions.

(e) Special consideration will be given to projects that employ new or innovative technology or practices, including decision support tools that support the integration of multiple jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, water supply, flood control, land use, and sanitation.

(f) Evaluation of projects considered for funding pursuant to this division will include review by professionals in the fields relevant to the proposed project.

(g) To the extent practicable, a project supported by funds made available by this division will include signage informing the public that the project received funds from the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.

(h) Projects funded with proceeds from this division will be consistent with Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of this code and Section 13100 of the Government Code.

(i) Projects funded with proceeds from this division will promote state planning priorities consistent with the provisions of Section 65041.1 of the Government Code and sustainable communities strategies consistent with the provisions of subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 65080 of the Government Code, to the extent feasible.

(j) California's working agricultural and forested landscapes will be preserved wherever possible. To the extent feasible, watershed objectives included in this division should be achieved through use of conservation easements and voluntary landowner participation, including, but not limited to, the use of easements pursuant to Division 10.2 (commencing with Section 10200) and Division 10.4 (commencing with Section 10330) of the Public Resources Code and voluntary habitat credit exchange mechanisms.

79708. (a) The Department of Finance shall provide for an independent audit of expenditures pursuant to 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 Natural Resources Agency's Internet Web site.

(b) If an audit, required by statute, of any entity that receives funding authorized by this division is conducted pursuant to state law and reveals any impropriety, the California State Auditor or the Controller may conduct a full audit of any or all of the activities of that entity.

(c) The state agency issuing any grant or loan with funding authorized by this division shall require adequate reporting of the expenditures of the funding from the grant or loan.

(d) Prior to soliciting projects pursuant to this division, state agencies shall submit guidelines to the secretary. The secretary shall verify that the guidelines are consistent with applicable statutes and for all the purposes enumerated in this division. The secretary shall post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by state agencies and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency's Internet Web site.

79709. (a) Funds expended pursuant to this division for the acquisition of a permanent dedication of water shall be in accordance with Section 1707 where the state board specifies that the water is in addition to water that is required for regulatory requirements as provided in subdivision (c) of Section 1707. The expenditure of funds provided by this division may include the initiation of the dedication as a short term or temporary urgency change, that is approved in accordance with Section 1707 and either Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 1435) of, or Chapter 10.5 (commencing with Section 1725) of, Part 2 of Division 2, during the period required to prepare any environmental documentation and for approval of permanent dedication.

(b) Funds expended pursuant to this division for the acquisition of long-term transfers of water shall be transfers in accordance with Sections 1735, 1736, and 1737 if the state board, after providing notice and opportunity for a hearing, approves such a petition. Funds expended pursuant to this division shall prioritize permanent transfers. Long-term

transfers shall be for a period of not less than 20 years, except for any water transfers for the benefit of subsection (d) of Section 3406 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575).

(c) Funds expended pursuant to this division for any acquisition of water shall only be done pursuant to this section and shall only be used for projects that will provide fisheries or ecosystem benefits or improvements that are greater than required applicable environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations in effect at the time the funds from this division are made available for the project and funds shall not be credited to any measures or obligations, except for any water transfers for the benefit of subsection (d) of Section 3406 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575).

79710. (a) Funds provided by this division shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta conveyance facilities. Those costs shall be the responsibility of the water agencies that benefit from the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of those facilities.

(b) To the extent feasible, in implementing subdivision (k) of Section 79731, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy shall seek to achieve wildlife conservation objectives through projects on public lands or voluntary projects on private lands. Funds available to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 79731 may be used, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, for payments to landowners for the creation of measurable habitat improvements or other improvements to the condition of endangered or threatened species. The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy may develop and implement a competitive program for habitat enhancements that maximizes voluntary landowner participation in projects that provide measurable and long-lasting habitat or species improvements in the Delta. These funds shall not be used to subsidize or decrease the mitigation obligations of any party.

(c) In implementing subdivision (k) of Section 79731, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy shall coordinate and consult with the city or county in which a grant is proposed to be expended or an interest in real property is proposed to be acquired and with the Delta Protection Commission. Acquisitions by the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy pursuant to subdivision (k) of Section 79731 shall be from willing sellers only.

79711. (a) This division does not diminish, impair, or otherwise affect in any manner whatsoever any area of origin, watershed of origin, county of origin, or any other water rights protections, including, but not limited to, rights to water appropriated prior to December 19, 1914, provided under the law. This division does not limit or affect the application of Article 1.7 (commencing with Section 1215) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 2, Sections 10505, 10505.5, 11128, 11460, 11461, 11462, and 11463, and Sections 12200 to 12220, inclusive.

(b) For the purposes of this division, an area that utilizes water that has been diverted and conveyed from the Sacramento River hydrologic region, for use outside the Sacramento River

hydrologic region or the Delta, shall not be deemed to be immediately adjacent thereto or capable of being conveniently supplied with water therefrom by virtue or on account of the diversion and conveyance of that water through facilities that may be constructed for that purpose after January 1, 2014.

(c) Nothing in this division supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the applicability of Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1700) of Part 2 of Division 2, including petitions related to any new conveyance constructed or operated in accordance with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 85320) of Part 4 of Division 35.

(d) Unless otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this division supersedes, reduces, or otherwise affects existing legal protections, both procedural and substantive, relating to the state board's regulation of diversion and use of water, including, but not limited to, water right priorities, the protection provided to municipal interests by Sections 106 and 106.5, and changes in water rights. Nothing in this division expands or otherwise alters the state board's existing authority to regulate the diversion and use of water or the courts' existing concurrent jurisdiction over California water rights.

(e) Nothing in this division shall be construed to affect the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (Chapter 1.4 (commencing with Section 5093.50) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code) or the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1271 et seq.) and funds authorized pursuant to this division shall not be available for any project that could have an adverse effect on the values upon which a wild and scenic river or any other river is afforded protections pursuant to the California Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or the federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(f) Nothing in this division supersedes, limits, or otherwise modifies the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 (Division 35 (commencing with Section 85000)) or any other applicable law, including, but not limited to, Division 22.3 (commencing with Section 32300) of the Public Resources Code.

(g) Funds provided by this division shall not be used to acquire land via eminent domain.

(h) Notwithstanding any other law, any agency acquiring land pursuant to this division may use the Natural Heritage Preservation Tax Credit Act of 2000 (Division 28 (commencing with Section 37000) of the Public Resources Code).

79712. (a) Eligible applicants under this division are public agencies, nonprofit organizations, public utilities, federally recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List, and mutual water companies.

(b) (1) To be eligible for funding under this division, a project proposed by a public utility that is regulated by the Public Utilities Commission or a mutual water company shall have a clear and definite public purpose and shall benefit the customers of the water system and not the investors.

(2) To be eligible for funding under this division, an urban water supplier shall adopt and submit an urban water management plan in accordance with the Urban Water Management Planning Act (Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610) of Division 6).

1 (3) To be eligible for funding under this division, an agricultural water supplier shall adopt and submit an agricultural water management plan in accordance with the Agricultural Water Management Planning Act (Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6).

(4) In accordance with Section 10608.56, an agricultural water supplier or an urban water supplier is ineligible for funding under this division unless it complies with the requirements of Part 2.55 (commencing with Section 10608) of Division 6.

79713. The Legislature may enact legislation necessary to implement programs funded by this division, except as otherwise provided in Section 79760.

79714. (a) Unless otherwise specified, any state agency that has the statutory authority to implement one or more of the purposes specified in this bond may be eligible for appropriations from the funding made available by this division.

(b) Funding made available by this division shall not be appropriated by the Legislature to a specific project.

(c) Projects funded pursuant to this division may use the services of the California Conservation Corps or certified community conservation corps, as defined in Section 14507.5 of the Public Resources Code.

79715. The proceeds of bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division shall be deposited in the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Fund of 2014, which is hereby created in the State Treasury.

79716. Each state agency that receives an appropriation of funding made available by this division shall be responsible for establishing metrics of success and reporting the status of projects and all uses of the funding on the state's bond accountability Internet Web site, as provided by statute.

CHAPTER 5. CLEAN, SAFE AND RELIABLE DRINKING WATER

79720. The sum of five hundred twenty million dollars (\$520,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, for expenditures, grants, and loans for projects that improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to all Californians.

79721. The projects eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter shall help improve water quality for a beneficial use. The purposes of this chapter are to:

(a) Reduce contaminants in drinking water supplies regardless of the source of the water or the contamination.

(b) Assess and prioritize the risk of contamination to drinking water supplies.

(c) Address the critical and immediate needs of disadvantaged, rural, or small communities that suffer from contaminated drinking water supplies, including, but not limited to, projects that address a public health emergency.

(d) Leverage other private, federal, state, and local drinking water quality and wastewater treatment funds.

(e) Reduce contaminants in discharges to, and improve the quality of, waters of the state.

(f) Prevent further contamination of drinking water supplies.

(g) Provide disadvantaged communities with public drinking water infrastructure that provides clean, safe, and reliable drinking water supplies that the community can sustain over the long term.

(h) Ensure access to clean, safe, reliable, and affordable drinking water for California's communities.

(i) Meet primary and secondary safe drinking water standards or remove contaminants identified by the state or federal government for development of a primary or secondary drinking water standard.

79722. The contaminants that may be addressed with funding pursuant to this chapter may include, but shall not be limited to, nitrates, perchlorate, MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), arsenic, selenium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, PCE (perchloroethylene), TCE (trichloroethylene), DCE (dichloroethene), DCA (dichloroethane), 1,2,3-TCP (trichloropropane), carbon tetrachloride, 1,4-dioxane, 1,4-dioxacyclohexane, nitrosodimethylamine, bromide, iron, manganese, and uranium.

79723. Of the funds authorized by Section 79720, two hundred sixty million dollars (\$260,000,000) shall be available for deposit in the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund created pursuant to Section 13477.6 for grants for wastewater treatment projects. Priority shall be given to projects that serve disadvantaged communities and severely disadvantaged communities, and to projects that address public health hazards. Projects may include, but not be limited to, projects that identify, plan, design, and implement regional mechanisms to consolidate wastewater systems or provide affordable treatment technologies.

79724. (a) (1) Of the funds authorized by Section 79720, two hundred sixty million dollars (\$260,000,000) shall be available for grants and loans for public water system infrastructure improvements and related actions to meet safe drinking water standards, ensure affordable drinking water, or both. Priority shall be given to projects that provide treatment for contamination or access to an alternate drinking water source or sources for small community water systems or state small water systems in disadvantaged communities whose drinking water source is impaired by chemical and nitrate contaminants and other health hazards identified by the state board. Eligible recipients serve disadvantaged communities and are public water systems or public agencies. The state board may make grants for the purpose of financing feasibility studies and to meet the eligibility requirements for a construction grant. Eligible expenses may include initial operation and maintenance costs for systems serving disadvantaged communities. Priority shall be given to projects that provide shared solutions for multiple communities, at least one of which is a disadvantaged community that lacks safe, affordable drinking water and is served by a small community water system, state small water system, or a private well. Construction grants shall be limited to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) per project, except that the state board may set a limit of not more than twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) for projects that provide regional benefits or are shared among multiple entities, at least one of which shall be a small disadvantaged community. Not more than 25 percent of a grant may be awarded in advance of actual expenditures.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, "initial operation and maintenance costs" means those initial, eligible, and

reimbursable costs under a construction funding agreement that are incurred up to, and including, initial startup testing of the constructed project in order to deem the project complete. Initial operation and maintenance costs are eligible to receive funding pursuant to this section for a period not to exceed two years.

(b) The administering entity may expend up to twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000) of the funds allocated in subdivision (a) for technical assistance to eligible communities.

(c) The state board shall deposit up to two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000) of the funds available pursuant to this section into the Drinking Water Capital Reserve Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Moneys in the Drinking Water Capital Reserve Fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, and shall be administered by the state board for the purpose of serving as matching funds for disadvantaged communities. The state board shall develop criteria to implement this subdivision.

79725. (a) For the purposes of awarding funding under this chapter, a local cost share of not less than 50 percent of the total costs of the project shall be required. The cost-sharing requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community or an economically distressed area.

(b) At least 10 percent of the funds available pursuant to this chapter shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.

(c) Up to 15 percent of the funds available pursuant to this chapter may be allocated for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. The agency administering this funding shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for small and disadvantaged communities.

(d) Funding for planning activities, including technical assistance, to benefit disadvantaged communities may exceed 15 percent of the funds allocated, subject to the determination of the need for additional planning funding by the state agency administering the funding.

CHAPTER 6. PROTECTING RIVERS, LAKES, STREAMS, COASTAL WATERS, AND WATERSHEDS

79730. The sum of one billion four hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$1,495,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, in accordance with this chapter, for competitive grants for multibenefit ecosystem and watershed protection and restoration projects in accordance with statewide priorities.

79731. Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, the sum of three hundred twenty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$327,500,000) shall be allocated for multibenefit water quality, water supply, and watershed protection and restoration projects for the watersheds of the state in accordance with the following schedule:

(a) Baldwin Hills Conservancy, ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

(b) California Tahoe Conservancy, fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000).

(c) Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

(d) Ocean Protection Council, thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000).

(e) San Diego River Conservancy, seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000).

(f) San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy, thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000).

(g) San Joaquin River Conservancy, ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

(h) Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, thirty million dollars (\$30,000,000).

(i) Sierra Nevada Conservancy, twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000).

(j) State Coastal Conservancy, one hundred million five hundred thousand dollars (\$100,500,000). Eligible watersheds for the funds allocated pursuant to this subdivision include, but are not limited to, those that are in the San Francisco Bay Conservancy region, the Santa Ana River watershed, the Tijuana River watershed, the Otay River watershed, Catalina Island, and the central coast region.

(k) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy, fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000).

79732. (a) In protecting and restoring California rivers, lakes, streams, and watersheds, the purposes of this chapter are to:

(1) Protect and increase the economic benefits arising from healthy watersheds, fishery resources, and instream flow.

(2) Implement watershed adaptation projects in order to reduce the impacts of climate change on California's communities and ecosystems.

(3) Restore river parkways throughout the state, including, but not limited to, projects pursuant to the California River Parkway Act of 2004 (Chapter 3.8 (commencing with Section 5750) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code), in the Urban Streams Restoration Program established pursuant to Section 7048, and urban river greenways.

(4) Protect and restore aquatic, wetland, and migratory bird ecosystems, including fish and wildlife corridors and the acquisition of water rights for instream flow.

(5) Fulfill the obligations of the State of California in complying with the terms of multiparty settlement agreements related to water resources.

(6) Remove barriers to fish passage.

(7) Collaborate with federal agencies in the protection of fish native to California and wetlands in the central valley of California.

(8) Implement fuel treatment projects to reduce wildfire risks, protect watersheds tributary to water storage facilities, and promote watershed health.

(9) Protect and restore rural and urban watershed health to improve watershed storage capacity, forest health, protection of life and property, stormwater resource management, and greenhouse gas reduction.

(10) Protect and restore coastal watersheds, including, but not limited to, bays, marine estuaries, and nearshore ecosystems.

(11) Reduce pollution or contamination of rivers, lakes, streams, or coastal waters, prevent and remediate mercury contamination from legacy mines, and protect or restore natural system functions that contribute to water supply, water quality, or flood management.

1 (12) Assist in the recovery of endangered, threatened, or migratory species by improving watershed health, instream flows, fish passage, coastal or inland wetland restoration, or other means, such as natural community conservation plan and habitat conservation plan implementation.

(13) Assist in water-related agricultural sustainability projects.

(b) Funds provided by this chapter shall only be used for projects that will provide fisheries or ecosystem benefits or improvements that are greater than required applicable environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations.

79733. Of the funds made available by Section 79730, the sum of two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) shall be administered by the Wildlife Conservation Board for projects that result in enhanced stream flows.

79734. For restoration and ecosystem protection projects under this chapter, the services of the California Conservation Corps or a local conservation corps certified by the California Conservation Corps shall be used whenever feasible.

79735. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for projects to protect and enhance an urban creek, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 7048, and its tributaries, pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of, and Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of, the Public Resources Code and Section 79508.

(b) (1) Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, twenty million dollars (\$20,000,000) shall be made available to the secretary for a competitive program to fund multibenefit watershed and urban rivers enhancement projects in urban watersheds that increase regional and local water self-sufficiency and that meet at least two of the following objectives:

(A) Promote groundwater recharge and water reuse.

(B) Reduce energy consumption.

(C) Use soils, plants, and natural processes to treat runoff.

(D) Create or restore native habitat.

(E) Increase regional and local resiliency and adaptability to climate change.

(2) The program under this subdivision shall be implemented by state conservancies, the Wildlife Conservation Board, the state board, or other entities whose jurisdiction includes urban watersheds, as designated by the secretary. Projects funded under the program shall be a part of a plan developed jointly by the conservancies, the Wildlife Conservation Board, the state board, or other designated entities in consultation with the secretary.

(c) At least 25 percent of the funds available pursuant to this section shall be allocated for projects that benefit disadvantaged communities.

(d) Up to 10 percent of the funds available pursuant to this section may be allocated for project planning.

79736. Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, four hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$475,000,000) shall be available to the Natural Resources Agency to support projects that fulfill the obligations of the State of California in complying with the terms of any of the following:

(a) Subsection (d) of Section 3406 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575).

(b) Interstate compacts set forth in Section 66801 of the Government Code pursuant to Title 7.42 (commencing with Section 66905) of the Government Code.

(c) Intrastate or multiparty water quantification settlement agreement provisions, including ecosystem restoration projects, as set forth in Chapters 611, 612, 613, and 614 of the Statutes of 2003.

(d) The settlement agreement referenced in Section 2080.2 of the Fish and Game Code.

(e) Any intrastate or multiparty settlement agreement related to water acted upon or before December 31, 2013. Priority shall be given to projects that meet one or more of the following criteria:

(1) The project is of statewide significance.

(2) The project restores natural aquatic or riparian functions, or wetlands habitat for birds and aquatic species.

(3) The project protects or promotes the restoration of endangered or threatened species.

(4) The project enhances the reliability of water supplies on a regional or interregional basis.

(5) The project provides significant regional or statewide economic benefits.

79737. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, two hundred eighty-five million dollars (\$285,000,000) shall be available to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for watershed restoration projects statewide in accordance with this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of this section, watershed restoration includes activities to fund coastal wetland habitat, improve forest health, restore mountain meadows, modernize stream crossings, culverts, and bridges, reconnect historical flood plains, install or improve fish screens, provide fish passages, restore river channels, restore or enhance riparian, aquatic, and terrestrial habitat, improve ecological functions, acquire from willing sellers conservation easements for riparian buffer strips, improve local watershed management, and remove sediment or trash.

(c) For any funds available pursuant to this section that are used to provide grants under the Fisheries Restoration Grant Program, a priority shall be given to coastal waters.

(d) In allocating funds for projects pursuant to this section, the Department of Fish and Wildlife shall only make funds available for water quality, river, and watershed protection and restoration projects of statewide importance outside of the Delta.

(e) Funds provided by this section shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta conveyance facilities.

(f) Funds provided by this section shall only be used for projects that will provide fisheries or ecosystem benefits or improvements that are greater than required applicable environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations, except for any water transfers for the benefit of subsection (d) of Section 3406 of the Central Valley Project Improvement Act (Title 34 of Public Law 102-575).

79738. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79730, eighty-seven million five hundred thousand dollars (\$87,500,000) shall be available to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for water quality, ecosystem restoration, and fish

protection facilities that benefit the Delta, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Projects to improve water quality or that contribute to the improvement of water quality in the Delta, including projects in Delta counties that provide multiple public benefits and improve drinking and agricultural water quality or water supplies.

(2) Habitat restoration, conservation, and enhancement projects to improve the condition of special status, at risk, endangered, or threatened species in the Delta and the Delta counties, including projects to eradicate invasive species, and projects that support the beneficial reuse of dredged material for habitat restoration and levee improvements.

(3) Scientific studies and assessments that support the Delta Science Program, as described in Section 85280, or projects under this section.

(b) In implementing this section, the department shall coordinate and consult with the Delta city or Delta county in which a grant is proposed to be expended or an interest in real property is proposed to be acquired.

(c) Acquisitions pursuant to this section shall be from willing sellers only.

(d) In implementing this section state agencies shall prioritize wildlife conservation objectives through projects on public lands or voluntary projects on private lands, to the extent feasible.

(e) Funds available pursuant to this section shall not be used to acquire land via eminent domain.

(f) Funds available pursuant to this section shall not be expended to pay the costs of the design, construction, operation, mitigation, or maintenance of Delta conveyance facilities.

CHAPTER 7. REGIONAL WATER SECURITY, CLIMATE, AND DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

79740. The sum of eight hundred ten million dollars (\$810,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, for expenditures on, and competitive grants and loans to, projects that are included in and implemented in an adopted integrated regional water management plan consistent with Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6 and respond to climate change and contribute to regional water security as provided in this chapter.

79741. In order to improve regional water self-reliance security and adapt to the effects on water supply arising out of climate change, the purposes of this chapter are to:

(a) Help water infrastructure systems adapt to climate change, including, but not limited to, sea level rise.

(b) Provide incentives for water agencies throughout each watershed to collaborate in managing the region's water resources and setting regional priorities for water infrastructure.

(c) Improve regional water self-reliance consistent with Section 85021.

79742. (a) In selecting among proposed projects in a watershed, the scope of the adopted integrated regional water management plan may be considered by the administering state agency, with priority going to projects in plans that cover a greater portion of the watershed. If a plan covers substantially all of the watershed, the plan's project priorities shall be given deference if the project and plan otherwise meet the requirements

of this division and the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act (Part 2.2 (commencing with Section 10530) of Division 6).

(b) A local agency that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its groundwater plan in accordance with groundwater planning requirements established under Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000) is ineligible to apply for funds made available pursuant to this chapter until the plan is prepared and submitted in accordance with the requirements of that part. The groundwater management plan requirement shall not apply to a water replenishment district formed pursuant to Division 18 (commencing with Section 60000) or to a local agency that serves or has authority to manage an adjudicated groundwater basin.

(c) For the purposes of awarding funding under this chapter, a cost share from nonstate sources of not less than 50 percent of the total costs of the project shall be required. The cost-sharing requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community or an economically distressed area.

(d) Not less than 10 percent of the funds authorized by this chapter shall be allocated to projects that directly benefit disadvantaged communities.

(e) For the purposes of awarding funding under this chapter, the applicant shall demonstrate that the integrated regional water management plan the applicant's project implements contributes to addressing the risks in the region to water supply and water infrastructure arising from climate change.

(f) Projects that achieve multiple benefits shall receive special consideration.

79743. Subject to the determination of regional priorities in the regional water management group, eligible projects may include, but are not limited to, projects that promote any of the following:

(a) Water reuse and recycling for nonpotable reuse and direct and indirect potable reuse.

(b) Water-use efficiency and water conservation.

(c) Local and regional surface and underground water storage, including groundwater aquifer cleanup or recharge projects.

(d) Regional water conveyance facilities that improve integration of separate water systems.

(e) Watershed protection, restoration, and management projects, including projects that reduce the risk of wildfire or improve water supply reliability.

(f) Stormwater resource management, including, but not limited to, the following:

(1) Projects to reduce, manage, treat, or capture rainwater or stormwater.

(2) Projects that provide multiple benefits such as water quality, water supply, flood control, or open space.

(3) Decision support tools that evaluate the benefits and costs of multibenefit stormwater projects.

(4) Projects to implement a stormwater resource plan developed in accordance with Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 10560) of Division 6.

(g) Conjunctive use of surface and groundwater storage facilities.

(h) Water desalination projects.

(i) Decision support tools to model regional water management strategies to account for climate change and other changes in regional demand and supply projections.

(j) Improvement of 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.

79744. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79740, five hundred ten million dollars (\$510,000,000) shall be allocated to the hydrologic regions as identified in the California Water Plan in accordance with this section. For the South Coast hydrologic region, the department shall establish three funding areas that reflect the watersheds of San Diego County and southern Orange County (designated as the San Diego subregion), the Santa Ana River watershed (designated as the Santa Ana subregion), and the Los Angeles and Ventura County watersheds (designated as the Los Angeles subregion), and shall allocate funds to those areas in accordance with this subdivision. The North and South Lahontan hydrologic regions shall be treated as one area for the purpose of allocating funds. For purposes of this subdivision, the Sacramento River hydrologic region does not include the Delta. For purposes of this subdivision, the Mountain Counties Overlay is not eligible for funds from the Sacramento River hydrologic region or the San Joaquin River hydrologic region. Multiple integrated regional water management plans may be recognized in each of the areas allocated funding.

(b) Funds made available by this chapter shall be allocated as follows:

(1) Twenty-six million five hundred thousand dollars (\$26,500,000) for the North Coast hydrologic region.

(2) Sixty-five million dollars (\$65,000,000) for the San Francisco Bay hydrologic region.

(3) Forty-three million dollars (\$43,000,000) for the Central Coast hydrologic region.

(4) Ninety-eight million dollars (\$98,000,000) for the Los Angeles subregion.

(5) Sixty-three million dollars (\$63,000,000) for the Santa Ana subregion.

(6) Fifty-two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$52,500,000) for the San Diego subregion.

(7) Thirty-seven million dollars (\$37,000,000) for the Sacramento River hydrologic region.

(8) Thirty-one million dollars (\$31,000,000) for the San Joaquin River hydrologic region.

(9) Thirty-four million dollars (\$34,000,000) for the Tulare/Kern hydrologic region.

(10) Twenty-four million five hundred thousand dollars (\$24,500,000) for the North/South Lahontan hydrologic region.

(11) Twenty-two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$22,500,000) for the Colorado River Basin hydrologic region.

(12) Thirteen million dollars (\$13,000,000) for the Mountain Counties Overlay.

79745. The Department of Water Resources shall expend, either directly or for noncompetitive grants, no less than

10 percent of the funds from the regional allocations specified in Section 79744 for the purposes of ensuring involvement of disadvantaged communities, economically distressed areas, or underrepresented communities within regions.

79746. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79740, the sum of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) may be used for direct expenditures, and for grants and loans, for the following water conservation and water-use efficiency plans, projects, and programs:

(1) Urban water conservation plans, projects, and programs, including regional projects and programs, implemented to achieve urban water use targets developed pursuant to Section 10608.20. Priority for funding shall be given to programs that do any of the following:

(A) Assist water suppliers and regions to implement conservation programs and measures that are not locally cost effective.

(B) Support water supplier and regional efforts to implement programs targeted to enhance water-use efficiency for commercial, industrial, and institutional water users.

(C) Assist water suppliers and regions with programs and measures targeted toward realizing the conservation benefits of implementation of the provisions of the state landscape model ordinance.

(2) Agricultural water management plans or agricultural water use efficiency projects and programs developed pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800) of Division 6.

(b) Section 1011 applies to all conservation measures that an agricultural water supplier or an urban water supplier implements with funding under this chapter. This subdivision does not limit the application of Section 1011 to any other measures or projects implemented by a water supplier. Notwithstanding Section 79748, the projects funded pursuant to this section are not required to be in an adopted integrated regional water management plan or to comply with that program.

79747. (a) Of the funds authorized by Section 79740, two hundred million dollars (\$200,000,000) shall be available for grants for multibenefit stormwater management projects.

(b) Eligible projects may include, but shall not be limited to, green infrastructure, rainwater and stormwater capture projects, and stormwater treatment facilities.

(c) Development of plans for stormwater projects shall address the entire watershed and incorporate the perspectives of communities adjacent to the affected waterways, especially disadvantaged communities.

79748. In order to receive funding authorized by this chapter to address groundwater quality or supply in an aquifer, the applicant shall demonstrate that a public agency has authority to manage the water resources in that aquifer. A groundwater management plan adopted and submitted in accordance with groundwater management planning requirements established under Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000) shall be deemed sufficient to satisfy the requirements of this section.

CHAPTER 8. STATEWIDE WATER SYSTEM OPERATIONAL
IMPROVEMENT AND DROUGHT PREPAREDNESS

79750. (a) Notwithstanding Section 162, the commission may make the determinations, findings, and recommendations required of it by this chapter independent of the views of the director. All final actions by the commission in implementing this chapter shall be taken by a majority of the members of the commission at a public meeting noticed and held pursuant 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) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of two billion seven hundred million dollars (\$2,700,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund, without regard to fiscal years, to the commission for public benefits associated with water storage projects that improve the operation of the state water system, are cost effective, and provide a net improvement in ecosystem and water quality conditions, in accordance with this chapter. Funds authorized for, or made available to, the commission pursuant to this chapter shall be available and expended only for the purposes provided in this chapter, and shall not be subject to appropriation or transfer by the Legislature or the Governor for any other purpose.

(c) Projects shall be selected by the commission through a competitive public process that ranks potential projects based on the expected return for public investment as measured by the magnitude of the public benefits provided, pursuant to criteria established under this chapter.

(d) Any project constructed with funds provided by this chapter shall be subject to Section 11590.

79751. Projects for which the public benefits are eligible for funding under this chapter consist of only the following:

(a) Surface storage projects identified in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, except for projects prohibited by Chapter 1.4 (commencing with Section 5093.50) of Division 5 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) Groundwater storage projects and groundwater contamination prevention or remediation projects that provide water storage benefits.

(c) Conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation projects.

(d) Local and regional surface storage projects that improve the operation of water systems in the state and provide public benefits.

79752. A project shall not be funded pursuant to this chapter unless it provides measurable improvements to the Delta ecosystem or to the tributaries to the Delta.

79753. (a) Funds allocated pursuant to this chapter may be expended solely for the following public benefits associated with water storage projects:

(1) Ecosystem improvements, including changing the timing of water diversions, improvement in flow conditions, temperature, or other benefits that contribute to restoration of aquatic ecosystems and native fish and wildlife, including those ecosystems and fish and wildlife in the Delta.

(2) Water quality improvements in the Delta, or in other river systems, that provide significant public trust resources, or that clean up and restore groundwater resources.

(3) Flood control benefits, including, but not limited to, increases in flood reservation space in existing reservoirs by exchange for existing or increased water storage capacity in response to the effects of changing hydrology and decreasing snow pack on California's water and flood management system.

(4) Emergency response, including, but not limited to, securing emergency water supplies and flows for dilution and salinity repulsion following a natural disaster or act of terrorism.

(5) Recreational purposes, including, but not limited to, those recreational pursuits generally associated with the outdoors.

(b) Funds shall not be expended pursuant to this chapter for the costs of environmental mitigation measures or compliance obligations except for those associated with providing the public benefits as described in this section.

79754. In consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the state board, and the Department of Water Resources, the commission shall develop and adopt, by regulation, methods for quantification and management of public benefits described in Section 79753 by December 15, 2016. The regulations shall include the priorities and relative environmental value of ecosystem benefits as provided by the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the priorities and relative environmental value of water quality benefits as provided by the state board.

79755. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (c), no funds allocated pursuant to this chapter may be allocated for a project before December 15, 2016, and until the commission approves the project based on the commission's determination that all of the following have occurred:

(1) The commission has adopted the regulations specified in Section 79754 and specifically quantified and made public the cost of the public benefits associated with the project.

(2) The project applicant has entered into a contract with each party that will derive benefits, other than public benefits, as defined in Section 79753, from the project that ensures the party will pay its share of the total costs of the project. The benefits available to a party shall be consistent with that party's share of total project costs.

(3) The project applicant has entered into a contract with each public agency identified in Section 79754 that administers the public benefits, after that agency makes a finding that the public benefits of the project for which that agency is responsible meet all the requirements of this chapter, to ensure that the public contribution of funds pursuant to this chapter achieves the public benefits identified for the project.

(4) The commission has held a public hearing for the purposes of providing an opportunity for the public to review and comment on the information required to be prepared pursuant to this subdivision.

(5) All of the following additional conditions are met:

(A) Feasibility studies have been completed.

(B) The commission has found and determined that the project is feasible, is consistent with all applicable laws and regulations, and will advance the long-term objectives of restoring ecological health and improving water management for beneficial uses of the Delta.

(C) All environmental documentation associated with the project has been completed, and all other federal, state, and local approvals, certifications, and agreements required to be completed have been obtained.

(b) The commission shall submit to the Legislature its findings for each of the criteria identified in subdivision (a) for a project funded pursuant to this chapter.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), funds may be made available under this chapter for the completion of environmental documentation and permitting of a project.

79756. (a) The public benefit cost share of a project funded pursuant to this chapter, other than a project described in subdivision (c) of Section 79751, shall not exceed 50 percent of the total costs of any project funded under this chapter.

(b) No project may be funded unless it provides ecosystem improvements as described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 79753 that are at least 50 percent of total public benefits of the project funded under this chapter.

79757. (a) A project is not eligible for funding under this chapter unless, by January 1, 2022, all of the following conditions are met:

(1) All feasibility studies are complete and draft environmental documentation is available for public review.

(2) The commission makes a finding that the project is feasible, and will advance the long-term objectives of restoring ecological health and improving water management for beneficial uses of the Delta.

(3) The director receives commitments for not less than 75 percent of the nonpublic benefit cost share of the project.

(b) If compliance with subdivision (a) is delayed by litigation or failure to promulgate regulations, the date in subdivision (a) shall be extended by the commission for a time period that is equal to the time period of the delay, and funding under this chapter that has been dedicated to the project shall be encumbered until the time at which the litigation is completed or the regulations have been promulgated.

79758. Surface storage projects funded pursuant to this chapter and described in subdivision (a) of Section 79751 may be made a unit of the Central Valley Project as provided in Section 11290 and may be financed, acquired, constructed, operated, and maintained pursuant to Part 3 (commencing with Section 11100) of Division 6.

79759. (a) The funds allocated for the design, acquisition, and construction of surface storage projects identified in the CALFED Bay-Delta Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, pursuant to this chapter may be provided for those purposes to local joint powers authorities formed by irrigation districts and other local water districts and local governments within the applicable hydrologic region to design, acquire, and construct those projects.

(b) The joint powers authorities described in subdivision (a) may include in their membership governmental partners that are not located within their respective hydrologic regions in financing the surface storage projects, including, as appropriate, cost share participation or equity participation. Notwithstanding Section 6525 of the Government Code, the joint powers agencies described in subdivision (a) shall not include in their membership any for-profit corporation or any mutual water company whose

shareholders and members include a for-profit corporation or any other private entity. The department shall be an ex officio member of each joint powers authority subject to this section, but the department shall not control the governance, management, or operation of the surface water storage projects.

(c) A joint powers authority subject to this section shall own, govern, manage, and operate a surface water storage project, subject to the requirement that the ownership, governance, management, and operation of the surface water storage project shall advance the purposes set forth in this chapter.

79760. (a) In approving the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, the people were informed and hereby declare that the provisions of this chapter are necessary, integral, and essential to meeting the single object or work of the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014. As such, any amendment of the provisions of this chapter by the Legislature without voter approval would frustrate the scheme and design that induced voter approval of this act. The people therefore find and declare that any amendment of the provisions of this chapter by the Legislature shall require an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the membership in each house of the Legislature and voter approval.

(b) This section shall not govern or be used as authority for determining whether the amendment of any other provision of this act not contained in this chapter would constitute a substantial change in the scheme and design of this act requiring voter approval.

CHAPTER 9. WATER RECYCLING

79765. The sum of seven hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$725,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, for grants or loans for water recycling and advanced treatment technology projects, including all of the following:

(a) Water recycling projects, including, but not limited to, treatment, storage, conveyance, and distribution facilities for potable and nonpotable recycling projects.

(b) Contaminant and salt removal projects, including, but not limited to, groundwater and seawater desalination and associated treatment, storage, conveyance, and distribution facilities.

(c) Dedicated distribution infrastructure to serve residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial end-user retrofit projects to allow use of recycled water.

(d) Pilot projects for new potable reuse and other salt and contaminant removal technology.

(e) Multibenefit recycled water projects that improve water quality.

(f) Technical assistance and grant writing assistance for disadvantaged communities.

79766. At least a 50-percent local cost share shall be required for projects funded pursuant to this chapter. That cost share may be suspended or reduced for disadvantaged communities and economically distressed areas.

79767. Projects funded pursuant to this chapter shall be selected on a competitive basis, considering all of the following criteria:

(a) Water supply reliability improvement.

(b) Water quality and ecosystem benefits related to decreased reliance on diversions from the Delta or instream flows.

(c) Public health benefits from improved drinking water quality or supply.

(d) Cost-effectiveness.

(e) Energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emission impacts.

(f) Reasonable geographic allocation to eligible projects throughout the state, including both northern and southern California and coastal and inland regions.

79768. For purposes of this chapter, competitive programs shall be implemented consistent with water recycling programs administered pursuant to Sections 79140 and 79141 or consistent with desalination programs administered pursuant to Sections 79545 and 79547.2.

CHAPTER 10. GROUNDWATER SUSTAINABILITY

79770. Prevention and cleanup of groundwater contamination are critical components of successful groundwater management. Groundwater quality becomes especially important as water providers do the following:

(a) Evaluate investments in groundwater recharge with surface water, stormwater, recycled water, and other conjunctive use projects that augment local groundwater supplies to improve regional water self-reliance.

(b) Adapt to changing hydrologic conditions brought on by climate change.

(c) Consider developing groundwater basins to provide much needed local storage options to accommodate hydrologic and regulatory variability in the state's water delivery system.

(d) Evaluate investments in groundwater recovery projects.

79771. (a) The sum of nine hundred million dollars (\$900,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, for expenditures on, and competitive grants, and loans for, projects to prevent or clean up the contamination of groundwater that serves or has served as a source of drinking water. Funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be available to the state board for projects necessary to protect public health by preventing or reducing the contamination of groundwater that serves or has served as a major source of drinking water for a community.

(b) Projects shall be prioritized based upon the following criteria:

(1) The threat posed by groundwater contamination to the affected community's overall drinking water supplies, including an urgent need for treatment of alternative supplies or increased water imports if groundwater is not available due to contamination.

(2) The potential for groundwater contamination to spread and impair drinking water supply and water storage for nearby population areas.

(3) The potential of the project, if fully implemented, to enhance local water supply reliability.

(4) The potential of the project to maximize opportunities to recharge vulnerable, high-use groundwater basins and optimize groundwater supplies.

(5) The project addresses contamination at a site for which the courts or the appropriate regulatory authority has not yet identified responsible parties, or where the identified responsible parties are unwilling or unable to pay for the total cost of

cleanup, including water supply reliability improvement for critical urban water supplies in designated superfund areas with groundwater contamination listed on the National Priorities List established pursuant to Section 105(a)(8)(B) of the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 9605(a)(8)(B)).

(c) Funding authorized by this chapter shall not be used to pay any share of the costs of remediation recovered from parties responsible for the contamination of a groundwater storage aquifer, but may be used to pay costs that cannot be recovered from responsible parties. Parties that receive funding for remediating groundwater storage aquifers shall exercise reasonable efforts to recover the costs of groundwater cleanup from the parties responsible for the contamination. Funds recovered from responsible parties may only be used to fund treatment and remediation activities.

79772. Of the funds authorized by Section 79771, eighty million dollars (\$80,000,000) shall be available for grants for treatment and remediation activities that prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water.

79773. The contaminants that may be addressed with funding pursuant to this chapter may include, but shall not be limited to, nitrates, perchlorate, MTBE (methyl tertiary butyl ether), arsenic, selenium, hexavalent chromium, mercury, PCE (perchloroethylene), TCE (trichloroethylene), DCE (dichloroethene), DCA (dichloroethane), 1,2,3-TCP (trichloropropane), carbon tetrachloride, 1,4-dioxane, 1,4-dioxacyclohexane, nitrosodimethylamine, bromide, iron, manganese, and uranium.

79774. (a) A project that receives funding pursuant to this chapter shall be selected by a competitive grant or loan process with added consideration for those projects that leverage private, federal, or local funding.

(b) For the purposes of awarding funding under this chapter, a local cost share of not less than 50 percent of the total costs of the project shall be required. The cost-sharing requirement may be waived or reduced for projects that directly benefit a disadvantaged community or an economically distressed area.

(c) An agency administering grants or loans for the purposes of this chapter shall assess the capacity of a community to pay for the operation and maintenance of the facility to be funded.

(d) At least 10 percent of the funds available pursuant to this chapter shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.

(e) Funding authorized by this chapter shall include funding for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. The agency administering this funding shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for small and disadvantaged communities.

79775. Of the funds authorized by Section 79771, one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) shall be made available for competitive grants for projects that develop and implement groundwater plans and projects in accordance with groundwater planning requirements established under Division 6 (commencing with Section 10000).

CHAPTER 11. FLOOD MANAGEMENT

79780. The sum of three hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$395,000,000) shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, to the Department of Water Resources and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of statewide flood management projects and activities. Funds shall be allocated to multibenefit projects that achieve public safety and include fish and wildlife habitat enhancement. The Department of Water Resources shall make its best effort to coordinate this funding with proceeds from Propositions 84 and 1E.

79781. Of the funds authorized by Section 79780, two hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$295,000,000) shall be available to reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta for any of the following:

(a) Local assistance under the Delta levee maintenance subventions program pursuant to Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of Division 6, as that part may be amended.

(b) Special flood protection projects pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8 of Division 6, as that chapter may be amended.

(c) Levee improvement projects that increase the resiliency of levees within the Delta to withstand earthquake, flooding, or sea level rise.

(d) Emergency response and repair projects.

CHAPTER 12. FISCAL PROVISIONS

79785. (a) Bonds in the total amount of seven billion one hundred twenty million dollars (\$7,120,000,000), and any additional bonds authorized, issued, and appropriated in accordance with this division pursuant to other provisions of law, or so much thereof as is necessary, not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 79797 may be issued and sold to provide a fund to be used for carrying out the purposes expressed in this division and to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bonds, when sold, shall 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 the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The Treasurer shall sell the bonds authorized by the committee pursuant to this section. The bonds shall be sold upon the terms and conditions specified in a resolution to be adopted by the committee pursuant to Section 16731 of the Government Code.

79786. 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 of the provisions of that law, as that law may be amended, apply to the bonds and to this division, except subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 16727 of the Government Code to the extent that those subdivisions conflict with any other provision of this division.

79787. (a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale pursuant to 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) of the bonds authorized by this division, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Finance Committee is the "committee" as that term is used in the State General Obligation Bond Law.

(b) The committee consists of the Director of Finance, the Treasurer, and the Controller. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any member may designate a representative to act as that member in his or her place for all purposes, as though the member were personally present.

(c) The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the committee.

(d) A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

79788. The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized by 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.

79789. For purposes of the State General Obligation Bond Law, "board," as defined in Section 16722 of the Government Code, means the secretary.

79790. There shall be collected each year and 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 each year. It is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

79791. Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund in the State Treasury, for the 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 that is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 79794, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

79792. The board may request the Pooled Money Investment Board to make a loan from the Pooled Money Investment Account in accordance with Section 16312 of the Government Code for the purpose of carrying out this division less any amount withdrawn pursuant to Section 79794. The amount of the request shall not exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that the committee has, by resolution, authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division. The board shall execute those documents required by the Pooled Money Investment Board to obtain and repay the loan. Any amounts loaned shall be deposited in the fund to be allocated in accordance with this division.

79793. Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, or of the State General Obligation Bond Law, if the Treasurer sells bonds that include a bond counsel opinion to the effect that the interest on the bonds is excluded from gross income for federal tax purposes under designated conditions or is

otherwise entitled to any federal tax advantage, the Treasurer may maintain separate accounts for the bond proceeds invested and for the investment earnings on those proceeds, and may use or direct the use of those proceeds or earnings to pay any rebate, penalty, or other payment required under federal law or take any other action with respect to the investment and use of those bond proceeds, as may be required or desirable under federal law in order to maintain the tax-exempt status of those bonds and to obtain any other advantage under federal law on behalf of the funds of this state.

79794. 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 by the committee to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division less any amount borrowed pursuant to Section 79792. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any moneys made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, with interest at the rate earned by the moneys in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from proceeds received from the sale of bonds for the purpose of carrying out this division.

79795. All moneys deposited in the fund that are derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold pursuant to this division shall be reserved in the fund and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for

bond interest, except that amounts derived from premium may be reserved and used to pay the cost of bond issuance prior to any transfer to the General Fund.

79796. 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, including premium, if any. To the extent the cost of bond issuance is not paid from premiums received from the sale of bonds, these costs shall be shared proportionately by each program funded through this division by the applicable bond sale.

79797. The bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division may be refunded 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, which is a part of the State General Obligation Bond Law. Approval by the voters of the state for the issuance of the bonds under this division shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued under this division or any previously issued refunding bonds.

79798. 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, and the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitations imposed by that article.

Elections in California

California law requires that all candidates for a voter-nominated office be listed on the same ballot. Voter-nominated offices are state legislative offices, U.S. congressional offices, and state constitutional offices.

In both the open primary and general elections, you can vote for any candidate, regardless of what party preference you indicated on your voter registration form. In the primary election, the two candidates receiving the most votes—regardless of party preference—move on to the general election regardless of vote totals. If a candidate receives a majority of the vote (50 percent + 1), a general election still must be held. Even if there are only two candidates for an office in the open primary, a general election for that office is still required.

California's open primary system does not apply to candidates running for U.S. President, county central committee, or local offices.

California law requires the following information to be printed in this notice.

Voter-Nominated Offices

Political parties are not entitled to formally nominate candidates for voter-nominated offices at the primary election. A candidate nominated for a voter-nominated office at the primary election is the nominee of the people and not the official nominee of any party at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a voter-nominated office shall have his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, stated on the ballot, but the party preference designation is selected solely by the candidate and is shown for the information of the voters only. It does not mean the candidate is nominated or endorsed by the party designated, or that there is an affiliation between the party and candidate, and no candidate nominated by the voters shall be deemed to be the officially nominated candidate of any political party. In the county sample ballot booklet, parties may list the candidates for voter-nominated offices who have received the party's official endorsement.

Any voter may vote for any candidate for a voter-nominated office, if they meet the other qualifications required to vote for that office. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the voter-nominated office even if both candidates have specified the same party preference designation. No party is entitled to have a candidate with its party preference designation move on to the general election, unless the candidate is one of the two highest vote-getters at the primary election.

Nonpartisan Offices

Political parties are not entitled to nominate candidates for nonpartisan offices at the primary election, and a candidate at the primary election is not the official nominee of any party for the specific office at the general election. A candidate for nomination to a nonpartisan office may not designate his or her party preference, or lack of party preference, on the ballot. The top two vote-getters at the primary election move on to the general election for the nonpartisan office.

The Electoral Procedure: Justices of the Supreme Court

For more information about Supreme Court Justices and Appellate Court Justices, visit www.courts.ca.gov.

California law requires the following information to be printed in this notice.

Under the California Constitution, justices of the Supreme Court and the courts of appeal are subject to confirmation by the voters. The public votes “yes” or “no” on whether to retain each justice. These judicial offices are nonpartisan.

Before a person can become an appellate justice, the Governor must submit the candidate’s name to the Judicial Nominees Evaluation Commission, which is comprised of public members and lawyers. The commission conducts a thorough review of the candidate’s background and qualifications, with community input, and then forwards its evaluation of the candidate to the Governor.

The Governor then reviews the commission’s evaluation and officially nominates the candidate, whose qualifications are subject to public comment before examination and review by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. That commission consists of the Chief Justice of California, the Attorney General of California, and a senior Presiding Justice of the Courts of Appeal. The Commission on Judicial Appointments must then confirm or reject the nomination. Only if confirmed does the nominee become a justice.

Following confirmation, the justice is sworn into office and is subject to voter approval at the next gubernatorial election, and thereafter at the conclusion of each term. The term prescribed by the California Constitution for justices of the Supreme Court and courts of appeal is 12 years. Justices are confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments only until the next gubernatorial election, at which time they run for retention of the remainder of the term, if any, of their predecessor, which will be either four or eight years. (Elections Code section 9083)

County Elections Offices

Alameda County

(510) 272-6933 or (510) 272-6973
www.acgov.org/rov

Alpine County

(530) 694-2281
www.alpynecountyca.gov

Amador County

(209) 223-6465
www.amadorgov.org

Butte County

(530) 538-7761 or
(800) 894-7761 (Butte County only)
<http://buttevotes.net>

Calaveras County

(209) 754-6376
www.elections.calaverasgov.us

Colusa County

(530) 458-0500 or (877) 458-0501
www.countyofcolusa.org/elections

Contra Costa County

(925) 335-7800 or (925) 335-7874
www.cocovote.us

Del Norte County

(707) 464-7216
www.co.del-norte.ca.us

El Dorado County

(530) 621-7480 or (800) 730-4322
www.edcgov.us/elections

Fresno County

(559) 600-VOTE (8683)
www.co.fresno.ca.us/elections

Glenn County

(530) 934-6414
www.countyofglenn.net/govt/departments/elections

Humboldt County

(707) 445-7481
www.co.humboldt.ca.us/election

Imperial County

(760) 482-4226 or (760) 482-4285
www.co.imperial.ca.us/elections

Inyo County

(760) 878-0224 or (760) 878-0410
www.inyocounty.us/Recorder/Clerk-Recorder.html

Kern County

(661) 868-3590
www.co.kern.ca.us/elections

Kings County

(559) 852-4401
www.countyofkings.com

Lake County

(707) 263-2372
www.co.lake.ca.us/Government/Directory/Rov.htm

Lassen County

(530) 251-8217 or (530) 251-8352
www.lassencounty.org

Los Angeles County

(800) 815-2666
www.lavote.net

Madera County

(559) 675-7720 or (800) 435-0509
www.madera-county.com

Marin County

(415) 473-6456
www.marinvotes.org

Mariposa County

(209) 966-2007
www.mariposacounty.org

Mendocino County

(707) 234-6819
www.co.mendocino.ca.us/acr

Merced County

(209) 385-7541 or (800) 561-0619
www.mercedelections.org

Modoc County

(530) 233-6205
www.co.modoc.ca.us

Mono County

(760) 932-5537 or (760) 932-5534
www.monocounty.ca.gov

Monterey County

(831) 796-1499 or (866) 887-9274
www.montereycountyelections.us

Napa County

(707) 253-4321 or (707) 253-4374
www.countyofnapa.org

Nevada County

(530) 265-1298
www.mynevadacounty.com/nc/elections

Orange County

(714) 567-7600
www.ocvote.com

Placer County

(530) 886-5650 or (800) 824-8683
www.placerelections.com

Plumas County

(530) 283-6256
www.countyofplumas.com

Riverside County

(951) 486-7200
www.voteinfo.net

Sacramento County

(916) 875-6451
www.elections.saccounty.net

San Benito County

(831) 636-4016 or (877) 777-4017
www.sbcvote.us

San Bernardino County

(909) 387-8300
www.sbcountyelections.com

San Diego County

(858) 565-5800 or (800) 696-0136
www.sdvote.com

San Francisco County

(415) 554-4375
www.sfelections.org

San Joaquin County

(209) 468-2885
www.sjcrov.org

San Luis Obispo County

(805) 781-5228 or (805) 781-5080
www.slovote.com

San Mateo County

(650) 312-5222
www.shapethefuture.org

Santa Barbara County

(800) SBC-VOTE or (805) 568-2200
www.sbcvote.com

Santa Clara County

(408) 299-VOTE (8683)
www.sccvote.org

Santa Cruz County

(831) 454-2060 or (866) 282-5900
www.votescount.com

Shasta County

(530) 225-5730
www.elections.co.shasta.ca.us

Sierra County

(530) 289-3295
www.sierracounty.ca.gov

Siskiyou County

(530) 842-8084 or
(888) 854-2000 EXT. 8084
www.sisquotes.org

Solano County

(707) 784-6675
www.solanocounty.com/elections

Sonoma County

(707) 565-6800 or (800) 750-VOTE (8683)
vote.sonoma-county.org

Stanislaus County

(209) 525-5200
www.stanvote.com

Sutter County

(530) 822-7122
www.suttercounty.org/elections

Tehama County

(530) 527-8190 or (530) 527-0454
www.co.tehama.ca.us

Trinity County

(530) 623-1220
www.trinitycounty.org

Tulare County

(559) 624-7300 or (559) 624-7302
www.tularecounty.ca.gov/registrarovoters

Tuolumne County

(209) 533-5570
www.tuolumnecounty.ca.gov

Ventura County

(805) 654-2664
venturavote.org

Yolo County

(530) 666-8133 or (800) 649-9943
www.yoloelections.org

Yuba County

(530) 749-7855
www.yubaelections.org

Voter Bill of Rights

1. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are a valid registered voter.
A valid registered voter means a United States citizen who is a resident in this state, who is at least 18 years of age and not in prison or on parole for conviction of a felony, and who is registered to vote at his or her current residence address.
2. You have the right to cast a provisional ballot if your name is not listed on the voting rolls.
3. You have the right to cast a ballot if you are present and in line at the polling place prior to the close of the polls.
4. You have the right to cast a secret ballot free from intimidation.
5. You have the right to receive a new ballot if, prior to casting your ballot, you believe you made a mistake.
If at any time before you finally cast your ballot, you feel you have made a mistake, you have the right to exchange the spoiled ballot for a new ballot. Vote-by-mail voters may also request and receive a new ballot if they return their spoiled ballot to an elections official prior to the closing of the polls on election day.
6. You have the right to receive assistance in casting your ballot, if you are unable to vote without assistance.
7. You have the right to return a completed vote-by-mail ballot to any precinct in the county.
8. You have the right to election materials in another language, if there are sufficient residents in your precinct to warrant production.
9. You have the right to ask questions about election procedures and observe the election process.
You have the right to ask questions of the precinct board and elections officials regarding election procedures and to receive an answer or be directed to the appropriate official for an answer. However, if persistent questioning disrupts the execution of their duties, the board or election officials may discontinue responding to questions.
10. You have the right to report any illegal or fraudulent activity to a local elections official or to the Secretary of State's Office.

**If you believe you have been denied any of these rights,
or you are aware of any election fraud or misconduct, please call the
Secretary of State's confidential toll-free Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).**

Information on your voter registration affidavit will be used by elections officials to send you official information on the voting process, such as the location of your polling place and the issues and candidates that will appear on the ballot. Commercial use of voter registration information is prohibited by law and is a misdemeanor. Voter information may be provided to a candidate for office, a ballot measure committee, or other person for election, scholarly, journalistic, political, or governmental purposes, as determined by the Secretary of State. Driver license and social security numbers, or your signature as shown on your voter registration card, cannot be released for these purposes. If you have any questions about the use of voter information or wish to report suspected misuse of such information, please call the Secretary of State's Voter Hotline at (800) 345-VOTE (8683).

Certain voters facing life-threatening situations may qualify for confidential voter status. For more information, contact the Secretary of State's Safe at Home program toll-free at (877) 322-5227 or visit www.sos.ca.gov.

California Secretary of State
Elections Division
1500 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

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SECRETARY OF STATE



★ **SUPPLEMENTAL** ★
This guide contains information about
Proposition 1, which was added to the
ballot after the first voter guide was printed.



**CALIFORNIA
GENERAL
ELECTION**
www.voterguide.sos.ca.gov

For additional copies of the Voter Information Guide in English, please contact your county elections office or call (800) 345-VOTE (8683). For TTY/TDD, call (800) 833-8683.

Para obtener copias adicionales de la Guía de Información para el Votante en español, póngase en contacto con la oficina electoral de su condado o llame al (800) 232-VOTA (8682).

如需索取額外的中文選民資訊指南，請與您的縣立選舉辦事處聯繫或致電(800) 339-2857。

हिन्दी में मतदाता जानकारी मार्गदर्शिका की अतिरिक्त प्रतियां प्राप्त करने के लिए, कृपया अपने काउंटी चुनाव कार्यालय से संपर्क करें या इस नंबर पर फ़ोन करें (888) 345-2692।

投票情報ガイドの日本語版をご希望の場合は、最寄の郡選挙事務所にお問い合わせになるか(800) 339-2865にお電話ください。

OFFICIAL VOTER INFORMATION GUIDE

Last day to register to vote
Monday, October 20, 2014

Remember to vote!
Tuesday, November 4, 2014

Polls are open from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

សំរាប់សំណេរបន្ថែម នៃព័ត៌មានណែនាំអ្នកបោះឆ្នោត ជាភាសាខ្មែរ សូមទាក់ទងការិយាល័យបោះឆ្នោត ខេត្តឃឹមបស់អ្នក ឬទូរស័ព្ទ (888) 345-4917។

한국어로 된 유권자 정보 지침의 사본이 추가로 필요할 경우 해당 카운티 선거관리 사무실로 연락하거나 다음 번호로 전화하십시오: (866) 575-1558

Para sa mga karagdagang kopya ng Patnubay na Impormasyon Para sa Botante sa Tagalog, mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa opisina sa mga halalan ng inyong county o tumawag sa (800) 339-2957.

สำหรับสำเนาเพิ่มเติมของคู่มือสำหรับผู้ออกเสียงเลือกตั้ง เป็นภาษาไทย กรุณาติดต่อสำนักงานการเลือกตั้ง ประจำเขตสมณฑลของคุณ หรือโทรศัพท์ถึง (855) 345-3933

Muốn có thêm Tập Hướng Dẫn Cử Tri bằng Việt Ngữ, xin liên lạc với văn phòng bầu cử quận của quý vị hoặc gọi số (800) 339-8163.

To reduce election costs, the State mails only one guide to each voting household.

Dept: Department of Water
Resources and Central
Valley Flood
Protection Board

Program: Reduce the risk of levee failure
and flood in the Delta

Water Code: Section 79781(a-d)

To reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta for any of the following: (a) Local assistance under the Delta levee maintenance subventions program pursuant to Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of Division 6, as that part may be amended; (b) Special flood protection projects pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8 of Division 6, as that chapter may be amended; (c) Levee improvement projects that increase the resiliency of levees within the Delta to withstand earthquake, flooding, or sea level rise; and (d) Emergency response and repair projects.

Program Allocation: \$295,000,000			Statewide Bond Costs: \$5,900,000			Available for Appropriations: \$289,100,000	
Status	Enactment Year	Adj. Year	Appropriation Item	Source	Amount	Approp. Description	Appropriation Type
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$9,500,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$5,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Emergency Response	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$19,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$900,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Planning & Monitoring	Planning/Monitoring
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$900,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Planning & Monitoring (Decrease)	Planning/Monitoring
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$100,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$100,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Program Delivery - Reappropriation (Decrease)	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$19,000,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Reappropriation (Decrease)	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$500,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$19,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$1,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$1,000,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Program Delivery - Reappropriation (Decrease)	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2017-18	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$19,000,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Reappropriation (Decrease)	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$900,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Planning & Monitoring (Increase)	Planning/Monitoring
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$100,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Program Delivery - Reappropriation (Increase)	Program Delivery

Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$19,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Reappropriation (Increase)	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$500,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects - Program Delivery - Reversion	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	(\$9,500,000)	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects - Reversion	Project(s)
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$1,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Program Delivery - Reappropriation (Increase)	Program Delivery
Enacted	2017-18	2019-20	3860-004-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$19,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Reappropriation (Increase)	Project(s)
Enacted	2019-20	2019-20	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$10,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions	Project(s)
Enacted	2019-20	2019-20	3860-101-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$5,000,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Emergency Response	Project(s)
Enacted	2019-20	2019-20	3860-301-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$11,000,000	DWR - Capital Outlay - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Yolo Bypass Phase I Program	Project(s)
Enacted	2020-21	2020-21	3860-001-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$2,600,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Enacted	2020-21	2020-21	3860-101-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$41,000,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Special Projects	Project(s)
Enacted	2020-21	2020-21	3860-101-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$9,400,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Levee Subventions	Project(s)
Enacted	2020-21	2020-21	3860-301-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$19,000,000	DWR - Capital Outlay - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Yolo Bypass Phase I Program	Project(s)

Enacted	Total:	\$143,000,000
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Status	Enactment Year	Adj. Year	Appropriation Item	Source	Amount	Approp. Description	Appropriation Type
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$1,000,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Emergency Response	Project(s)
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$500,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Emergency Response - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$1,500,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Levee Subventions - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$4,728,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects	Project(s)
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$1,300,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects - Planning and Monitoring	Planning/Monitoring
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-001-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$3,452,000	DWR - Support Budget - Delta Special Projects - Program Delivery	Program Delivery
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-101-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$12,000,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Special Projects	Project(s)
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-101-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$5,000,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Emergency Response	Project(s)
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-101-6083 (2)	Budget Act	\$44,902,000	DWR - Local Assistance - Delta Levee Subventions	Project(s)
Proposed	2021-22	2021-22	3860-301-6083 (1)	Budget Act	\$1,000,000	DWR - Capital Outlay - Delta Systemwide Flood Risk Reduction - Yolo Bypass Phase I Program	Project(s)

Proposed	Total:	\$75,383,000
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Total:	\$218,382,000
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Balance for Department of Water Resources and Central Valley Flood Protection Board Reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta:
\$70,718,000

DLHAC participants:

At the September 4 meeting during the Action item discussion on Prop 1 funding, a new Action item was requested to identify what projects received Proposition 1 Delta (§79781) funding under the Systemwide Multibenefit Initiatives Branch of the Division of Multibenefit Initiatives. As shown in the table below, no projects outside of the Delta received funding under §79781:

Systemwide Multi-benefits Initiatives Branch projects receiving Proposition 1 Delta Funding (§79781)

<i>Project</i>	<i>Appropriated Funds (\$m)</i>
Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement Project	\$21.9
Little Egbert Multi-Objective Project and Feasibility Study	\$12.1
Lower Yolo Ranch Restoration Project	\$16.0
Total:	\$50.0

Below is a brief note to accompany the tables provided today in response to the question posed to DWR in the August, September, and October DLHAC meetings regarding the distribution of the \$295M from Proposition 1 Chapter 11 Flood Management, Section 79781 of Proposition 1 (CA Water Code § 79781 (2019)), which states:

Of the funds authorized by Section 79780, two hundred ninety-five million dollars (\$295,000,000) shall be available to reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the

(a) *Local assistance under the Delta levee maintenance subventions program pursuant to Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of Division 6, as that part may be*

(b) *Special flood protection projects pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8 of Division 6, as that chapter may be amended.*

(c) *Levee improvement projects that increase the resiliency of levees within the Delta to withstand earthquake, flooding, or sea level rise.*

(d) *Emergency response and repair projects.*

DWR is committed to the continuation of the Program and will continue to allocate Section 79780 funds for the Delta Levees Program and Systemwide Projects (under the Systemwide Multibenefit Initiatives Branch) of the Division of Multibenefit Initiatives (DMI), and for Delta Emergency Response in the Division of Flood Management (DFM).

Since the \$295m Proposition 1 Section 79781 funding became available, DWR has allocated these funds through the current fiscal year (FY20/21)

- \$30M to Delta Levees Subventions (DMI)
- \$0 to Delta Levees Special Projects (DMI)
- \$50M to Systemwide Projects (DMI)
- \$10M to Delta Emergency Response (DFM)
- \$5.90M for bond costs.

Total: \$95.9M

Remaining for future appropriation: \$199.1M

Regarding the allocation of remaining Proposition 1 Section 79780 funds, department budget requests (i.e., Budget Change Proposals) are confidential until the release of the Governor's Jan 10 budget; therefore, the details on funding requested through the budget process cannot be shared.

Table 1, Proposition 1 accounting as requested by DLHAC on October 2, 2020

8/31/2020

Prop. 1 Funding	Prop. 1 Funds (\$ millions)	Appropriation by Program/ Project				Total Appropriation by Program/ Project	Total Remaining per Section ² (Col B minus Col H)	
		FY 2017-18 Appropriation	18/19	19/20	20/21			
Delta \$79781	\$295	Lookout Slough	\$ 20.0		\$ 1.9		\$21.9	\$199.1
		Little Egbert			\$ 5.1	\$ 7.0	\$12.1	
		Yolo Bypass Fix in Place			\$ 4.0	\$ 12.0	\$16.0	
		"Systemwide" Flood Risk Reduction	\$20.0		\$11.0	\$19.0	\$50.0	
		Delta Levee Subventions	\$20.0		\$10.0		\$30.0	
		Delta Special Projects ¹	\$10.0		(\$10.0)		\$0.0	
		Emergency Response	\$5.0		\$5.0		\$10.0	
		Total Bond Costs (2%)	\$5.9				\$5.9	
		Delta Subtotal	\$60.9	\$0.0	\$16.0	\$19.0	\$95.9	
Central Valley and Statewide \$79780	\$100	Central Valley Tributary Projects	\$40.0				\$40.0	\$7.0
		Coastal Watershed Flood Risk Reduction	\$9.0	\$18.0			\$27.0	
		"Systemwide" Flood Risk Reduction	\$7.0		\$8.0	\$9.0	\$24.0	
		Total Bond Costs (2%)	\$2.0				\$2.0	
		CV & SW Subtotal	\$58.0	\$18.0	\$8.0	\$9.0	\$93.0	
Total:	\$395.00	Appropriation Total	\$118.9	\$18.0	\$24.0	\$28.0	\$188.9	\$206.1

Notes:

¹Special Projects did not initially have authority to use Proposition 1 funding until the Program Guidelines were updated in 2019. Appropriated funds were moved to Subventions.

²Information on further appropriation of remaining funds will be made available to the public upon release of the Governor's budget in January 2021. Confidentiality rules apply.



Project: Lookout Slough Levee Setback

Description: Per Governors Water Action Plan (CWAP), increase flood protection in the Delta and Statewide. The Lookout Slough Levee Setback (LSLS) Project is a 3-mile long flood risk reduction portion of a multi-benefit project known as the Lookout Slough Tidal Habitat Restoration and Flood Improvement (LSTHRFI) Project to restore delta smelt habitat in the lower Yolo Bypass. The LSLS portion of the project will be funded by Proposition 1 and 68. The remaining portion of the LSTHRFI project will be funded by the DWR Fish Restoration Program associated with the operation of the State Water Project (SWP), in accordance with USFWS 2008 Delta Smelt Biological Opinion. The SWP portion of the LSTHRFI project will include constructing the levee setback to the current authorized height known as the 1957 Water Surface Elevation (WSE). The Proposition 1 and 68 funds will construct additional levee height to raise the level of flood protection to the higher 100-year plus 1 foot WSE, to meet the objectives of the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. In addition, the Lookout Slough Levee Setback project will construct alterations to the existing levee system to facilitate additional flood routing capability through the Lower Yolo Bypass out to Suisun Bay. The LSLS project will have a budget of \$23,900,000. Total project budget includes State support costs for project implementation.

Reference Number: 3860-PM-167

Implemented By: Department of Water Resources

Objective:

Type: Infrastructure Improvement, Other

Total Cost: \$23,900,000.00

Project Status: Project Implementation

On Time?: Yes **Within Scope?:** Yes **Within Budget?:** Yes

Estimated Completion: 6/30/2023 **Actual Completion:**

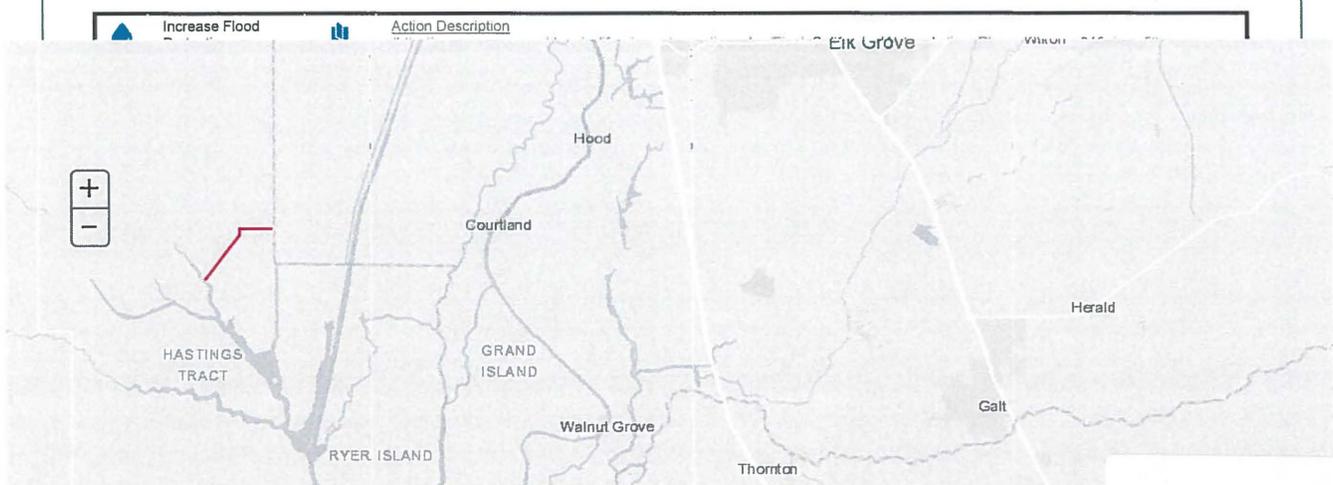
Associated Counties: Solano, Yolo, Multiple

Located In Disadvantaged Community: No **Located In Severely Disadvantaged Community:** No

Contribution Sources	Contribution Date	Contribution Amount
Prop. 1, Reduce the risk of levee failure and flood in the Delta	9/3/2019	\$20,900,000.00
Prop. 68, Multibenefit Public Safety Improvements and Fish/Wildlife Enhancement	8/4/2020	\$3,000,000.00
		\$23,900,000.00

Project Metric (javascript:___doPostBack('ctl00\$ContentPlaceHolder1\$MetricsGrid\$ctl00\$ctl02\$ctl00\$ctl00',''))	Metric Topic (javascript:___doPostBack('ctl00\$ContentPlaceHolder1\$MetricsGrid\$ctl00\$ctl02\$ctl01',''))	Quantity (javascript:___doPostBack('ctl00\$ContentPlaceHolder1\$MetricsGrid\$ctl00\$ctl02\$ctl02',''))	Unit (javascript:___doPostBack('ctl00\$ContentPlaceHolder1\$MetricsGrid\$ctl00\$ctl02\$ctl03',''))
Infrastructure Improvement	Levee Repair, Strengthen, Raised	3	miles of levee repaired/strengthened
Other			

Water Action Plan Target



Show Protected Areas Show Disadvantaged Communities

California Governor
Gavin Newsom
[Visit Governor's Website \(https://www.gov.ca.gov/\)](https://www.gov.ca.gov/)

Secretary for Natural Resources
Wade Crowfoot
[Visit Secretary's Webpage \(http://resources.ca.gov/secretarys_page/\)](http://resources.ca.gov/secretarys_page/)

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- [Project Search \(ProjectSearch.aspx?Prop=48\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Statute \(.PDF/Prop1/PROPOSITION_1_text.pdf\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Allocation Balance Report \(https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Bonds/Proposition-1/Prop_1_Allocation_Balance_Report.pdf\)](https://resources.ca.gov/-/media/CNRA-Website/Files/Bonds/Proposition-1/Prop_1_Allocation_Balance_Report.pdf)
- [California Water Action Plan \(http://resources.ca.gov/docs/california_water_action_plan/Final_California_Water_Action_Plan.pdf\)](http://resources.ca.gov/docs/california_water_action_plan/Final_California_Water_Action_Plan.pdf)
- [Proposition 1 Programs \(P1ProgramList.aspx?Prop=48&ChapterPK=all&ChapterName=Prop. 1\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Program Contacts \(.PDF/Prop1/Prop1ProgramContactInfo.pdf\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Public Meeting Notices \(Meetings.aspx?PropositionPK=48\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Guidelines \(Guidelines.aspx?PropositionPK=48\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Solicitation Notices \(SolicitationNotices.aspx?PropositionPK=48\)](#)
- [California Natural Resources Agency \(http://www.resources.ca.gov/\)](http://www.resources.ca.gov/)
- [Draft Prop 1 Development Schedule \(.PDF/Prop1/draft_schedulev2.pdf\)](#)
- [Proposition 1 Mailing List \(https://listserv.state.ca.gov/wa.exe?SUBED1=CNRA_PROP_1&A=1\)](https://listserv.state.ca.gov/wa.exe?SUBED1=CNRA_PROP_1&A=1)
- [Economically Distressed Area Mapping Tool \(https://water.ca.gov/Work-With-Us/Grants-And-Loans/Mapping-Tools\)](https://water.ca.gov/Work-With-Us/Grants-And-Loans/Mapping-Tools)

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