NOTE: This publication is meant to be an aid to the staff of the CDHS Drinking Water Program and cannot be relied upon by the regulated community as the State of California's representation of the law. The published codes are the only official representation of the law. Refer to the published codes whenever specific citations are required.

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Government Code

TITLE 5. LOCAL AGENCIES

DIVISION 1. CITIES AND COUNTIES

PART 1. POWERS AND DUTIES COMMON TO CITIES AND COUNTIES

CHAPTER 5.5. THE ELDER CALIFORNIA PIPELINE SAFETY ACT OF 1981

§51010.5. Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:

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

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

(2) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance in a gaseous state.

(3) A pipeline for the transportation of crude oil that operates by gravity or at a stress level of 20 percent or less of the specified minimum yield strength of the pipe.

(4) Transportation of petroleum in onshore gathering lines located in rural areas.

(5) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance offshore located upstream from the outlet flange of each facility on the Outer Continental Shelf where hydrocarbons are produced or where produced hydrocarbons are first separated, dehydrated, or otherwise processed, whichever facility is farther downstream.

(6) Transportation of a hazardous liquid by a flow line.

(7) A pipeline for the transportation of a hazardous liquid substance through an onshore production, refining, or manufacturing facility, including a storage or inplant piping system associated with that facility.

(8) Transportation of a hazardous liquid substance by vessel, aircraft, tank truck, tank car, or other vehicle or terminal facilities used exclusively to transfer hazardous liquids between those modes of transportation.

(a) "Flow line" means a pipeline which transports hazardous liquid substances from the well head to a treating facility or production storage facility.

(b) "Hydrostatic testing" means the application of internal pressure above the normal or maximum operating pressure to a segment of pipeline, under no-flow conditions for a fixed period of time, utilizing a liquid test medium.

(c) "Local agency" means a city, county, or fire protection district.

(d) "Rural area" means a location which lies outside the limits of any incorporated or unincorporated city or city and county, or other residential or commercial area, such as a subdivision, a business, a shopping center, or a community development.

(e) "Gathering line" means a pipeline eight inches or less in nominal diameter that transports petroleum from a production facility.

(f) "Production facility" means piping or equipment used in the production, extraction, recovery, lifting, stabilization, separation, or treatment of petroleum or associated storage or measurement. (To be a production facility under this definition, piping or equipment must be used in the process of extracting petroleum from the ground and transporting it by pipeline.)

(g) "Public drinking water well" means a wellhead that provides drinking water to a public water system as defined in Section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code, that is regulated by the State Department of Health Services and that is subject to Section 116455 of the Health and Safety Code.

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

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

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

§51017.1. Locating hazardous pipelines near drinking water wells

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§51017.2. Wellhead protection

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

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

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

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

HEALTH & SAFETY CODE

DIVISION 20. MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH AND SAFETY PROVISIONS
PART
CHAPTER 6.7. UNDERGROUND STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
Article
§25296.25.

(a)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) The board shall adopt regulations pursuant to Section 25299.3 that specify the conditions under which a site is an imminent threat to public health or safety or to the

environment or poses a substantial probability of causing a condition of contamination, nuisance, or pollution as specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a). The board shall not suspend corrective action or investigation work at any site pursuant to this section until the effective date of the regulations adopted by the board pursuant to this subdivision.

§25296.30.

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

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

DIVISION 104. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
PART 1. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PERSONNEL
CHAPTER 4. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION
Article 3. Operator Certification Program: Water Treatment Plants and Water Distribution Systems

§106875. Certification of supervisors and operators

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

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

§106876. Suspension and revocation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§106880. Examination

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

§106885. Certification required

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

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

§106890. Fees

It is the intent of the Legislature that the program authorized pursuant to this article be entirely self-supporting, and for this purpose the department is authorized to establish fee schedules for the issuance, replacement, reinstatement, continuing education, and renewal of certificates that shall provide revenues that shall not exceed the amount necessary, but shall be sufficient, to recover all costs incurred in the administration of this article.

§106892. Fee deposit

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

§106895. "Grandfather" clause

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

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

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

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

§106896. Evaluation of AWWA distribution operator program
The department shall evaluate the water distribution operator certification program of the California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association (CNAWWA) and issue an appropriate water distribution system operator certificate for those certified operators that have satisfied the provisions of this article and any regulations promulgated under this chapter.

§106897. Reciprocity with other states
On or after the effective date of regulations implementing this article, certificates issued by certification programs of other states shall be recognized as valid and sufficient under this article if the department determines that the program of the other state is consistent with this article and the regulations promulgated under this article.

§106900. Education and training standards
The department may approve courses of instruction provided by educational institutions, professional associations, public agencies, or private agencies for purposes of qualifying persons for initial certification, certification renewal, and recertification as a water treatment operator, water treatment operator-in-training, or water distribution operator.

§106910. Regulation authority
The department may adopt rules, regulations, and certification standards necessary to carry out the provisions of this article, pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The rules, regulations, and standards shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PART 10. RECREATIONAL SAFETY
CHAPTER 5. SAFE RECREATIONAL WATER USE
Article 1. Recreational Use of Reservoirs
§115825. Body contact restriction

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

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

§115830. Recreation subject to regulation

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

§115835. Definitions

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

(a) "Multiple use" includes domestic, industrial, agricultural, and recreational uses.

(b) "Public agency" means the state or any city, other than a chartered city, county, public district, or other public institution.

(c) "Reservoir" does not include ditches, canals, or any similar type of water distributing facility.

§115840. San Diego County exception

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

(1) The water subsequently receives complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, before being used for domestic purposes.

(2) The reservoir is operated in compliance with regulations of the department, as provided in Section 115830.

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

§115840.5. Modesto Reservoir exception

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.

(2) Levels of methyl tertiary butyl ether at various reservoir locations on a monthly basis.

(3) A summary of available monitoring in the Modesto Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.

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

(5) An evaluation of recommendations relating to removal and inactivation of cryptosporidium and giardia as specified in the department water permit dated October 28, 1997.

(6) Annual reports provided to the department, as required pursuant to Sections I and IV of the department water permit dated October 28, 1997.

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

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

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

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

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

§115841. Nacimiento Reservoir exception

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§115842. Sly Park Reservoir exception

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

(1) The water shall receive complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection; or alternative treatment that complies with all applicable department regulations and requirements. Such treatment shall, at a minimum,

comply with all state laws and department regulations and all federal laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, the federal Environmental Protection Agency Long-Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment regulations. Nothing in this division shall limit the state or the department from imposing more stringent treatment standards than those required by federal law.

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

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

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

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

(1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.

(2) A summary of available monitoring in Sly Park Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.

(3) The sanitary survey of the watershed and water quality monitoring plan.

(4) An evaluation, as prescribed by the department, to determine the impact on source water quality due to recreational activities on Sly Park Reservoir, including any microbiological monitoring.

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

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

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

§115843.3. Bear Creek Reservoir exception

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

(1) The water shall receive ongoing complete water treatment, including coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection, or an alternative filtration system that provides an equivalent degree of pathogen removal in compliance with all applicable department regulations before being used for domestic purposes. The disinfection shall include, but is not

limited to, ozonation or ultraviolet disinfection capable of inactivating organisms including virus, cryptosporidium, and giardia, to levels that comply with department regulations.

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

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

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

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

(1) The estimated levels and types of recreational uses at the reservoir on a monthly basis.

(2) The levels of methyl tertiary-butyl ether taken at various reservoir locations on a monthly basis, unless the use of watercraft with gasoline-powered engines is prohibited.

(3) A summary of monitoring in the Bear Lake Reservoir watershed for giardia and cryptosporidium.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§115843.5. Canyon Lake Reservoir exception

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§115845. Fees

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

§115850. Terminal reservoir exemption

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

PART 12. DRINKING WATER

CHAPTER 4. CALIFORNIA SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT

Article 1. Pure and Safe Drinking Water

§116270. Declaration

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) Every citizen of California has the right to pure and safe drinking water.

(b) Feasible and affordable technologies are available and shall be used to remove toxic contaminants from public water supplies.

(c) According to the State Department of Health Services, over 95 percent of all large public water systems in California are in compliance with health-based action levels established by the department for various contaminants.

(d) It is the policy of the state to reduce to the lowest level feasible all concentrations of toxic chemicals that when present in drinking water may cause cancer, birth defects, and other chronic diseases.

(e) This chapter is intended to ensure that the water delivered by public water systems of this state shall at all times be pure, wholesome, and potable. This chapter provides the means to accomplish this objective.

(f) It is the intent of the Legislature to improve laws governing drinking water quality, to improve upon the minimum requirements of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, to establish primary drinking water standards that are at least as stringent as those established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and to establish a program under this chapter that is more protective of public health than the minimum federal requirements.

(g) It is the further intent of the Legislature to establish a drinking water regulatory program within the State Department of Health Services in order to provide for the orderly and efficient delivery of safe drinking water within the state and to give the establishment of drinking water standards and public health goals greater emphasis and visibility within the state department.

§116275. Definitions

As used in this chapter:

(a) "Contaminant" means any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

(b) "Department" means the State Department of Health Services.

(c) "Primary drinking water standards" means:

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

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

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

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

contaminant in drinking water that adversely affects the taste, odor, or appearance of the water when the standards are necessary to assure a supply of pure, wholesome, and potable water.

(e) "Human consumption" means the use of water for drinking, bathing or showering, hand washing, or oral hygiene.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(k) "Nontransient noncommunity water system" means a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116280. Condition for exclusion

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

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

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

(c) Does not sell water to any person or user, except for the sale of water to users pursuant to Section 2705.5 of the Public Utilities Code through a submetered service system if the water supply is obtained from a public water system to which this chapter applies.

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

§116282. Handwashing exemption

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116283. CURFFL exemption
This chapter shall apply to a food facility that is regulated pursuant to the California Uniform Retail Food Facilities Law only if the human consumption includes drinking of water.

§116285. Irrigation canal exemption
Before August 6, 1998, this chapter shall not apply to an irrigation canal system if the owner or operator of the system certifies to the department, and notifies each user, in writing, that the water is untreated and is being furnished or supplied solely for agricultural purposes to either of the following:

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

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

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

§116286. Water district exclusion

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

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

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

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

§116287. Authority over water districts and constructed conveyances

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

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

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

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

(e) A notice prominently titled "Notice of Noncompliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" at the top of the document that states the requirements and actions prescribed by the department under subdivisions (a) and (d), describes the real property by assessors parcel number or legal description to which these requirements and actions apply, and names the record owners of that real property, may be recorded by the affected public water system or water district in the county where the real property is located. Recordation and proper indexing, as prescribed by law, shall provide constructive notice of these requirements and actions and shall not constitute a title defect, lien, or encumbrance. The public water system or water district shall provide notice of this recordation to the record owners of the real property by first-class mail,

postage prepaid, to the address as shown on the latest county assessment roll. If the public water system or water district later determines that the record owners of the real property have complied with the requirements and actions prescribed by the department, the public water system or water district, within 10 days of that determination, shall record a subsequent notice titled "Notice of Compliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" that states that the "Notice of Noncompliance with Safe Drinking Water Requirements" has no further force or effect.

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

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

§116290. Agricultural exclusion
Before August 6, 1998, in areas where the water service rendered by a person is primarily agricultural, and domestic service is only incidental thereto, this chapter shall not apply except in specific areas in which the department has found its application to be necessary for the protection of the public health and has given written notice thereof to the person furnishing or supplying water in the area.

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

§116293. PHG for perchlorate
(a) On January 1, 2003, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall perform a risk assessment and, based upon that risk assessment, shall adopt a public health goal based exclusively on public health consideration for perchlorate using the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 116365.

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

Article 2. Department and Local Responsibilities
§116325. Department responsibility for all public water systems
The department shall be responsible for ensuring that all public water systems are operated in compliance with this chapter and any regulations adopted hereunder. The department shall directly enforce this chapter for all public water systems except as set forth in Section 116500.

§116330. Local primacy delegation

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

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

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

(1) The delegation is withdrawn by mutual agreement.

(2) The local primacy agency provides 120-day advance written notice to the department that it no longer wishes to retain local primacy.

(3) The department determines that the local primacy agency no longer complies with the department's local primacy program requirements. The department shall provide written notice to the local primacy agency and the board of supervisors and shall provide an opportunity for a public hearing prior to initiation of any local primacy revocation action by the department.

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

(e) To the extent funds are available in the Safe Drinking Water Account, the department shall provide the local primacy agency with an annual drinking water surveillance program grant

to cover the cost of conducting the inspection, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation activities specified in the local primacy agreement. The annual program grant pursuant to this subdivision shall not exceed the amount that the department determines would be necessary for the department to conduct inspection, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation activities in the absence of a local primacy agreement for those systems in that county.

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

§116340. State small water systems

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 3. Operations

§116350. Department responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3) Adopt regulations to implement this chapter.

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

§116355. Safe Drinking Water Plan

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116360. Cryptosporidium and Giardia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116361. Arsenic MCL Revisions

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

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

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

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

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

§116365. Criteria for primary standards

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c)

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

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

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

(C) To the extent information is available, the public health goal shall take into account each of the following factors:
Synergistic effects resulting from exposure to, or interaction between, the contaminant and one or more other substances or contaminants.

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

(A) Beginning July 1, 2001, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall, at the time it commences preparation of a risk assessment for a contaminant as required by this subdivision, electronically post on its Internet web page a notice that informs interested persons that it has initiated work on the risk assessment.

The notice shall also include a brief description, or a bibliography, of the technical documents or other information the office has identified to date as relevant to the preparation of the risk assessment and inform persons who wish to submit information concerning the contaminant that is the subject of the risk assessment of the name and address of the person in the office to whom the information may be sent, the date by which the information must be received in order for the office to consider it in the preparation of the risk assessment, and that all information submitted will be made available to any member of the public who requests it. Until July 1, 2001, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment shall send the notice to interested persons who request it by mail.

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

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

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

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

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any maximum contaminant level in effect on August 22, 1995, may be amended by the department to make the level more stringent pursuant to this section. However, the department may only amend a maximum contaminant

level to make it less stringent if the department shows clear and convincing evidence that the maximum contaminant level should be made less stringent and the amendment is made consistent with this section.

(e)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116365. 2. Assessment of Risk to Sensitive Populations

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116366. MTBE costs

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

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

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

§116367. Drinking Water Treatment and Research Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

water shall be for surface water that supplies water to a treatment facility for a water supply system that serves domestic uses.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f)

(1) The department shall be reimbursed by a public water system that has received funds pursuant to this section, to the extent that the public water system receives payment from any source to cover the costs for which it received funding under this section. The public water system shall aggressively pursue cost recovery from responsible persons and, upon recovery, or within five years from the date on which the initial payment is received, whichever occurs first, shall reimburse the department for funds received pursuant to this section, unless the public water system demonstrates that despite all reasonable efforts, recovery from a responsible party

is not possible, or that a responsible party cannot be identified. The department shall transfer any reimbursements received from a public water system into the fund or the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund, whichever fund provided the moneys.

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

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

(h)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(l)

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

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

(A). The filing and payment of claims in the fund, until the moneys

(B). in the fund are exhausted. Upon exhaustion of the fund, any remaining claims shall be invalid.

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

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

§116367.5. Research Advisory Committee

The department shall establish a Research Advisory Committee, which shall consist of 11 members. The department shall provide for the support staff and meeting facility needs of the committee. The committee shall meet as necessary to review requests for research projects

pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 116367. The committee members shall be appointed by the director and shall consist of the following members:

(a) Four members representing public water systems.

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

(c) One member representing environmental interest groups.

(d) One member representing consumer interest groups.

(e) One member representing the department.

§116370. Best available technology

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

§116375. Department authority to adopt regulations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116377. Emergency regulations

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

§116379. Exclusion
Notwithstanding Sections 116360, 116375, and 116450, public water systems are not required to observe the standards of subdivision (f) of Section 64435 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

§116380. Point-of-entry in lieu of centralized treatment
In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 116375, the regulations adopted by the department pursuant to Section 116375 shall include requirements governing the use of point-of-entry treatment by public water systems in lieu of centralized treatment where it can be demonstrated that centralized treatment is not economically feasible.

§116385. Monitoring authority
Any person operating a public water system shall obtain and provide at that person's expense an analysis of the water to the department, in the form, covering those matters, and at intervals as the department by regulation may prescribe. The analysis shall be performed by a laboratory duly certified by the department.

§116390. Laboratory accreditation requirement
(a) No laboratory, other than a laboratory operated by the department, shall perform tests required pursuant to this chapter for any public water system without first obtaining a certificate issued by the department pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 100825) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 101.

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

§116395. County evaluation of small public water systems
(a) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
(1) The large water system testing program has discovered chemical contamination of the state's drinking water with increasing frequency.
(2) A significant number of California residents rely on the state' s small water systems to provide their water.
(3) The small systems, because they tend to be located in outlying rural areas where pesticide use is prevalent, and because they draw their water from shallow aquifers, face a serious threat of contamination.
(4) Unchecked water sources that may be contaminated pose a potentially serious threat to the health of the citizens of California, particularly those living in outlying rural areas.
(5) It is in the interest of all Californians that a testing program for small public water systems be implemented and carried out as expeditiously as possible.

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

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

(2) A state small water system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Based upon the evaluation of each system, the local health officers shall develop a sampling plan for each system within their jurisdiction. The health officer shall collect samples in accordance with the plan and shall submit the samples for analysis to a certified laboratory designated by the department. When applicable, the laboratory shall test water samples using the

Environmental Protection Agency's 13 approved analytical techniques established under subdivision (h) of Section 304 of the Clean Water Act to qualitatively identify the complete range of contaminants in the same class as the specific contaminant or class of contaminants being analyzed.

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

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

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

§116400. Periodic water analyses

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

§116405. Backflow exemption

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

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

Article 3.5. Fluoridation of Drinking Water

§116409. Legislative Findings and Declarations.

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

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

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

§116410. Fluoridation requirement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116415. Fluoridation exemption

(a)

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

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

(B). If the public water system has been offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer the capital and associated funds necessary for fluoridation as set forth in subparagraph (A) and has completed the installation of a fluoridation system, however, in any given fiscal year (July 1-June 30, inclusive) funding is not available to the public water system sufficient to pay the noncapital operation and maintenance costs described in subdivision (g) from any outside

(C). source other than the system's ratepayers, shareholders, local taxpayers, bondholders, or any fees or charges levied by the water system. A binding contractual offer to provide funds for 12 months, without regard to fiscal year, of noncapital operation and maintenance costs shall render a water system unqualified for an exemption under this subparagraph for that year.

(D). If the funding provided by an outside source for capital and associated costs is depleted prior to completion of the installation of a fluoridation system and funds sufficient to complete the installation have not been offered pursuant to a binding contractual offer to the

public water system by an outside source. In the event of a disagreement between the public water system and an outside funding source about the reasonableness of additional capital and associated costs, in order to qualify for an exemption under this subparagraph the costs overruns must be found to be reasonable by a registered civil engineer recognized or employed by the department who is familiar with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of fluoridation systems.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) Federal block grants.

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

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

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

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

Article 4. Exemptions and Variances

§116425. Exemptions

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

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

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

(A) Economic factors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Unless the department has already granted an exemption pursuant to subdivision (a), the department may exempt a public water system from compliance with a maximum containment

level or treatment technique requirement for up to two years if the department finds, and continues to find, that a plan submitted by the water system may reasonably be expected to bring the water system into compliance by any of the following means:

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

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

(3) The transfer of ownership of the system.

§116430. Variances

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

(b)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Article 5. Public Notification

§116450. Notification to Department and users

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

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

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

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

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

(f) The content of the notices required by this section shall be approved by the department. Notice shall be repeated at intervals, as required by the department, until the department

concludes that there is compliance with its standards or requirements. Notices may be given by the department.

In any case where public notification is required by this section because a contaminant is present in drinking water at a level in excess of a primary drinking water standard, the notification shall include identification of the contaminant, information on possible effects of the contaminant on human health, and information on specific measures that should be taken by persons or populations who might be more acutely affected than the general population.

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

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

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

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

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

§116455. Notification to local agency of source contamination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116460. Emergency notification plan requirement

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

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

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

§116465. PUC orders for additional facilities

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

§116470. Consumer confidence report

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116475. Emergency Grant Fund

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116480. Emergency Grant Fund limitations

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

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the department may enter into written contracts for remedial action taken or to be taken pursuant to subdivision (a), and may enter into oral contracts, not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) in obligation, when, in the judgment of the department, immediate remedial action is necessary to remedy or prevent an emergency specified in subdivision (a). The contracts, written or oral, may include provisions for the rental or purchase of tools and equipment, either with or without operators, for the furnishing of labor and materials and for engineering consulting necessary to accomplish the work.

§116485. Exemption for emergency grants

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

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

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

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

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

Article 6. Enforcement Responsibility

§116500. Contract county authority

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

Article 7. Requirements and Compliance

§116525. Permits

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

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

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

§116530. Technical report
A public water system shall submit a technical report to the department as part of the permit application or when otherwise required by the department. This report may include, but not be limited to, detailed plans and specifications, water quality information, and physical descriptions of the existing or proposed system, and financial assurance information.

§116535. Permits application review
Upon determination that an application submitted pursuant to this chapter is complete, the department shall make a thorough investigation of the proposed or existing plant, works, system, or water supply, and all other circumstances and conditions that it deems material, including any required financial assurance information.

§116540. Issue, deny or conditional permits
Following completion of the investigation and satisfaction of the requirements of subdivisions (a) and (b), the department shall issue or deny the permit. The department may impose permit conditions, requirements for system improvements, and time schedules as it deems necessary to assure a reliable and adequate supply of water at all times that is pure, wholesome, potable, and does not endanger the health of consumers.

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

(b) No permit under this chapter shall be issued to an association organized under Title 3 (commencing with Section 20000) of Division 3 of the Corporations Code. This section shall not apply to unincorporated associations that as of December 31, 1990, are holders of a permit issued under this chapter.

§116545. Public hearings

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

§116550. Changes requiring amended permit

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

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

§116551. Augmentation of source with recycled water

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

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

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

§116555. Operational requirements

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

(1) Complies with primary and secondary drinking water standards.

(2) Will not be subject to backflow under normal operating conditions.

(3) Provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water.

(4) Employs or utilizes only water treatment operators or water treatment operators-in-training that have been certified by the department at the appropriate grade.

(5) Complies with the operator certification program established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 106875).

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

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

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

§116556. Redwood Valley County Water District exemption

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116565. Operating fee

(a) Each public water system serving 1,000 or more service connections and any public water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption, shall reimburse the department for actual cost incurred

by the department for conducting those activities mandated by this chapter relating to the issuance of domestic water supply permits, inspections, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation that relate to that specific public water system. The amount of reimbursement shall be sufficient to pay, but in no event shall exceed, the department's actual cost in conducting these activities.

(b) Each public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections shall pay an annual drinking water operating fee to the department as set forth in this subdivision for costs incurred by the department for conducting those activities mandated by this chapter relating to inspections, monitoring, surveillance, and water quality evaluation relating to public water systems. The total amount of fees shall be sufficient to pay, but in no event shall exceed, the department's actual cost in conducting these activities. Notwithstanding adjustment of actual fees collected pursuant to Section 100425 as authorized pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 106590, the maximum amount that shall be paid annually by a public water system pursuant to this section shall not exceed the following:

Type of public water system	*Fee*
15- 24 service connections	$250
25- 99 service connections	$400
100-499 service connections	$500
500-999 service connections	$700
Noncommunity water systems pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 116275	$350
Noncommunity water systems exempted pursuant to Section 116282	$100

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

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

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

(2) The department shall submit a final invoice to the public water system prior to October 1 following the fiscal year that the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended during the fiscal year, the reasons for the expenditure, the hourly cost rate

of the department for the fiscal year, the estimated cost invoice, and payments received. The amount of the final invoice shall be determined using the total hours expended during the fiscal year and the actual hourly cost rate of the department for the fiscal year. The payment of the estimated invoice, exclusive of late penalty, if any, shall be credited toward the final invoice amount.

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

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

§116570. Permit application fee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116577. Enforcement fee

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116585. Litigation fee

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

§116590. Safe Drinking Water Account fees and caps

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) For the 2001-02 fiscal year, seven million dollars ($7,000,000).

(2) For the 2002-03 fiscal year and subsequent fiscal years, the total amount of funds shall not increase by more than 5 percent of the amount collected for the previous fiscal year.

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

(1) Provide accurate time accounting.

(2) Provide accurate invoicing based upon hourly rates comparable to private sector professional classifications and comparable rates charged by other states for comparable services. These rates shall be applied against the time spent by the actual individuals who perform the work.

(3) Establish work standards that address work tasks, timing, completeness, limits on redirection of effort, and limits on the time spent in the aggregate for each activity.

(4) Establish overhead charge-back limitations, including, but not limited to, charge-back limitations on charges relating to reimbursement of services provided to the department by other departments and agencies of the state, that reasonably relate to the performance of the function.

(5) Provide appropriate invoice controls.

§116595. Local primacy agency fees

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

(1) Preparing, issuing, and monitoring compliance with, an order or a citation.

(2) Preparing and issuing public notification.

(3) Conducting a hearing pursuant to Section 116625.

The local primacy agency shall submit an invoice to the public water system that requires payment, prior to September 1 of the fiscal year following the fiscal year in which the costs were incurred. The invoice shall indicate the total hours expended, the reasons for the expenditure, and the hourly cost rate of the local primacy agency. The invoice shall not exceed the total costs to the local primacy agency of enforcement activities specified in this subdivision. Notwithstanding the reimbursement to the department of enforcement costs, if any, pursuant to Section 116577, any public water system under the jurisdiction of the local primacy agency shall also reimburse the local primacy agency for enforcement costs incurred by the local primacy agency pursuant to this section. The local primacy agency shall not be entitled to enforcement costs pursuant to this subdivision if either a court or the local primacy agency determines that enforcement activities were in error. "Enforcement costs" as used in this subdivision does not include "litigation costs" as used in subdivision (d). The maximum reimbursement, pursuant to

this subdivision, by a public water system serving less than 1,000 service connections during any fiscal year shall not exceed twice the maximum for that public water system as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 116565.

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

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

Article 7.5. Local Drinking Water Protection Act

§116610. Department due dates

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

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

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

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

§116612. Advisory panel due dates

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

Article 8. Violations

§116625. Revocation and suspension of permits

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

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

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

Article 9. Remedies

§116650. Citations

(a) If the department determines that a public water system is in violation of this chapter or any regulation, permit, standard, or order issued or adopted thereunder, the department may issue a citation to the public water system. The citation shall be served upon the public water system personally or by registered mail.

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

(c) For continuing violations, the citation shall fix the earliest feasible time for elimination or correction of the condition constituting the violation where appropriate. If the public water system fails to correct a violation within the time specified in the citation, the department may assess a civil penalty as specified in subdivision (e).

(d) For a noncontinuing violation of primary drinking standards, other than turbidity, the department may assess in the citation a civil penalty as specified in subdivision (e).

(e) Citations issued pursuant to this section shall be classified according to the nature of the violation or the failure to comply. The department shall specify the classification in the citation and may assess civil penalties for each classification as follows:

(1) For violation of a primary drinking standard, other than turbidity, an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day that the violation occurred for noncontinuing violations or for each day that the violation continues beyond the date specified for correction in the citation.

(2) For failure to comply with any citation or order issued for failure of the primary drinking water standard for turbidity or for violation of a secondary drinking water standard that the director determines may have a direct or immediate relationship to the welfare of the users, an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars ($1,000) for each day that the violation continues beyond the date specified for correction in the citation.

(3) For failure to comply with any citation or order issued for noncompliance with any department regulation or order, other than a primary or secondary drinking water standard, an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars ($200) per day for each day the violation continues beyond the date specified for correction in the citation.

§116655. Orders

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

(1) Directing compliance forthwith.

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

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

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

(1) That the existing plant, works, or system be repaired, altered, or added to.

(2) That purification or treatment works be installed.

(3) That the source of the water supply be changed.
(4) That no additional service connection be made to the system.
(5) That the water supply, the plant, or the system be monitored.
(6) That a report on the condition and operation of the plant, works, system, or water supply be submitted to the department.

§116660. Injunctions

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

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

(c) Upon a showing by the department of any violation set forth in subsection (b); the superior court shall enjoin the practices and may do any of the following:
(1) Enforce a reasonable plan of compliance, including the appointment of a competent person, to be approved by the department, and paid by the operator of the public water system, who shall take charge of and operate the system so as to secure compliance.
(2) Enjoin further service connections to the public water system.
(3) Afford any further relief that may be required to insure compliance with this chapter.

§116665. Receivership

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

§116670. Nuisance and summary abatement

Anything done, maintained, or suffered as a result of failure to comply with any primary drinking water standard is a public nuisance dangerous to health, and may be enjoined or

summarily abated in the manner provided by law. Every public officer or body lawfully empowered to do so shall abate the nuisance immediately.

§116675. Authorized action against public water systems
Notwithstanding Sections 116340 and 116500, the department shall, after adequate notification of the local health officer, take action authorized by this chapter against a public water system under the jurisdiction of the local health officer if any of the following occur:

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

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

Article 10. Judicial Review
§116700. Writ of mandate

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

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

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

Article 11. Crimes and Penalties
§116725. Civil penalties

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

(b) Any person who violates a citation schedule of compliance for a primary drinking water standard, other than turbidity, or any order regarding a primary drinking water standard other than turbidity, or the requirement that a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water be provided may be liable, as determined by the court, for a civil

penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that violation continues.

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

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

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

§116730. Misdemeanors and felonies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

§116735. Inspection authority

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

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

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

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

(4) Obtain samples of the water supply.

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

(b) The department shall inspect each public water system at least annually, and shall provide an opportunity for a representative of the public water system to accompany the representative of the department during the inspection of the water system

(c) It shall be a misdemeanor for any person to prevent, interfere with, or attempt to impede in any way any duly authorized representative of the department from undertaking the activities authorized by subdivision (a).

§116740. Civil penalty collection

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

§116745. Remedies are cumulative

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

§116750. Tampering with public water systems

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

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

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

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

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

§116751. Department determination of Fish and Game poisoning

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

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

Article 2. Legislative Findings of Necessity and Cause for Action

§116760.10. Declaration

The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(f)

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

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

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

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

(g)The Legislature further finds and declares that regional solutions to water contamination problems are often more effective, efficient, and economical than solutions designed to address solely the problems of a single small public water system, and it is in the interest of the people of the State of California to encourage the consolidation of the management and the facilities of small water systems to enable those systems to better address their water contamination problems.

(h) The protection of drinking water sources is essential to ensuring that the people of California are provided with pure, wholesome, and potable drinking water.

(i)That coordination among local, state, and federal public health and environmental management programs be undertaken to ensure that sources of drinking water are protected while avoiding duplication of effort and reducing program costs.

(j)It is necessary that a source water protection program be implemented for the purposes of delineating, assessing, and protecting drinking water sources throughout the state and that federal funds be utilized pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j et seq.) to carry out that program.

(k)It is in the interest of the people of the state to provide funds for a perpetual Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund that may be combined with similar federal funding to the extent the funding is authorized pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300j et seq.).

(l)This chapter shall govern implementation of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and, to the extent authorized under the federal act, in a manner that is consistent with the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275).

Article 3. Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

§116760.20. Definitions

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

(a) "Cost-effective project" means a project that achieves an acceptable result at the most reasonable cost.

(b) "Department" means the State Department of Health Services.

(c) "Federal Safe Drinking Water Act" or "federal act" means the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.) and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.

(d) "Fund" means the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund created by Section 116760.30.

(e) "Funding" means a loan or grant, or both, awarded under this chapter.

(f) "Matching funds" means state money that equals that percentage of federal contributions required by the federal act to be matched with state funds.

(g) "Project" means proposed facilities for the construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of a public water system, and may include all items set forth in Section 116761 as necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter. It also may include refinancing loans, annexation or consolidation of water systems, source water assessments, source water protection, and other activities specified under the federal act.

(h) "Public agency" means any city, county, city and county, whether general law or chartered, district, joint powers authority, or other political subdivision of the state, that owns or operates a public water system.

(i) "Public water system" or "public water supply system" means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270), as it may be amended from time to time.

(j) "Reasonable amount of growth" means an increase in growth not to exceed 10 percent of the design capacity needed, based on peak flow, to serve the water demand in existence at the time plans and specifications for the project are approved by the department, over the 20-year useful life of a project. For projects other than the construction of treatment plants including, but not limited to, storage facilities, pipes, pumps, and similar equipment, where the 10-percent allowable growth cannot be adhered to due to the sizes of equipment or materials available, the project shall be limited to the next available larger size.

(k) "Safe drinking water standards" means those standards established pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270), as they may now or hereafter be amended.

(l) "Supplier" means any persons, partnership, corporation, association, public agency, or other entity that owns or operates a public water system.

§116760.30. Creation of fund in state treasury

(a) There is hereby created in the State Treasury the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund for the purpose of implementing this chapter, and, notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the fund is hereby continuously appropriated, without regard to fiscal years, to the department to provide, from moneys available for this purpose, grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. The department shall be responsible for administering the fund.

(b) The department shall report at least once every two years to the policy and budget committees of the Legislature on the implementation of this chapter and expenditures from the fund. The report shall describe the numbers and types of projects funded, the reduction in risks to public health from contaminants in drinking water provided through the funding of the projects, and the criteria used by the department to determine funding priorities.

§116760.40. Department authorities

The department may undertake any of the following actions to implement the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund:

(a) Enter into agreements with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund.

(b) Accept federal contributions to the fund.

(c) Use moneys in the fund for the purposes permitted by the federal act.

(d) Provide for the deposit of matching funds and any other available and necessary moneys into the fund.

(e) Make requests on behalf of the state for deposit into the fund of available federal moneys under the federal act.

(f) Determine on behalf of the state that public water systems that receive financial assistance from the fund will meet the requirements of, and otherwise be treated as required by, the federal act.

(g) Provide for appropriate audit, accounting, and fiscal management services, plans, and reports relative to the fund.

(h) Take such additional incidental action as may be appropriate for adequate administration and operation of the fund.

(i) Enter into an agreement with, and accept matching funds from, a public water system. A public water system that seeks to enter into an agreement with the department and provide matching funds pursuant to this subdivision shall provide to the department evidence of the availability of those funds in the form of a written resolution, or equivalent document, from the public water system before it requests a preliminary loan commitment.

(j) Charge public water systems that elect to provide matching funds a fee to cover the actual cost of obtaining the federal funds pursuant to Section 1452(e) of the federal act (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 300j-12) and to process the loan application. The fee shall be waived by the department if sufficient funds to cover those costs are available from other sources.

(k) Use money returned to the fund under Section 116761.85 and any other source of matching funds, if not prohibited by statute, as matching funds for the federal administrative allowance under Section 1452(g) of the federal act (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 300j-12).

(l) Establish separate accounts or subaccounts as required or allowed in the federal act and related guidance, for funds to be used for administration of the fund and other purposes. Within the fund the department shall establish the following accounts, including, but not limited to:

(1) A fund administration account for state expenses related to administration of the fund pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2) of the federal act.

(2) A water system reliability account for department expenses pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2)(A), (B), (C), or (D) of the federal act.

(3) A source protection account for state expenses pursuant to Section 1452(k) of the federal act.

(4) A small system technical assistance account for department expenses pursuant to Section 1452(g)(2) of the federal act.

(5) A state revolving loan account pursuant to Section 1452(a)(2) of the federal act.

(m) Deposit federal funds for administration and other purposes into separate accounts or subaccounts as allowed by the federal act.

(n) Determine on behalf of the state whether sufficient progress is being made toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act and the California Safe Drinking Water Act, Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275).

§116760.41. Other expenses

Moneys in the fund and the special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal act.

§116760.42. Department may accept federal funds

(a) The department may enter into an agreement with the federal government for federal contributions to the fund only if both of the following apply:

(1) The state has obtained or appropriated any required state matching funds.

(2) The department is prepared to commit to expenditure of any minimum amount in the fund in the manner required by the federal act.

(b) Any agreement between the department and the federal government shall contain those provisions, terms, and conditions required by the federal act, and any implementing federal rules, regulations, guidelines, and policies, including, but not limited to, agreement to the following:

(1) Moneys in the fund shall be expended in an expeditious and timely manner.

(2) All moneys in the fund as a result of federal capitalization grants shall be expended to ensure sufficient progress is being made toward compliance with the enforceable deadlines, goals, and requirements of the federal act, including any applicable compliance deadlines.

(3) Federal funds deposited in the special accounts are continuously appropriated for use by the department as allowed by federal law. Any unexpended funds in the special accounts shall be carried over into subsequent years for use by the department.

§116760.43. Emergency regulation authority

(a) The department may adopt emergency regulations pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code necessary or convenient to implement this chapter and to meet requirements pursuant to the federal act.

(b) The adoption of any emergency regulations that are filed with the Office of Administrative Law within 18 months of the effective date of this act shall be deemed to be an emergency and necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, or general welfare.

§116760.44. Administrative fees

The department may deposit administrative fees and charges paid by public water systems and other available and necessary money into the administrative account of the fund.

Article 4. Establishment and Utilization of Priority List for Funding

§116760.50. Criteria for funding

The department shall establish criteria that shall be met for projects to be eligible for consideration for funding under this chapter. The criteria shall include all of the following:

(a) All preliminary design work for a defined project that will enable the applicant to supply water that meets safe drinking water standards, including a cost estimate for the project, shall be completed.

(b) A legal entity shall exist that has the authority to enter into contracts and incur debt on behalf of the community to be served and owns the public water system or has the right to operate the public water system under a lease with a term of at least 20 years, unless otherwise authorized by the department. If the proposed project is funded by a loan under this chapter, the department may require the applicant to secure a lease for the full term of the loan if the loan exceeds 20 years.

(c) The applicant shall hold all necessary water rights.

(d) The applicant shall have completed any review required pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and the guidelines adopted pursuant thereto, and have included plans for compliance with that act in its preliminary plans for the project.

(e) The applicant has assembled sufficient financial data to establish its ability to complete the proposed project and to establish the amount of debt financing it can undertake.

§116760.60. Department must notify suppliers

The department shall notify suppliers that may be eligible for funding pursuant to this chapter of the purposes of this chapter and the regulations established by the department.

§116760.70. Establishing project priority list

(a) The department, after public notice and hearing, shall, from time to time, establish a priority list of proposed projects to be considered for funding under this chapter. In doing so, the department shall determine if improvement or rehabilitation of the public water system is necessary to provide pure, wholesome, and potable water in adequate quantity at sufficient pressure for health, cleanliness, and other domestic purposes. The department shall establish criteria for placing public water systems on the priority list for funding which shall include criteria for priority list categories. Priority shall be given to projects that meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Address the most serious risk to human health.

(2) Are necessary to ensure compliance with requirements of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270) including requirements for filtration.

(3) Assist systems most in need on a per household basis according to affordability criteria.

(b) The department may, in establishing a new priority list, merge those proposed projects from the existing priority list into the new priority list.

(c) In establishing the priority list, the department shall consider the system's implementation of an ongoing source water protection program or wellhead protection program.

(d) In establishing the priority list categories and the priority for funding projects, the department shall carry out the intent of the Legislature pursuant to subdivisions (e) and (f) of Section 116760.10 and do all of the following:

(1) Give priority to upgrade an existing system to meet drinking water standards.

(2) After giving priority pursuant to paragraph (1), consider whether the applicant has sought other funds when providing funding for a project to upgrade an existing system and to accommodate a reasonable amount of growth.

(e) Consideration of an applicant's eligibility for funding shall initially be based on the priority list in effect at the time the application is received and the project's ability to proceed. If a new priority list is established during the time the application is under consideration, but before the applicant receives a letter of commitment, the department may consider the applicant's eligibility for funding based on either the old or new priority list.

(f) The department may change the ranking of a specific project on the priority lists at any time following the publication of the list if information, that was not available at the time of the publication of the list, is provided that justifies the change in the ranking of the project.

(g) The department shall provide one or more public hearings on the Intended Use Plan, the priority list, and the criteria for placing public water systems on the priority list. The department shall provide notice of the Intended Use Plan, criteria, and priority list not less than 30 days before the public hearing. The Intended Use Plan, criteria, and priority list shall not be subject to the requirements of Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code. The department shall conduct duly noticed public hearings and workshops around the state to encourage the involvement and active input of public and affected parties, including, but not limited to, water utilities, local government, public interest, environmental, and consumer groups, public health groups, land conservation interests, health care providers, groups representing vulnerable populations, groups representing business and agricultural interests, and members of the general public, in the development and periodic updating of theIntended Use Plan and the priority list.

(h) The requirements of this section do not constitute an adjudicatory proceeding as defined in Section 11405.20 of the Government Code and Section 11410.10 of the Government Code is not applicable

§116760.79. Applications
Applications for funding under this chapter shall be made in the form and with the supporting material prescribed by the department.

§116760.80. Planning and preliminary engineering funding
(a) The department shall determine, based on applications received, whether a particular applicant meets the criteria to be eligible for consideration.

(b) If the applicant does not meet the criteria, it may be considered for planning and preliminary engineering study funding. Applicants successfully completing a study are eligible for consideration for project design and construction funding after their study is completed and they have met the criteria to be eligible for consideration for project design and construction funding.

§116760.90. Project requirements and limitations
(a) The department shall not approve an application for funding unless the department determines that the proposed study or project is necessary to enable the applicant to meet safe drinking water standards, and is consistent with an adopted countywide plan, if any. The department may refuse to fund a study or project if it determines that the purposes of this chapter may more economically and efficiently be met by means other than the proposed study or project. The department shall not approve an application for funding a project with a primary purpose to supply or attract future growth. The department may limit funding to costs necessary to enable suppliers to meet primary drinking water standards, as defined in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116270).

(b) With respect to applications for funding of project design and construction, the department shall also determine all of the following:
(1) Upon completion of the project, the applicant will be able to supply water that meets safe drinking water standards.
(2) The project is cost-effective.
(3) If the entire project is not to be funded under this chapter, the department shall specify which costs are eligible for funding.

Article 5. Project Eligibility, Funding, and Contracts
§116761. Allowable costs
Planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs eligible for funding under this chapter shall be established by the department and may include any of the following:

(a) Reasonable costs for the construction, improvement, or rehabilitation of facilities of the public water system, which may include water supply, treatment works, and all or part of a water distribution system, if necessary to carry out the purposes of this chapter.

(b) Reasonable costs associated with the consolidation of water systems, including, but not limited to, reasonable facility fees, connection fees, or similar charges.

(c) Reasonable costs of purchasing water systems, water rights, or watershed lands.

(d) Operation and maintenance costs only to the extent they are used in the startup and testing of the completed project. All other operation and maintenance costs shall be the responsibility of the supplier and shall not be considered as part of the project costs.

(e) Reasonable costs of establishing eligibility for funding under this chapter that were incurred before the department entered into a commitment to fund the project under this chapter.

(f) The acquisition of real property or interests therein only if the acquisition is integral to a project, and as otherwise limited in the federal act.

§116761.20. Evaluating ability to repay

(a) Planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs may be funded under this chapter by loans, or, in the case of public agencies or private not-for-profit water companies, by grants or a combination of grants and loans.

(b) The department shall determine what portion of the full costs the public agency or private not-for-profit water company is capable of repaying and authorize funding in the form of a loan for that amount. The department shall authorize a grant only to the extent the department finds the public agency or not-for-profit water company is unable to repay the full costs of a loan.

(c) At the request of the department, the Public Utilities Commission shall submit comments concerning the ability of suppliers, subject to its jurisdiction, to finance the project from other sources and to repay the loan.

§116761.21. Grants

Not more than 30 percent and not less than 15 percent, provided that there are projects eligible for funding as prescribed in Section 116760.70, of the total amount deposited in the fund may be expended for grants. This amount shall be limited to disadvantaged communities specified in Section 1452(d) of the federal act (42 U.S.C.A. Sec. 300j-12).

§116761.22. Repay period
Loans for project design and construction shall be repaid over a term not longer than the useful life of the project constructed or 20 years, whichever is shorter, except as provided in the federal act.

§116761.23. Maximum funding
(a) The maximum amount of a grant permitted under this chapter for the planning and preliminary engineering studies, design, and construction of a single project is one million dollars ($1,000,000).

(b) Total funding under this article for planning and preliminary engineering studies, project design, and construction costs of a single project, whether in the form of a loan or a grant, or both, shall be determined by an assessment of affordability using criteria established by the department.

§116761.24. Water systems under 10,000 people
Not less than 15 percent of the total amount deposited in the fund shall be expended for providing loans and grants to public water systems that regularly serve fewer than 10,000 persons to the extent those funds can be obligated for eligible projects.

§116761.40. Safe Drinking Water Act compliance not excused
The failure or inability of any public water system to receive funds under this chapter or any other loan or grant program or any delay in obtaining the funds shall not alter the obligation of the system to comply in a timely manner with all applicable drinking water standards and requirements of the California Safe Drinking Water Act or the federal act.

Article 6. Contracts for Project Funding
§116761.50. Contracts
(a) The department may enter into contracts with applicants for grants or loans for the purposes set forth in this chapter. Any contract entered into pursuant to this section shall include only terms and conditions consistent with this chapter and the regulations established under this chapter.

(b) The contract shall include all of the following terms and conditions that are applicable:
(1) An estimate of the reasonable cost of the project or study.
(2) An agreement by the department to loan or grant, or loan and grant, the applicant an amount that equals the portion of the costs found by the department to be eligible for a state loan or grant. The agreement may provide for disbursement of funds during the progress of the study or construction, or following completion of the study or construction, as agreed by the parties.
(3) An agreement by the applicant to proceed expeditiously with the project or study.

(4) An agreement by the applicant to commence operations of the project upon completion of the project, and to properly operate and maintain the project in accordance with the applicable provisions of law.

(5) In the case of a loan, an agreement by the applicant to repay the state, over a period not to exceed the useful life of the project or 20 years, whichever is shorter, except as provided in the federal act, or in the case of a study, over a period not to exceed five years, all of the following:

(A) The amount of the loan.

(B) The administrative fee specified in subdivision (a) of Section 116761.70.

(C) Interest on the principal, which is the amount of the loan plus the administrative fee.

(6)In the case of a grant, an agreement by the public agency or private not-for-profit water company to operate and maintain the water system for a period of 20 years, unless otherwise authorized by the department.

(c) The contract may include any of the following terms and conditions:

(1) An agreement by the supplier to adopt a fee structure that provides for the proper maintenance and operations of the project and includes a sinking fund for repair and replacement of the facilities in cases where appropriate. The fee structure shall also provide an acceptable dedicated source of revenue for the repayment of the amount of the loan, and the payment of administrative fees and interest.

(2) If the entire project is not funded pursuant to this chapter, the department may include a provision requiring the applicant to share the cost of the project or obtain funding from other sources.

(d) The department may require applicants to provide security for loan contracts.

§116761.60. Three and five year limitations

All funding received under this chapter shall be expended by the applicant within three years of the execution of the contract with the department or its designee. The three-year period may be extended, with the approval of the department, until five years after the date the original contract, not including amendments, was executed.

Article 7. Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Management

§116761.62. Fund management

(a) To the extent permitted by federal and state law, moneys in the fund may be expended to rebate to the federal government all arbitrage profits required by the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-514) or any amendment thereof or supplement thereto. To the extent that this expenditure of the moneys in the fund is prohibited by federal or state law, any rebates required by federal law shall be paid from the General Fund or other sources, upon appropriation by the Legislature.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law or regulation, the department may enter into contracts or may procure those services and equipment that may be necessary to ensure prompt and complete compliance with any provisions relating to the fund imposed by either the federal Tax Reform Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-514) or the federal Safe Drinking Water Act.

§116761.65. Interest rate

(a) The department shall annually establish the interest rate for loans made pursuant to this chapter at 50 percent of the average interest rate, computed by the true interest cost method, paid by the state on general obligation bonds issued in the prior calendar year. All loans made pursuant to this chapter shall carry the interest rate established for the calendar year in which the funds are committed to the loan, as of the date of the letter of commitment. The interest rate set for each loan shall be applied throughout the repayment period of the loan. Interest on the loan shall not be deferred.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the loan applicant is a public water system that is a disadvantaged community or provides matching funds, the interest rate on the loan shall be zero percent.

§116761.70. Capitalization funds for managing program

(a) Not more than 4 percent of the capitalization grant may be used by the department for administering this chapter. The department may establish a reasonable schedule of administrative fees for loans, which shall be paid by the applicant to reimburse the state for the costs of the state administration of this chapter.

(b) Charges incurred by the Attorney General in protection of the state's interest in the use of repayment of grant and loan funds under this chapter shall be paid. These charges shall not be paid from funds allocated for administrative purposes, but shall be treated as a program expense not to exceed one-half of 1 percent of the total amount deposited in the fund.

§116761.80. Repayment funds for managing program

(a) The department may expend money repaid to the state pursuant to any contract executed under Section 116761.50 as necessary for the administration of contracts entered into by the department under this chapter, but those expenditures may not in any year exceed 1.5 percent of the amount of principal and interest projected to be paid to the state in that year pursuant to this chapter.

(b) Charges incurred by the Attorney General in protecting the state's interest in the use of funds and repayment of funds under this chapter may be paid by the department from these funds, but those charges may not exceed one-half of 1 percent of the amount of principal and interest projected to be paid to the state in that year pursuant to this chapter.

(c) Any of these sums unexpended by the department at the end of any year shall automatically revert to the fund.

§116761.85. Monies repaid return to fund
Except as provided in Section 116761.80, all money repaid to the state pursuant to any contract executed under subdivision (a) of Section 116761.50, including interest payments and all interest earned on or accruing to any moneys in the fund, shall be deposited in the fund and shall be available in perpetuity, for expenditure for the purposes and uses permitted by this chapter and the federal act.

§116761.86. Investment of unused monies repaid
To the extent amounts in the fund are not required for current obligation or expenditure, those amounts shall be invested in interest bearing obligations, and the interest earned shall become part of the fund.

Article 8. Source Water Protection Program
§116762.60. Source water protection program
(a) The department shall, contingent upon receiving federal capitalization grant funds, develop and implement a program to protect sources of drinking water. In carrying out this program, the department shall coordinate with local, state, and federal agencies that have public health and environmental management programs to ensure an effective implementation of the program while avoiding duplication of effort and reducing program costs. The program shall include the following:

(1) A source water assessment program to delineate and assess the drinking water supplies of public drinking water systems pursuant to Section 1453 of the federal act.

(2) A wellhead protection program to protect drinking water wells from contamination pursuant to Section 1428 of the federal act.

(3) Pursuant to Section 1452(k) of the federal act, the department shall set aside federal capitalization grant funds sufficient to carry out paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a).

(b) The department shall set aside federal capitalization grant funds to provide assistance to water systems pursuant to Section 1452 (k) of the federal act for the following source water protection activities, to the extent that those activities are proposed:

(1) To acquire land or a conservation easement if the purpose of the acquisition is to protect the source water of the system from contamination and to ensure compliance with primary drinking water regulations.

(2) To implement local, voluntary source water protection measures to protect source water in areas delineated pursuant to Section 1453 of the federal act, in order to facilitate compliance with primary drinking water regulations applicable to the water system under Section 1412 of the federal act or otherwise significantly further the health protection objectives of the federal and state acts.

(3) To carry out a voluntary, incentive-based source water quality protection partnership pursuant to Section 1454 of the federal act.

(c) The department shall conduct duly noticed public hearings, public workshops, focus groups, or meetings around the state to encourage the involvement and active input of public and affected parties in the development and periodic updating of the source water protection program adopted pursuant to this article. The notices shall contain basic information about the program in an understandable format and shall notify widely representative groups, including, but not limited to, federal, state, and local governmental agencies, water utilities, public interest, environmental, and consumer groups, public health groups, land conservation groups, health care providers, groups representing vulnerable populations, groups representing business and agricultural interests, and members of the general public. In addition, the department shall convene a technical advisory committee and a citizens' advisory committee made up of those representative groups to provide advice and direction on program development and implementation.

(d) The department shall submit a report to the Legislature every two years on its activities under this section. The report shall contain a description of each program for which funds have been set aside under this section, the effectiveness of each program in carrying out the intent of the federal and state acts, and an accounting of the amount of set aside funds used.

CHAPTER 5. WATER EQUIPMENT AND CONTROL

Article 1. Water Softeners

§116775. Declaration

The Legislature hereby finds and declares that the utilization of the waters of the state by residential consumers for general domestic purposes, including drinking, cleaning, washing, and personal grooming and sanitation of the people is a right that should be interfered with only when necessary for specified health and safety purposes or to protect the quality of the waters of the state. The Legislature further finds that variation in water quality, and particularly in water hardness, throughout the state often requires that onsite water softening or conditioning be available to domestic consumers to ensure their right to a water supply that is effective and functional for domestic requirements of the residential household, but that residential water softening or conditioning appliances shall be available only as authorized in this article.

§116780. Definitions

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires the definitions in this section govern the construction of this article.

(b) "Clock control" means the system controlling the periodic automatic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance that is based upon a predetermined and preset time schedule.

(c) "Demand control" means the system controlling the periodic automatic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance that is based either upon a sensor that detects imminent exhaustion of the active softening or conditioning material or upon the measurement of the volume of water passing through the appliance. A demand control system activates regeneration based upon the state of the equipment and its ability to continue the softening process.

(d) "Fully manual regeneration" means the method of regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance in which operations are performed manually and in which dry salt is added directly to the ion-exchanger tank after sufficient water is removed to make room for the salt.

(e) "Hardness" means the total of all dissolved calcium, magnesium, iron and other heavy metal salts, that interact with soaps and detergents in a manner that the efficiency of soaps and detergents for cleansing purposes is impaired. Hardness is expressed in grains per gallon or milligrams per liter as if all such salts were present as calcium carbonate.

(f) "Local agency" means a city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state.

(g) "Manually initiated control" means the system controlling the periodic regeneration of a residential water softening or conditioning appliance in which all operations, including bypass of hard water and return to service, are performed automatically after manual initiation.

(h) "Regeneration" means the phase of operation of a water softening or conditioning appliance whereby the capability of the appliance to remove hardness from water is renewed by the application of a brine solution of sodium or potassium chloride salt to the active softening or conditioning material contained therein followed by a subsequent rinsing of the active softening or conditioning material.

(i) "Salt efficiency rating" means the efficiency of the use of sodium chloride salt in the regeneration of a water softening appliance, expressed in terms of hardness removal capacity of the appliance per pound of salt used in the regeneration process. The units of salt efficiency rating are grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used. One grain of hardness per gallon is approximately equivalent to 17.1 milligrams of hardness per liter.

§116785. Installation of residential water softening applicance

Except as provided in Section 116786, a residential water softening or conditioning appliance may be installed only if either of the following apply:

(a) The regeneration of the appliance is performed at a nonresidential facility separate from the location of the residence where the appliance is used.

(b) The regeneration of the appliance discharges to the community sewer system and all of the following conditions are satisfied:

(1) The appliance activates regeneration by demand control.

(2) An appliance installed on or after January 1, 2000, shall be certified by a third party rating organization using industry standards to have a salt efficiency rating of no less than 3,350 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration. An appliance installed on or after January 1, 2002, shall be certified by a third party rating organization using industry standards to have a salt efficiency rating of no less than 4,000 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration.

(3) The installation of the appliance is accompanied by the simultaneous installation of the following softened or conditioned water conservation devices on all fixtures using softened or conditioned water, unless the devices are already in place or are prohibited by local and state plumbing and building standards or unless the devices will adversely restrict the normal operation of the fixtures:

i. Faucet flow restrictors.

ii. Shower head restrictors.

iii. Toilet reservoir dams.

iv. A piping system installed so that untreated (unsoftened or unconditioned) supply water is carried to hose bibs and sill cocks that serve water to the outside of the house, except that bypass valves may be installed on homes with slab foundations constructed prior to the date of installation; or condominiums constructed prior to the date of installation; or otherwise where a piping system is physically inhibited.

§116786. Restrictions on residential water softening appliances

(a) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 116785, a local agency may, by ordinance, limit the availability, or prohibit the installation, of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that discharge to the community sewer system if the local agency makes all of the following findings and includes them in the ordinance:

(1) The local agency is not in compliance with waste discharge requirements issued by the California regional water quality control board pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 13370) of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(2) Limiting the availability, or prohibiting the installation, of the appliances is the only available means of achieving compliance with waste discharge requirements issued by the California regional water quality control board.

(3) The local agency has adopted and is enforcing regulatory requirements that limit the volumes and concentrations of saline discharges from nonresidential sources in the community waste disposal system to the extent technologically and economically feasible.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (b) of Section 116785, a local agency may, by ordinance, limit the availability, or prohibit the installation, of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that discharge to the community sewer system if the local agency makes all of the following findings and includes them in the ordinance:

(1) The local agency is not in compliance with water reclamation requirements, or a master reclamation permit, issued by the California regional water quality control board pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13520) of Chapter 7 of Division 7 of the Water Code.

(2) Limiting the availability, or prohibiting the installation, of the appliances is the only available means of achieving compliance with the water reclamation requirements or the master reclamation permit issued by a California regional water quality control board.

(3) The local agency has adopted, and is enforcing, regulatory requirements that limit the volumes and concentrations of saline discharges from nonresidential sources to the community waste disposal system to the extent technologically and economically feasible.

(c) Local agency findings shall be substantiated by an independent study of discharges from all sources of salinity, including, but not limited to, residential water softening or conditioning appliances, residential consumptive use, industrial and commercial discharges, and seawater or brackish water infiltration and inflow into the sewer collection system. The study shall quantify, to the greatest extent feasible, the total discharge from each source of salinity and identify remedial actions taken to reduce the discharge of salinity into the community sewer system from each source, to the extent technologically and economically feasible, to bring the local agency into compliance with waste discharge requirements, water reclamation requirements, or a master reclamation permit, prior to limiting or prohibiting the use of residential water softening or conditioning appliances.

(d) Any ordinance adopted pursuant to this section shall be prospective in nature and may not require the removal of residential water softening or conditioning appliances that are installed before the effective date of the ordinance.

(e) To comply with this section, any local agency described in subdivision (f) of Section 116780 is authorized to adopt an ordinance.

(f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 2003.

§116790. Currently installed residential water softening applicances

Any water softening appliance in place at a residential dwelling prior to January 1, 1980, in those areas being served by sewage treatment facilities that have been limited with regard to salt loading pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with Section 13000) of the Water Code and for which the appropriate regional water quality control board makes a finding, after adoption of waste discharge requirements and subject to a public hearing, that the control of residential salinity input is necessary to provide compliance with those limitations, may be continued in operation for a period no longer than four years after the regional water quality control board has made its findings. After the four-year period has elapsed, any water softening appliance at that site shall be set at a salt efficiency rating of no less than 2850 grains of hardness removed per pound of salt used in regeneration when regeneration is initiated with clock controls or manually-initiated controls, or shall have regenerations initiated with demand devices. Also, after the four-

year period has elapsed, those water-saving devices in shower heads, on faucets, and in toilet reservoirs, as recited in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 116785, shall be installed unless already in place or prohibited by local and state plumbing and building standards. The salt efficiency rating of the water softening or conditioning appliance and the installation of water-saving devices shall be certified in accordance with Section 116795.

§116795. Certification required for residential water softening applicance

The certification required by this article shall be provided by the new user of the appliance and shall be completed by a contractor having a valid Class C-55 water conditioning contractor's license or Class C-36 plumbing contractor's license and filed with the local agency responsible for issuing plumbing permits.

The certification form shall contain all of the following information:

(a) Name and address of homeowner.

(b) Manufacturer of the water softening or conditioning appliance, model number of the appliance, pounds of salt used per regeneration, and salt efficiency rating at the time of certification.

(c) Manufacturer of the water-saving devices installed, model number, and number installed.

(d) Name, address, and the specialty contractor's license number of the C-55 and C-36 licensee making the certification.

Article 2. Cross-Connection Control by Water Users

§116800. Control of users

Local health officers may maintain programs for the control of cross-connections by water users, within the users' premises, where public exposure to drinking water contaminated by backflow may occur. The programs may include inspections within water users premises for the purpose of identifying cross-connection hazards and determining appropriate backflow protection. Water users shall comply with all orders, instructions, regulations, and notices from the local health officer with respect to the installation, testing, and maintenance of backflow prevention devices. The local health officer may collect fees from those water users subject to inspection to offset the costs of implementing cross-connection control programs.

§116805. Fees

(a) Local health officers may maintain programs, in cooperation with water suppliers, to protect against backflow through service connections into the public water supply, and, with the consent of the water supplier, may collect fees from the water supplier to offset the costs of implementing these programs.

(b) The fees authorized under this section and under Section 116800 shall be limited to the costs of administering these programs. At the discretion of the water supplier, the fees collected from the water supplier by the local health officer may be passed through to water users.

(c) Programs authorized under this section and Section 116800 shall be conducted in accordance with backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

(d) Nothing in this article shall prevent a water supplier from directly charging those water users required to install backflow prevention devices for the costs of the programs authorized in this section and Section 116800.

§116810. Certification of device testers

To assure that testing and maintenance of backflow prevention devices are performed by persons qualified to do testing and maintenance, local health officers may maintain programs for certification of backflow prevention device testers. The local health officer may suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the certificate of a tester, if, after a hearing before the local health officer or his or her designee, the local health officer or his or her designee finds that the tester has practiced fraud or deception or has displayed gross negligence or misconduct in the performance of his or her duties as a certified backflow prevention device tester. The local health officer may collect fees from certified testers to offset the cost of the certification program provided pursuant to this section. The certification standards shall be consistent with the backflow protection regulations adopted by the department.

§116815. Purple pipe for reclaimed water

(a) All pipes installed above or below the ground, on and after June 1, 1993, that are designed to carry recycled water, shall be colored purple or distinctively wrapped with purple tape.

(b) Subdivision (a) shall apply only in areas served by a water supplier delivering water for municipal and industrial purposes, and in no event shall apply to any of the following:

(1) Municipal or industrial facilities that have established a labeling or marking system for recycled water on their premises, as otherwise required by a local agency, that clearly distinguishes recycled water from potable water.

(2) Water delivered for agricultural use.

(c) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050 of the Water Code.

§116820. Violations

Any person who violates any provision of this article, violates any order of the local health officer pursuant to this article, or knowingly files a false statement or report required by the local health officer pursuant to this article is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not

exceeding five hundred dollars ($500) or by imprisonment not exceeding 30 days in the county jail or by both such fine and imprisonment. Each day of a violation of any provision of this article or of any order of the local health officer beyond the time stated for compliance of the order shall be a separate offense.

Article 3. Water Treatment Devices

§116825. Definitions

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

(a) "Water treatment device" means any point of use or point of entry instrument or contrivance sold or offered for rental or lease for residential use, and designed to be added to the plumbing system, or used without being connected to the plumbing of a water supply intended for human consumption in order to improve the water supply by any means, including, but not limited to, filtration, distillation, adsorption, ion exchange, reverse osmosis, or other treatment. "Water treatment device" does not include any device that is regulated pursuant to Article 12 (commencing with Section 111070) of Chapter 5 of Part 5.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Health Services.

(c) "Person" means any individual, firm, corporation, or association, or any employee or agent thereof.

(d) "Contaminants" means any health-related physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water.

§116830. Regulatory authority

(a) The department shall adopt regulations setting forth the criteria and procedures for certification of water treatment devices that are claimed to affect the health or safety of drinking water. The regulations shall include appropriate testing protocols and procedures to determine the performance of water treatment devices in reducing specific contaminants from public or private domestic water supplies. The regulations may adopt, by reference, the testing procedures and standards of one or more independent testing organizations if the department determines that the procedures and standards are adequate to meet the requirements of this section. The regulations may specify any testing organization that the department has designated to conduct the testing of water treatment devices.

(b) The regulations required by subdivision (a) shall include minimum standards for the following:

(1) Performance requirements.
(2) Types of tests to be performed.
(3) Types of allowable materials.
(4) Design and construction.

(5) Instruction and information requirements, including operational, maintenance, replacement, and estimated cost of these items.

(6) Any additional requirements, not inconsistent with this article, as may be necessary to carry out this article.

(c) The department or any testing organization designated by the department pursuant to this section may agree to evaluate test data on a water treatment device offered by the manufacturer of the water treatment device, in lieu of the requirements of this section, if the department or the testing organization determines that the testing procedures and standards used to develop the data are adequate to meet the requirements of this section.

§116835. Certification requirements and exemptions

(a) No water treatment device that makes product performance claims or product benefit claims that the device affects health or the safety of drinking water, shall be sold or otherwise distributed that has not been certified by the department or by another entity in accordance with subdivision (b). Water treatment devices not offered for sale or distribution based on claims of improvement in the healthfulness of drinking water need not be certified pursuant to this section.

(b) The department may accept a water treatment device certification issued by an agency of another state, by an independent testing organization, or by the federal government in lieu of its own, if the department determines that certification program meets the requirements of this article.

(c) A water treatment device initially installed prior to the operative date of this section shall not require certification pursuant to Section 116830.

(d) Subdivisions (a), (b), and (c) shall become operative one year after the effective date of the regulations adopted pursuant to Section 116830. Regulations adopted pursuant to that section shall be transmitted to the Legislature upon adoption.

§116840. Enforcement

(a) The department, or any local health officer with the concurrence of the department, shall enforce this article.

(b) The department may suspend, revoke, or deny a certificate upon its determination of either of the following:

(1) That the water treatment device does not perform in accordance with the claims made under the standard.

(2) That the manufacturer, or any employee or agent thereof, has violated this article, any regulation adopted pursuant to this article, or Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 17500) of Part 3 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code.

(c) Any person, corporation, firm, partnership, joint stock company, or any other association or organization that violates any provision of this article shall be liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars ($5,000) for each violation. Where the conduct constituting a violation is of a continuing nature, each day of the conduct is a separate and distinct violation. The civil penalty shall be assessed and recovered in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General, or by any district attorney, county counsel, or city attorney in any court of competent jurisdiction.

(d) If the action is brought by the Attorney General, one-half of the penalty collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and one-half to the State Treasurer.

If brought by a district attorney or county counsel, the entire amount of penalties collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered. If brought by a city attorney or city prosecutor, one-half of the penalty shall be paid to the treasurer of the county and one-half to the city.

(e) Unless otherwise provided, the remedies or penalties provided by this article are cumulative to each other and to remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state.

§116845. List of devices
The department shall publish a list of water treatment devices certified under this article, including the specific standard under which the device is certified.

§116850. Fees
The department shall charge and collect a fee for each certificate applied for which shall be an amount reasonably necessary to produce sufficient revenue to effectively implement this article.

§116855. Consultation in developing regulations
In developing regulations pursuant to this article, the department shall seek the consultation of representatives from the industry regulated under the article, from drinking water purveyors, and from persons with expertise and experience in promoting public health.

§116860. Water Device Certification Special Account
There is in the State Treasury the Water Device Certification Special Account. Fees collected pursuant to Section 116850 shall be deposited in the account created by this section.

§116865. Loan for implementation
The Director of Finance may authorize the department to borrow up to two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) for the purpose of implementing this article from any fund or account deemed appropriate by the Director of Finance. The department shall repay the loan with interest to be determined in accordance with Section 16314 of the Government Code.

Article 4. Lead Materials

§116875. Lead pipes, pumping, and solder

(a) No person shall use any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption, except when necessary for the repair of leaded joints of cast iron pipes.

(b) No person shall introduce into commerce any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting, or fixture, that is not lead free, except for a pipe that is used in manufacturing or industrial processing.

(c) No person engaged in the business of selling plumbing supplies, except manufacturers, shall sell solder or flux that is not lead free.

(d) No person shall introduce into commerce any solder or flux that is not lead free unless the solder or flux bears a prominent label stating that it is illegal to use the solder or flux in the installation or repair of any plumbing providing water for human consumption.

(e) For the purposes of this section, "lead free" means not more than 0.2 percent lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than 8 percent when used with respect to pipes and pipe fittings. With respect to plumbing fittings and fixtures, "lead free" means not more than 4 percent by dry weight after August 6, 2002, unless the department has adopted a standard, based on health effects, for the leaching of lead.

§116880. Regulation authority

The department shall adopt building standards to implement Section 116875. The standards shall be adopted in accordance with Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code and shall be published in the State Building Standards Code located in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations. The standards shall be enforced by the appropriate state and local building and health officials.

CHAPTER 7. WATER SUPPLY

Article 1. Water Supply Provisions

§116975. Restriction on dead animals in surface water

No person shall put the carcass of any dead animal, or the offal from any slaughter pen, corral, or butcher shop, into any river, creek, pond, reservoir, or stream.

§116980. Water closets, privy, cesspools, septic tank, and dead animals restrictions

No person shall put any water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or the carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind, in, or upon the borders of, any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state, in a

manner that the drainage of the water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or carcass, or offal may be taken up by or in the water.

§116985. Water closets, privy, cesspools, septic tank, and dead animals restrictions on private land
No person shall allow any water closet, privy, cesspool, or septic tank, or carcass of any dead animal, or any offal of any kind, to remain in or upon the borders of any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir within the boundaries of any land owned or occupied by him or her, in a manner that the drainage from the water closet, privy, cesspool or septic tank, or carcass, or offal, may be taken up by or in the stream, pond, lake, or reservoir, if water is drawn therefrom for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

§116990. Livestock restrictions near surface water for public use
No person shall keep any horses, mules, cattle, swine, sheep, or live stock of any kind, penned, corralled, or housed on, over, or on the borders of any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir, in a manner that the waters become polluted, if water is drawn therefrom for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

§116995. Livestock restrictions near drinking water sources
No person shall cause or permit any horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, or any kind of live stock or domestic animals, to pollute the waters, or tributaries of waters, used or intended for drinking purposes by any portion of the inhabitants of this state.

§117000. Restrictions on bathing in surface water
No person shall bathe, except as permitted by law, in any stream, pond, lake, or reservoir from which water is drawn for the supply of any portion of the inhabitants of this state, or by any other means foul or pollute the waters of any such stream, pond, lake, or reservoir.

§117005. Livestock grazing permitted
Nothing in this article shall be held to prevent the grazing of livestock in areas embracing any stream or watershed where the grazing would not tend to render the waters unwholesome or injurious to the public health.

§117010. Penalties for washing clothes in drinking water source
Every person who washes clothes in any spring, stream, river, lake, reservoir, well, or other waters that are used or intended for drinking purposes by the inhabitants of the vicinage or of any city, county, or town, of this state, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 90 days, or a fine of not less than fifty dollars ($50) nor more than one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Each day's violation of this section is a separate offense.

§117015. Penalty for surface water pollution of drinking water source
Every person who violates, or refuses or neglects to conform to, any sanitary rule, order, or regulation prescribed by the department for the prevention of the pollution of springs, streams, rivers, lakes, wells, or other waters used or intended to be used for human or animal consumption, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§117020. Restrictions on waste wells in drinking water aquifers
No person shall construct, maintain, or use any waste well extending to or into a subterranean water-bearing stratum that is used or intended to be used as, or is suitable for, a source of water supply for domestic purposes, except pursuant to Article 6 (commencing with Section 13540) of Chapter 7, Division 7 of the Water Code.

§117025. Restrictions on boats used as residences
It is unlawful for the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant of any houseboat or boat intended for or capable of being used as a residence, house, dwelling, or habitation, or agent of the owner, tenant, lessee, or occupant to moor or anchor it or permit it to be moored or anchored in or on any river or stream, the waters of which are used for drinking or domestic purposes by any city, town, or village, within a distance of two miles above the intake or place where the city, town, or village water system takes water from the river or stream. This section does not apply to the mooring or anchoring of a houseboat when necessary, during transportation, for a period of not longer than one day.

§117030. Remedy if water supply is contaminated
Violation of this article may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction at the suit of any person whose supply of water for human or animal consumption or for domestic purposes is or may be affected, or by the state department.

§117035. Summary abatement
Anything done, maintained, or suffered, in violation of any of the provisions of this article is a public nuisance, dangerous to health, and may be summarily abated as such.

§117040. Public fishing in reservoir
A city, city and county, district or other public agency, owning or operating a reservoir used for domestic or drinking water purposes, may open to public fishing all or any part of the reservoir and its surrounding land.

§117045. Permits for public fishing in reservoir
Before the reservoir and its surrounding land are opened to public fishing the public agency owning or operating the reservoir shall determine that the public fishing will not affect the purity and safety for drinking and domestic purposes of the water collected in the reservoir, and shall obtain from the department a valid water supply permit setting forth the terms and conditions upon which public fishing may be conducted in the reservoir and on its surrounding land.

§117050. Restrictions on public fishing
Public fishing shall not be conducted in a reservoir or on its surrounding land if the reservoir is used as a regulating reservoir to meet daily or peak consumption demands and as a terminal reservoir to a water collecting facility and as a distribution reservoir from which water may be supplied for drinking or domestic purposes without full purification treatment after withdrawal from the reservoir.

§117055. Department authority to allow public fishing
The department may allow public fishing on any terminal reservoir if it finds that adequate means are being used to protect drinking water quality and that public fishing will have no significant effect on water quality. The department shall examine all feasible means of protecting water quality on terminal reservoirs and other reservoirs where public fishing may be allowed. The department may close any terminal water supply reservoir to public angling on an emergency basis, if water quality is threatened by public use.

§117060. Operation of public fishing facilities
The public agency owning or operating the reservoir may establish and collect fees, including charges for motor vehicle parking, for the construction and operation of structures, facilities and equipment and the operation and use of the reservoir and its surrounding lands for public fishing. The public agency may contract with any agency or department of the federal government or the state, with other public agencies or with private individuals for the construction, operation and use of structures, facilities and equipment and the performance of services necessary or convenient to public fishing in the reservoir and on its surrounding land, including the rental, lease or permission to use portions of the reservoir and its surrounding lands for structures, facilities and equipment necessary or convenient for the use of the public. The public agency may establish and enforce all rules and regulations necessary or convenient to the conducting of public fishing on the reservoir and its surrounding land and for the control, operation and protection of the reservoir, its surrounding land and all structures, facilities and equipment in connection with the reservoir.

§117065. Posting of rules and regulations
The public agency shall cause a copy of the rules and regulations to be posted upon the area opened to public fishing and other recreational uses, and it shall cause the rules and regulations to be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation published in the county in which the reservoir is in whole or in part situated, if there be a newspaper, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation published within the area of the public agency. Such posting and publication shall be sufficient notice to all persons. The affidavit of the secretary, clerk, or corresponding officer of the public agency that the rules and regulations have been so posted and published is prima facie evidence thereof. A copy of the rules and regulations, attested by the secretary, clerk, or corresponding officer of the public agency shall be prima facie evidence that the regulations have been made by the public agency as provided by law.

§117070. Penalties
Any violation of any such rule or regulation lawfully made by the public agency is a misdemeanor. Any judge of a municipal court within any judicial district within which the reservoir lies in whole or in part, or any superior court in a county in which there is no municipal court, shall have jurisdiction of all prosecutions for violations of any rules and regulations adopted by the public agency.

§117075. "Grandfather" clause
Sections 117040 to 117070, inclusive, shall not apply to reservoirs used for domestic or drinking water purposes that are open to fishing or recreational uses on September 11, 1957, or that have been open to fishing or recreational uses prior to that date.

WATER CODE

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§22. Definition of Department

"Department," unless otherwise specified, means the Department of Water Resources.

§77. Outreach to Disadvantaged Communities Regarding Grants

(a) The current fiscal crisis requires that the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) be administered in the most cost-efficient manner consistent with ensuring public participation in the development of program guidelines and outreach and technical assistance to communities throughout the state.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 79505.6 or Section 79575 of the Water Code, agencies responsible for the development of guidelines and reports pursuant to those sections shall use electronic communication, including publication of information on the Internet, shall determine the timing of the development of guidelines, and shall use any and all other efficiencies necessary to provide a public process reasonably calculated to provide access and relevant grant application and award information to interested persons within the budgetary and personnel constraints imposed by the state budget. To the maximum extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access to relevant grant application and award information.

(c) It is the intent of the Legislature that, through the annual budget process, there be a review of progress undertaken by state agencies to develop guidelines to implement this act.

DIVISION 1. GENERAL STATE POWERS OVER WATER

CHAPTER 3. WATER SHORTAGE EMERGENCIES

§350. Declaration.

The governing body of a distributor of a public water supply, whether publicly or privately owned and including a mutual water company, may declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by such distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection.

§351. Hearing

Excepting in event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipe line or conduit causing an immediate emergency, the declaration shall be made only after a public hearing at which consumers of such water supply shall have an opportunity to be heard to protest against the declaration and to present their respective needs to said governing board.

§352. Notice

Notice of the time and place of hearing shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code at least seven days prior to the date of hearing in a newspaper printed,

published, and circulated within the area in which the water supply is distributed, or if there is no such newspaper, in any newspaper printed, published, and circulated in the county in which the area is located.

§353. Regulatory authority
When the governing body has so determined and declared the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage within its service area, it shall thereupon adopt such regulations and restrictions on the delivery of water and the consumption within said area of water supplied for public use as will in the sound discretion of such governing body conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit with particular regard to domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection.

§354. Priorities authority
After allocating and setting aside the amount of water which in the opinion of the governing body will be necessary to supply water needed for domestic use, sanitation, and fire protection, the regulations may establish priorities in the use of water for other purposes and provide for the allocation, distribution, and delivery of water for such other purposes, without discrimination between consumers using water for the same purpose or purposes.

§355. Duration of regulations and restrictions
The regulations and restrictions shall thereafter be and remain in full force and effect during the period of the emergency and until the supply of water available for distribution within such area has been replenished or augmented.

§356. Moratorium authority
The regulations and restrictions may include the right to deny applications for new or additional service connections, and provision for their enforcement by discontinuing service to consumers willfully violating the regulations and restrictions.

§357. Supersedes other laws except PUC
If the regulations and restrictions on delivery and consumption of water adopted pursuant to this chapter conflict with any law establishing the rights of individual consumers to receive either specific or proportionate amounts of the water supply available for distribution within such service area, the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to this chapter shall prevail over the provisions of such laws relating to water rights for the duration of the period of emergency; provided, however, that any distributor of water which is subject to regulation by the State Public Utilities Commission shall before making such regulations and restrictions effective secure the approval thereof by the Public Utilities Commission.

§358. Judicial review
Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit or prevent review by any court of competent jurisdiction of any finding or determination by a governing board of the existence of

an emergency or of regulations or restrictions adopted by such board, pursuant to this chapter, on the ground that any such action is fraudulent, arbitrary, or capricious.

§359. Drought relief loans

Notwithstanding any other provision of law which requires an election for the purpose of authorizing a contract with the United States, or for incurring the obligation to repay loans from the United States, and except as otherwise limited or prohibited by the Constitution of the State of California, a public water agency may, as an alternative procedure to submitting the proposal to an election, upon affirmative vote of four-fifths of the members of the governing body thereof, apply for, accept, provide for the repayment together with interest thereon, and use funds made available by the federal government pursuant to Public Law 95-18, pursuant to any other federal act subsequently enacted during 1977 which specifically provides emergency drought relief financing, or pursuant to existing federal relief programs receiving budget augmentations in 1977 for drought assistance, and may enter into such contracts as are required to obtain such federal funds pursuant to the provisions of such federal acts; provided the following conditions exist:

(a) The project is undertaken by state, regional, or local governmental agency.

(b) As a result of the severe drought now existing in many parts of the state, the agency has insufficient water supply needed to meet necessary agricultural, domestic, industrial, recreational, and fish and wildlife needs within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the agency.

(c) The project will develop or conserve water before October 31, 1978, and will assist in mitigating the impacts of the drought.

(d) The agency affirms that it will comply, if applicable, to Sections 1601, 1602, and 1603 of the Fish and Game Code.

(e) The project will be completed on or before the completion date, if any, required under the federal act providing the funding, but not later than March 1, 1978.

Any obligation to repay loans shall be expressly limited to revenues of the system improved by the proceeds of the contract.

No application for such federal funds pursuant to the authority of this section shall be made on or after March 1, 1978.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public agency shall not be exempt from any provision of law which requires the submission of such proposal to an election if a petition requesting such an election signed by 10 percent of the registered voters within the public agency is presented to the governing board within 30 days following the submission of an application for such federal funds.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, a public water agency which applied for federal funds for a project prior to January 1, 1978, may make application to the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force for extension of the required completion date specified in subdivision (e). Following receipt of an application for extension, the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force may extend the required completion date specified in subdivision (e) to a date not later than September 30, 1978, if the director finds that the project has been delayed by factors not controllable by the public water agency. If the Drought Emergency Task Force is dissolved, the Director of Water Resources shall exercise the authority vested in the Director of the Drought Emergency Task Force pursuant to this section.

For the purposes of this section, "public water agency" means a city, district, agency, authority, or any other political subdivision of the state, except the state, which distributes water to the inhabitants thereof, which is otherwise authorized by law to enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government for a water supply or for financing facilities for a water supply, and which is otherwise required by law to submit such agreements or contracts or any other project involving long-term debt to an election within such public water agency.

CHAPTER 3.5. WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

§375. Procedures

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of the law, any public entity which supplies water at retail or wholesale for the benefit of persons within the service area or area of jurisdiction of the public entity may, by ordinance or resolution adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body after holding a public hearing upon notice and making appropriate findings of necessity for the adoption of a water conservation program, adopt and enforce a water conservation program to reduce the quantity of water used by those persons for the purpose of conserving the water supplies of the public entity.

(b) With regard to water delivered for other than agricultural uses, the ordinance or resolution may specifically require the installation of water-saving devices which are designed to reduce water consumption. The ordinance or resolution may also encourage water conservation through rate structure design.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "public entity" means a city, whether general law or chartered, county, city and county, special district, agency, authority, any other municipal public corporation or district, or any other political subdivision of the state.

§375.5. Water conservation and public education programs

(a) A public entity, as defined by Section 375, may undertake water conservation and public education programs in conjunction with school districts, public libraries, or any other public entity.

(b) A public entity may take into account any programs undertaken pursuant to this section in a rate structure design implemented pursuant to Section 375.

(c) The Legislature finds and declares that a program undertaken pursuant to this section is in the public interest, serves a public purpose, and will promote the health, welfare, and safety of the people of the state.

§376. Publications
Any ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to Section 375 is effective upon adoption. Within 10 days after its adoption, the ordinance or resolution shall be published pursuant to Section 6061 of the Government Code in full in a newspaper of general circulation which is printed, published, and circulated in the district. If there is no such newspaper the ordinance or resolution shall be posted within 10 days after its adoption in three public places within the district.

§377. Violations
From and after the publication or posting of any ordinance or resolution pursuant to Section 376, violation of a requirement of a water conservation program adopted pursuant to Section 376 is a misdemeanor. Upon conviction thereof such person shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than 30 days, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars ($1,000), or by both.

§378. Water conservation programs
A public entity may enter into agreements with other public entities, businesses, community associations, or private entities to provide water conservation services and measures and materials for implementing water conservation programs adopted pursuant to this chapter.

CHAPTER 6. WATER REUSE

§461. Declaration
It is hereby declared that the primary interest of the people of the state in the conservation of all available water resources requires the maximum reuse of reclaimed water in the satisfaction of requirements for beneficial uses of water.

§462. Investigation of availability and quality
The department shall conduct studies and investigations on the availability and quality of wastewater and the uses of reclaimed water for beneficial purposes, including, but not limited to, groundwater recharge, municipal and industrial use, irrigation use, and cooling for thermal electric power plants.

§463. Investigation of technology
The department shall study and investigate the technology of the reuse of reclaimed water and further the development of the technology of the reclamation of water.

§465. Assistance
The department may assist local agencies and public utilities providing water service in applying for, and in obtaining approval of, federal and state funding and permits for cost-effective water reclamation projects and shall confer and cooperate with the board during the application and approval process.

DIVISION 6. CONSERVATION, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION OF STATE WATER RESOURCES
PART 2.2 INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS
CHAPTER 1. SHORT TITLE
§10530. Title
This part shall be known and may be cited as the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002.

CHAPTER 2. LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS
§10531. Legislative findings
The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) Water is a valuable natural resource in California, and should be managed to ensure the availability of sufficient supplies to meet the state's agricultural, domestic, industrial, and environmental needs. It is the intent of the Legislature to encourage local agencies to work cooperatively to manage their available local and imported water supplies to improve the quality, quantity, and reliability of those supplies.

(b) Improved coordination among local agencies with responsibilities for managing water supplies and additional study of groundwater resources are necessary to maximize the quality and quantity of water available to meet the state's agricultural, domestic, industrial, and environmental needs.

(c) The implementation of the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act of 2002 will facilitate the development of integrated regional water management plans, thereby maximizing the quality and quantity of water available to meet the state's water needs by providing a framework for local agencies to integrate programs and projects that protect and enhance regional water supplies.

CHAPTER 3. DEFINITIONS
§10532. General Application
Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this chapter govern the construction of this part.

§10533. Local public agency
"Local public agency" means any city, county, city and county, special district, corporation, or mutual water company.

§10534. Qualified projects or programs
"Qualified projects or programs" means regional projects or programs that improve source water quality, improve drinking water quality, provide flood protection, improve levee stability, provide water supply reliability, increase agricultural, domestic, or environmental water supply, improve the quality or quantity of groundwater, protect watersheds for the purposes of improving water quality or water quantity, or undertake environmental mitigation, restoration, or enhancement.

§10535. Qualified reports or studies
"Qualified reports or studies" means reports or studies relating to regional water quality, water supply planning, flood protection, or environmental mitigation, restoration, or enhancement projects or programs.

§10536. Regional plan
"Regional plan" means a plan for the implementation or operation of qualified projects or programs or the preparation of qualified reports or studies.

§10537. Regional water management group
"Regional water management group" means a group in which three or more local public agencies, at least two of which have statutory authority over water supply, participate by means of a joint powers agreement, memorandum of understanding, or other written agreement, as appropriate, that is approved by the governing bodies of those local public agencies.

CHAPTER 4. INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

§10540. Plans may include

(a) A regional water management group may prepare and adopt a regional plan in accordance with this part.

(b) The plan may address qualified programs or projects or qualified reports or studies over which any local public agency that is a participant in that group has authority to undertake, including any of those matters described in subdivision (c).

(c) A regional water management group may address any of the following matters in a regional plan:

(1) Groundwater management planning pursuant to Part 2.75 (commencing with Section 10750).

(2) Any activity identified in Section 10753.7.

(3) Urban water management planning pursuant to Part 2.6 (commencing with Section 10610).

(4) The preparation of a water supply assessment required pursuant to Part 2.10 (commencing with Section 10910).

(5) Agricultural water management planning pursuant to Part 2.8 (commencing with Section 10800).

(6) The planning, construction, or modification of a flood management project that meets the requirements for funding under Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12570), Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 12800), or Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 12850), of Part 6.

(7) The planning, construction, or modification of a flood management project that meets the requirements for funding under Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12310) of Part 4.8.

(8) The planning, construction, or modification of a flood management project approved pursuant to Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 12639) of Part 6.

(9) The planning, construction, or modification of a levee maintenance project that meets the requirements for funding under Part 9 (commencing with Section 12980) of this division, or Article 4 (commencing with Section 78540) of Chapter 4 of Division 24.

(10) The planning, construction, or modification of a water recycling project that meets the requirements for funding under Article 4 (commencing with Section 79135) of Chapter 7 of Division 26.

(11) The planning, construction, or modification of a publicly owned treatment works that meets the requirements of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 13480.

(12) The planning, construction, or modification of a domestic water supply facility to meet safe drinking water standards in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund Law of 1997 (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 116760) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code).

(13) The planning, construction, or modification of a drainage water management unit, as that term is defined in subdivision (a) of Section 78640.

(14) A water recycling project that meets the requirements for funding under Article 4 (commencing with Section 79135) of Chapter 7 of Division 26.

(15) The implementation of a water conservation program that meets the definition of a voluntary cost-effective capital outlay water conservation program pursuant to Section 78670.

(16) The planning, construction, or modification of a program or project that carries out any of the activities described in subdivision (c) of Section 79080 or reduces the impacts of nonnative plant species on water quality, water supply, or ecosystem health.

(17) The planning, construction, or modification of a program or project that desalts brackish or saline waters for use as an agricultural, domestic, or municipal water supply.

§10541. Notice of intent

(a) A regional water management group shall publish a notice of intention to prepare a regional plan in accordance with Section 6066 of the Government Code if three or more participants in the group propose to prepare the regional plan.

(b) Not later than 15 days after the last date of the publication of the notice pursuant to subdivision (a), the regional water management group shall hold a public hearing as to whether or not to prepare a regional plan. After the hearing, if three or more participants in the group determine to prepare the regional plan, the group shall prepare the plan not later than three years after the date of the hearing.

(c) Upon the completion of the regional plan, the regional water management group shall publish a notice of intention to adopt the regional plan in accordance with Section 6066 of the Government Code if three or more participants in the group propose to adopt the regional plan.

(d) Not later than 15 days after the last date of the publication of the notice pursuant to subdivision (c), the regional water management group shall hold a public hearing as to whether or not to adopt the regional plan. After the hearing, if three or more participants in the group determine to adopt the regional plan, including at least two of which that have statutory authority over water supply, the group shall adopt the plan not later than 30 days after the date of the hearing.

CHAPTER 5. FUNDING FOR QUALIFIED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMS

§10543. Selecting projects

When selecting projects and programs pursuant to Division 24 (commencing with Section 78500), Division 26 (commencing with Section 79000), Division 26.5 (commencing with Section 79500), if enacted by the voters on November 5, 2002, or as part of any Category A program, as defined in the CALFED Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, the department, board, State Department of Health Services, or CALFED, as appropriate, shall include in any set of criteria used to select projects and programs they administer under those divisions or as part of any Category A program, a criterion that provides a benefit for qualified projects or programs.

CHAPTER 6. MISCELLANEOUS

§10545. Local authority

Nothing in this part affects any powers granted to a local public agency by any authority other than this part.

§10546. Water rights

Nothing in this part authorizes a regional water management group to define, or otherwise determine, the water rights of any person or entity.

DIVISION 7. WATER QUALITY

CHAPTER 1. POLICY

§13000. Declaration

The Legislature finds and declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the conservation, control, and utilization of the water resources of the state, and that the quality of all the waters of the state shall be protected for use and enjoyment by the people of the state.

The Legislature further finds and declares that activities and factors which may affect the quality of the waters of the state shall be regulated to attain the highest water quality which is reasonable, considering all demands being made and to be made on those waters and the total values involved, beneficial and detrimental, economic and social, tangible and intangible.

The Legislature further finds and declares that the health, safety and welfare of the people of the state requires that there be a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters of the state; that the state must be prepared to exercise its full power and jurisdiction to protect the quality of waters in the state from degradation originating inside or outside the boundaries of the state; that the waters of the state are increasingly influenced by interbasin water development projects and other statewide considerations; that factors of precipitation, topography, population, recreation, agriculture, industry and economic development vary from region to region within the state; and that the statewide program for water quality control can be most effectively administered regionally, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy.

CHAPTER 2. DEFINITIONS

§13050. Definitions

As used in this division:

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

(b) "Regional board" means any California regional water quality control board for a region as specified in Section 13200.

(c) "Person" includes any city, county, district, the state, and the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law.

(d) "Waste" includes sewage and any and all other waste substances, liquid, solid, gaseous, or radioactive, associated with human habitation, or of human or animal origin, or from any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation, including waste placed within containers of whatever nature prior to, and for purposes of, disposal.

(e) "Waters of the state" means any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.

(f) "Beneficial uses" of the waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation include, but are not limited to, domestic, municipal, agricultural and industrial supply; power generation; recreation; aesthetic enjoyment; navigation; and preservation and enhancement of fish, wildlife, and other aquatic resources or preserves.

(g) "Quality of the water" refers to chemical, physical, biological, bacteriological, radiological, and other properties and characteristics of water which affect its use.

(h) "Water quality objectives" means the limits or levels of water quality constituents or characteristics which are established for the reasonable protection of beneficial uses of water or the prevention of nuisance within a specific area.

(i) "Water quality control" means the regulation of any activity or factor which may affect the quality of the waters of the state and includes the prevention and correction of water pollution and nuisance.

(j) "Water quality control plan" consists of a designation or establishment for the waters within a specified area of all of the following:

(1) Beneficial uses to be protected.
(2) Water quality objectives.
(3) A program of implementation needed for achieving water quality objectives.

(k) "Contamination" means an impairment of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which creates a hazard to the public health through poisoning or through the spread of disease. "Contamination" includes any equivalent effect resulting from the disposal of waste, whether or not waters of the state are affected.

(l)

(1) "Pollution" means an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree which unreasonably affects either of the following:

(A) The waters for beneficial uses.
(B) Facilities which serve these beneficial uses.

(2) "Pollution" may include "contamination."

(m) "Nuisance" means anything which meets all of the following requirements:

(1) Is injurious to health, or is indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

(2) Affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood, or any considerable number of persons, although the extent of the annoyance or damage inflicted upon individuals may be unequal.

(3) Occurs during, or as a result of, the treatment or disposal of wastes.

(n) "Recycled water" means water which, as a result of treatment of waste, is suitable for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur and is therefor considered a valuable resource.

(o) "Citizen or domiciliary" of the state includes a foreign corporation having substantial business contacts in the state or which is subject to service of process in this state.

(p)

(1) "Hazardous substance" means either of the following:

(A) For discharge to surface waters, any substance determined to be a hazardous substance pursuant to Section 311(b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec. 1251 et seq.).

(B) For discharge to groundwater, any substance listed as a hazardous waste or hazardous material pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code, without regard to whether the substance is intended to be used, reused, or discarded, except that "hazardous substance" does not include any substance excluded from Section 311 (b)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act because it is within the scope of Section 311(a)(1) of that act.

(2) "Hazardous substance" does not include any of the following:

(A) Nontoxic, nonflammable, and noncorrosive stormwater runoff drained from underground vaults, chambers, or manholes into gutters or storm sewers.

(B) Any pesticide which is applied for agricultural purposes or is applied in accordance with a cooperative agreement authorized by Section 116180 of the Health and Safety Code, and is not discharged accidentally or for purposes of disposal, the application of which is in compliance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

(C) Any discharge to surface water of a quantity less than a reportable quantity as determined by regulations issued pursuant to Section 311(b)(4) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

(D) Any discharge to land which results, or probably will result, in a discharge to groundwater if the amount of the discharge to land is less than a reportable quantity, as determined by regulations adopted pursuant to Section 13271, for substances listed as hazardous pursuant to Section 25140 of the Health and Safety Code. No discharge shall be deemed a discharge of a reportable quantity until regulations set a reportable quantity for the substance discharged.

(q)

(1) "Mining waste" means all solid, semisolid, and liquid waste materials from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals. Mining waste includes, but is not limited to, soil, waste rock, and overburden, as defined in Section 2732 of the Public Resources Code, and tailings, slag, and other processed waste materials, including cementitious materials that are managed at the cement manufacturing facility where the materials were generated.

(2) For the purposes of this subdivision, "cementitious material" means cement, cement kiln dust, clinker, and clinker dust.

(r) "Master recycling permit" means a permit issued to a supplier or a distributor, or both, of recycled water, that includes waste discharge requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13263 and water recycling requirements prescribed pursuant to Section 13523.1.

§13051. Definition of injection well

As used in this division, "injection well" means any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, dug pit, or hole in the ground into which waste or fluid is discharged, and any associated subsurface appurtenances, and the depth of which is greater than the circumference of the shaft, pit, or hole.

CHAPTER 3. STATE WATER QUALITY CONTROL

§13169. Groundwater protection program

(a) The state board is authorized to develop and implement a groundwater protection program as provided under the Safe Drinking Water Act, Section 300 and following of Title 42 of the United States Code, and any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act. The authority of the state board under this section includes, but is not limited to, the following:

(1) To apply for and accept state groundwater protection grants from the federal government.

(2) To take any additional action as may be necessary or appropriate to assure that the state's groundwater protection program complies with any federal regulations issued pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act or any federal act that amends or supplements the Safe Drinking Water Act.

(b) Nothing in this section is intended to expand the authority of the state board as authorized under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Div. 7 (commencing with Sec. 13000) Wat. C.).

CHAPTER 4. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL

Article 4. Waste Discharge Requirements

§13272. Reporting of petroleum discharge into state waters

(a) Except as provided by subdivision (b), any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits any oil or petroleum product to be discharged in or on any waters of the state, or discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the Office of Emergency Services of the discharge in accordance with the spill reporting provision of the state oil spill contingency plan adopted pursuant to Article 3.5 (commencing with Section 8574.1) of Chapter 7 of Division 1 of Title 2 of the Government Code. This section shall not apply to spills of oil into marine waters as defined in subdivision (f) of Section 8670.3 of the Government Code.

(b) The notification required by this section shall not apply to a discharge in compliance with waste discharge requirements or other provisions of this division.

(c) Any person who fails to provide the notice required by this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars ($500) or more than five thousand dollars ($5,000) per day for each day of failure to notify, or imprisonment of not more than one year, or both. Except where a discharge to the waters of this state would have occurred but for cleanup or emergency response by a public agency, this subdivision shall not apply to any discharge to land which does not result in a discharge to the waters of this state. This subdivision shall not apply to any person who is fined by the federal government for a failure to report a discharge of oil.

(d) Notification received pursuant to this section or information obtained by use of that notification shall not be used against any person providing the notification in any criminal case, except in a prosecution for perjury or giving a false statement.

(e) Immediate notification to the appropriate regional board of the discharge, in accordance with reporting requirements set under Section 13267 or 13383, shall constitute compliance with the requirements of subdivision (a).

(f) The reportable quantity for oil or petroleum products shall be one barrel (42 gallons) or more, by direct discharge to the receiving waters, unless a more restrictive reporting standard for a particular body of water is adopted.

§13272.1. MTBE discharge list
Each regional board shall publish and distribute on a quarterly basis to all public water system operators within the region of the regional board, a list of discharges of MTBE that occurred during the quarter and a list of locations where MTBE was detected in the groundwater within the region of the regional board.

§13274. Public water system rights
(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any public water system regulated by the State Department of Health Services shall have the same legal rights and remedies against a responsible party, when the water supply used by that public water system is contaminated, as those of a private land owner whose groundwater has been contaminated.

(b) For purposes of this section, "responsible party" has the same meaning as defined in Section 25323.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

DIVISION 7. WATER QUALITY
CHAPTER 4. REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL
Article 5. Individual Disposal Systems
§13285. MTBE
(a) Any discharge from a storage tank, pipeline, or other container of methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), or of any pollutant that contains MTBE, that poses a threat to drinking water, or to groundwater or surface water that may reasonably be used for drinking water, or to coastal waters shall be cleaned up to a level consistent with subdivisions (a) and (b) of Section 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b)
(1) No public water system, or its customers, shall be responsible for remediation or treatment costs associated with MTBE, or a product that contains MTBE. However, the public water system may, as necessary, incur MTBE remediation and treatment costs and include those

costs in its customer rates and charges that are necessary to comply with drinking water standards or directives of the State Department of Health Services or other lawful authority.

(2) Any public water system that incurs MTBE remediation or treatment costs may seek recovery of those costs from parties responsible for the MTBE contamination, or from other available alternative sources of funds.

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

(4) Paragraph (1) shall not prevent the imposition of liability on any person for the discharge of MTBE if that liability is due to the conduct or status of that person independently of whether the person happens to be a customer of the public water system.

CHAPTER 7. WATER RECLAMATION

Article 4. Regulation of Reclamation

§13520. Definition of recycling criteria

As used in this article "recycling criteria" are the levels of constituents of recycled water, and means for assurance of reliability under the design concept which will result in recycled water safe from the standpoint of public health, for the uses to be made.

§13521. Establishing recycling criteria

The State Department of Health Services shall establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health.

§13522. Abatement of contamination from the use of recycled water

(a) Whenever the State Department of Health Services or any local health officer finds that a contamination exists as a result of the use of recycled water, the department or local health officer shall order the contamination abated in accordance with the procedure provided for in Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 5400) of Part 3 of Division 5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(b) The use of recycled water in accordance with the uniform statewide recycling criteria established pursuant to Section 13521, for the purpose of this section, does not cause, constitute, or contribute to, any form of contamination, unless the department or the regional board determines that contamination exists.

§13522.5. Reporting

(a) Except as provided in subdivision (e), any person recycling or proposing to recycle water, or using or proposing to use recycled water, within any region for any purpose for which

recycling criteria have been established, shall file with the appropriate regional board a report containing information required by the regional board.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), every person recycling water or using recycled water shall file with the appropriate regional board a report of any material change or proposed change in the character of the recycled water or its use.

(c) Each report under this section shall be sworn to, or submitted under penalty of perjury.

(d) This section shall not be construed so as to require any report in the case of any producing, manufacturing, or processing operation involving the recycling of water solely for use in the producing, manufacturing, or processing operation.

(e) Except upon the written request of the regional board, a report is not required pursuant to this section from any user of recycled water which is being supplied by a supplier or distributor for whom a master recycling permit has been issued pursuant to Section 13523.1.

§13522.6. Failure to furnish a report.
Any person failing to furnish a report under Section 13622.5 when so requested by a regional board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§13522.7. Attorney General action for failure to comply with §13522.5
The Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order, temporary injunction or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, requiring any person not complying with Section 13522.5 to comply forthwith.

§13523. Prescribed reclaimation requirements
(a) Each regional board, after consulting with and receiving the recommendations of the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, and after any necessary hearing, shall, if in the judgment of the board, it is necessary to protect the public health, safety, or welfare, prescribe water reclamation requirements for water which is used or proposed to be used as reclaimed water.

(b) The requirements may be placed upon the person reclaiming water, the user, or both. The requirements shall be established in conformance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. The regional board may require the submission of a preconstruction report for the purpose of determining compliance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria. The requirements for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

§13523.1. Issuing a master reclamation permit

(a) Each regional board, after consulting with, and receiving the recommendations of, the State Department of Health Services and any party who has requested in writing to be consulted, with the consent of the proposed permittee, and after any necessary hearing, may, in lieu of issuing waste discharge requirements pursuant to Section 13263 or water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523 for a user of reclaimed water, issue a master reclamation permit to a supplier or distributor, or both, of reclaimed water.

(b) A master reclamation permit shall include, at least, all of the following:

(1) Waste discharge requirements, adopted pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 13260) of Chapter 4.

(2) A requirement that the permittee comply with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521. Permit conditions for a use of reclaimed water not addressed by the uniform statewide water reclamation criteria shall be considered on a case-by-case basis.

(3) A requirement that the permittee establish and enforce rules or regulations for reclaimed water users, governing the design and construction of reclaimed water use facilities and the use of reclaimed water, in accordance with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(4) A requirement that the permittee submit a quarterly report summarizing reclaimed water use, including the total amount of reclaimed water supplied, the total number of reclaimed water use sites, and the locations of those sites, including the names of the hydrologic areas underlying the reclaimed water use sites.

(5) A requirement that the permittee conduct periodic inspections of the facilities of the reclaimed water users to monitor compliance by the users with the uniform statewide reclamation criteria established pursuant to Section 13521 and the requirements of the master reclamation permit.

(6) Any other requirements determined to be appropriate by the regional board.

§13523.5. Salinity

A regional board may not deny issuance of water reclamation requirements to a project which violates only a salinity standard in the basin plan.

§13524. Limitations on recycled water production and use.

No person shall recycle water or use recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established until water recycling requirements have been established pursuant to this article or a regional board determines that no requirements are necessary.

§13525. Failure to comply with provisions

Upon the refusal or failure of any person or persons recycling water or using recycled water to comply with the provisions of this article, the Attorney General, at the request of the regional board, shall petition the superior court for the issuance of a temporary restraining order,

preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction, or combination thereof, as may be appropriate, prohibiting forthwith any person or persons from violating or threatening to violate the provisions of this article. .

§13524.5. Misdemeanor.
Any person recycling water or using recycled water in violation of Section 13524, after such violation has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Each day of such recycling or use shall constitute a separate offense.

§13526. Misdemeanor.
Any person who, after such action has been called to his attention in writing by the regional board, uses recycled water for any purpose for which recycling criteria have been established prior to the establishment of water recycling requirements, is guilt of a misdemeanor.

§13527. Consideration related to financial assistance program administration.
(a) In administering any statewide program of financial assistance for water pollution or water quality control which may be delegated to it pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 13400 of this division, the state board shall give added consideration to water quality control facilities providing optimum water recycling and use of recycled water.

(b) Nothing in this chapter prevents the appropriate regional board from establishing waste discharge requirements if a discharge is involved.

§13528. Existing powers of State Department of Health Services
.No provision of this chapter shall be construed as affecting the existing powers of the State Department of Health Services.

§13529. Declaration of intentions.
The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:
(a) The purpose of Section 13529.2 is to establish notification requirements for unauthorized discharges of recycled water to waters of the state.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to promote the efficient and safe use of recycled water.

(c) The people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities of recycle to supplement existing water supplies and to minimize the impacts of growing demand for new water on sensitive natural water bodies.

(d) A substantial portion of the future water requirements of the state may be economically met by the beneficial use of recycled water.

(e) The Legislature has established a statewide goal to recycle 700,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2000 and 1,000,000 acre-feet of water per year by the year 2010.

(f) The use of recycled water has proven to be safe and the State Department of Health Services is drafting regulations to provide for expanded uses of recycled water.

§13529.2. Unauthorized discharge.

(a) Any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits an unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (c), or 1,000 gallons or more of recycled water, as defined in subdivision (d), in or on any waters of the state, or causes or permits such unauthorized discharge to be discharged where it is, or probably will be, discharged in or on any waters of the state, shall, as soon as (1) that person has knowledge of the discharge, (2) notification is possible, and (3) notification can be provided without substantially impeding cleanup or other emergency measures, immediately notify the appropriate regional board.

(b) For the purposes of this section, an unauthorized discharge means a discharge not authorized by waste discharge requirements pursuant to Article 4 of Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 13260), water reclamation requirements pursuant to Section 13523, a master reclamation permit pursuant to Section 13523.1, or any other provision of this division.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "recycled water" means wastewater treated as "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services or wastewater receiving advanced treatment beyond disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water.

(d) For purposes of this section, "recycled water" means "recycled water," as defined in subdivision (n) of Section 13050, which is treated at a level less than "disinfected tertiary 2.2 recycled water," as defined or described by the State Department of Health Services.

(e) The requirements in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

§13529.4. Penalties for failure to provide notice.

(a) Any person refusing or failing to provide the notice required by Section 13529.2, or as required by a condition of waste discharge requirements requiring notification of unauthorized releases of recycled water as defined in Section 13529.2, may be subject to administrative civil liability in an amount not to exceed the following:'

(1) For the first violation, or a subsequent violation occurring more than 365 days from a previous violation, five thousand dollars ($5,000).

(2) For a second violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

(3) For a third or subsequent violation occurring within 365 days of a previous violation, twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000).

(b) The penalties in this section supplement, and shall not supplant, any other provisions of law.

§13528. DHS powers undiluted
No provision of this chapter shall be construed as affecting the existing powers of the State Department of Health Services.

Article 5. Surveys and Investigations
§13530. Inspection of reclaimed water
The department, either independently or in cooperation with any person or any county, state, federal, or other agency, or on request of the state board, to the extent funds are allocated therefore, shall conduct surveys and investigations relating to the reclamation of water from waste pursuant to Section 230.

Article 6. Waste Well Regulation
§13540. Waste well limitations
(a) No person shall construct, maintain or use any waste well extending to or into a subterranean water-bearing stratum that is used or intended to be used as, or is suitable for, a source of water supply for domestic purposes.

(b)
(1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), when a regional board finds that water quality considerations do not preclude controlled recharge of the stratum by direct injection, and when the State Department of Health Services, following a public hearing, finds the proposed recharge will not degrade the quality of water in the receiving aquifer as a source of water supply for domestic purposes, recycled water may be injected by a well into the stratum. The State Department of Health Services may make and enforce any regulations pertaining to this subdivision as it deems proper.
(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to do either or both of the following:
(A) Affect the authority of the state board or regional boards to prescribe and enforce requirements for the discharge.
(B) Preempt the exercise by a water district of its existing ordinance authority to impose or implement stricter standards for protecting groundwater quality in the receiving aquifer.

(c) When the State Department of Health Services makes the findings provided for in subdivision (b), the department shall consider the state board's Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality of Waters in California, as set forth in Resolution 68-16, dated

October 28, 1968, and shall also consider current and potential future public health consequences of the controlled recharge.

§13541. Defintion of waste well
As used in this article, "waste well" includes any hole dug or drilled into the ground, used or intended to be used for the disposal of waste.

Article 7. Water Reuse
§13551. Use of recycled water
A person or public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, shall not use water from any source of quality suitable for potable domestic use for nonpotable uses, including cemeteries, golf courses, parks, highway landscaped areas, and industrial and irrigation uses if suitable recycled water is available as provided in Section 13550; however, any use of recycled water in lieu of water suitable for potable domestic use shall, to the extent of the recycled water so used, be deemed to constitute a reasonable beneficial use of that water and the use of recycled water shall not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

§13552.4. Recycled water for irrigation
(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water for irrigation of residential landscaping, if all of the following requirements are met:
(1) Recycled water, for this use, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.
(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.
(3) The irrigation systems are constructed in accordance with Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 60301) of Division 4 of Title 22 of the California Code Regulations.

(b) This section applies to both of the following:
(1) New subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.
(2) Any residence that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for landscape irrigation and for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(c)
(1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for

irrigation of residential landscaping necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).

(2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§13552.8. Recycled water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water in floor trap priming, cooling towers, and air-conditioning devices, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) If public exposure to aerosols, mist, or spray may occur, appropriate mist mitigation or mist control is provided, such as the use of mist arrestors or the addition of biocides to the water in accordance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(4) The person intending to use recycled water has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the public agency, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies to both of the following:

(1) New industrial facilities and subdivisions for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1994, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1994, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(2) Any structure that is retrofitted to permit the use of recycled water for floor traps, cooling towers, or air-conditioning devices, for which the State Department of Health Services has approved the use of recycled water.

(c)

(1) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water for floor trap priming, cooling towers, or air-conditioning devices necessary to comply with a requirement prescribed by a public agency under subdivision (a).

(2) The exemption in paragraph (1) does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§13554. Recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing

(a) Any public agency, including a state agency, city, county, city and county, district, or any other political subdivision of the state, may require the use of recycled water for toilet and urinal flushing in structures, except a mental hospital or other facility operated by a public agency for the treatment of persons with mental disorders, if all of the following requirements are met:

(1) Recycled water, for these uses, is available to the user and meets the requirements set forth in Section 13550, as determined by the state board after notice and a hearing.

(2) The use of recycled water does not cause any loss or diminution of any existing water right.

(3) The public agency has prepared an engineering report pursuant to Section 60323 of Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations that includes plumbing design, cross-connection control, and monitoring requirements for the use site, which are in compliance with criteria established pursuant to Section 13521.

(b) This section applies only to either of the following:

(1) New structures for which the building permit is issued on or after March 15, 1992, or, if a building permit is not required, new structures for which construction begins on or after March 15, 1992.

(2) Any construction pursuant to subdivision (a) for which the State Department of Health Services has, prior to January 1, 1992, approved the use of recycled water.

(c) Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code does not apply to any project which only involves the repiping, redesign, or use of recycled water by a structure necessary to comply with a requirement issued by a public agency under subdivision (a). This exemption does not apply to any project to develop recycled water, to construct conveyance facilities for recycled water, or any other project not specified in this subdivision.

§13554.2. DHS reimbursement

(a) Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the State Department of Health Services for reasonable costs that department actually incurs in performing duties pursuant to this chapter.

(b)

(1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the costs that it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties pursuant to this chapter.

(2) For purposes of implementing subdivision (a), that department shall maintain a record of its costs. In determining those costs, that department may consider costs that include, but are not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office

overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, that department's actual costs.

(c) With the consent of the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the State Department of Health Services may delegate all or part of the duties that department performs pursuant to this chapter within a county to a local health agency authorized by the board of supervisors to assume these duties, if, in the judgment of that department, the local health agency can perform these duties. Any person or entity proposing the use of recycled water shall reimburse the local health agency for reasonable costs that the local health agency actually incurs in the performance of its duties delegated pursuant to this subdivision.

(d)

(1) Upon a request from the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water, the local health agency shall, within a reasonable time after the receipt of the request, provide an estimate of the cost it will reasonably incur in the performance of its duties delegated under subdivision (c).

(2) The local health agency, if delegated duties pursuant to subdivision (c), shall maintain a record of its costs that include, but is not limited to, costs relating to personnel requirements, materials, travel, and office overhead. The amount of reimbursement shall be equal to, and may not exceed, the local health agency's actual costs.

(e) The State Department of Health Services or local health agency shall complete its review of a proposed use of recycled water within a reasonable period of time. That department shall submit to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water a written determination as to whether the proposal submitted is complete for purposes of review within 30 days from the date of receipt of the proposal and shall approve or disapprove the proposed use within 30 days from the date on which that department determines that the proposal is complete.

(f) An invoice for reimbursement of services rendered shall be submitted to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water subsequent to completion of review of the proposed use, or other services rendered, that specifies the number of hours spent by the State Department of Health Services or local health agency, specific tasks performed, and other costs actually incurred. Supporting documentation, including receipts, logs, timesheets, and other standard accounting documents, shall be maintained by that department or local health agency and copies, upon request, shall be provided to the person or entity proposing the use of recycled water.

(g) For the purposes of this section, "person or entity proposing the use of recycled water" means the producer or distributor of recycled water submitting a proposal to the department.

§13627. Board may use DHS certified operators

(a) Supervisors and operators of those wastewater treatment plants described in paragraph (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) of Section 13625 shall possess a certificate of appropriate grade.

Subject to the approval of regulations by the state board, supervisors and operators of those wastewater treatment plants described in paragraph (3) of subdivision (b) of Section 13625 shall possess certificates of the appropriate grade. All certificates shall be issued in accordance with, and to the extent recommended by the advisory committee and required by, regulations adopted by the state board. The state board shall develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a supervisor or operator for certification for each type and class of plant. The state board may accept experience in lieu of qualification training. For supervisors and operators of water recycling treatment plants, the state board may approve use of a water treatment plant operator of appropriate grade certified by the State Department of Health Services pursuant to Article 3 (commencing with Section 106875) of Chapter 4 of Part 1 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code in lieu of a wastewater treatment plant operator certified by the state board, provided that the state board may refuse to approve use of an operator certified by the department or may suspend or revoke its approval of the use of an operator certified by the department if the operator commits any of the prohibited acts described in Article 7 of Chapter 26 of Division 3 of Title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

(b) The regional water quality control board, with jurisdiction for issuing and ensuring compliance with applicable water reclamation or waste discharge requirements, shall notify the department in writing if, pursuant to an inspection conducted under Section 13267, the regional board makes a determination that there is reasonable grounds for not issuing, or for suspending or revoking, the certificate of a certified water treatment plant operator who is operating or supervising the operation of a water recycling treatment plant. The department shall make its determination regarding the issuance, suspension, or revocation of a certificate in accordance with Section 106876 of the Health and Safety Code.

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

(d) A person employed as a wastewater treatment plant supervisor or operator on the effective date of regulations adopted pursuant to this chapter shall be issued an appropriate certificate if the person meets the training, education, and experience requirements prescribed by regulations.

(e) The state board may refuse to grant, suspend, or revoke any certificate issued by the state board to operate a wastewater treatment plant, or may place on probation, or reprimand, the certificate holder upon any reasonable ground, including, but not limited to, all of the following reasons:

(1) Submitting false or misleading information on an application for a certificate.

(2) The employment of fraud or deception in the course of operating the wastewater treatment plant.

(3) A certificate holder's failure to use reasonable care or judgment in the operation of the plant.

(4) A certificate holder's inability to perform operating duties properly.

(5) Willfully or negligently violating, or causing, or allowing the violation of, waste discharge requirements or permits issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sec.1251 et seq.).

(f) The state board shall conduct all proceedings for the refusal to grant a certificate, and suspension or revocation of a certificate, pursuant to subdivision (c), in accordance with the rules adopted pursuant to Section 185.

CHAPTER 10. WATER WELLS AND CATHODIC PROTECTION WELLS

Article 2. Definitions

§13710. Definition of well or water well

"Well" or "water well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation constructed by any method for the purpose of extracting water from, or injecting water into, the underground. This definition shall not include: (a) oil and gas wells, or geothermal wells constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation, except those wells converted to use as water wells; or (b) wells used for the purpose of (1) dewatering excavation during construction, or (2) stabilizing hillsides or earth embankments.

§13712. Definition of monitoring well

"Monitoring well" as used in this chapter, means any artificial excavation by any method for the purpose of monitoring fluctuations in groundwater levels, quality of underground waters, or the concentration of contaminants in underground waters.

§13712.5. Exemption

Notwithstanding Section 13712, all wells constructed for the purpose of monitoring the presence of groundwater which has adversely affected, or threatens to adversely affect, crop root zones are exempt from the reporting requirements of this chapter.

Article 3. Reports

§13750.5. Responsible person

No person shall undertake to dig, bore, or drill a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, to deepen or reperforate such a well, or to abandon or destroy such a well, unless the person responsible for that construction, alteration, destruction, or abandonment possesses a C-57 Water Well Contractor's License.

§13751. Completion report

(a) Every person who digs, bores, or drills a water well, cathodic protection well, groundwater monitoring well, or geothermal heat exchange well, abandons or destroys such a well, or deepens or reperforates such a well, shall file with the department a report of completion

of that well within 60 days from the date its construction, alteration, abandonment, or destruction is completed.

(b) The report shall be made on forms furnished by the department and shall contain information as follows:

(1) In the case of a water well, cathodic protection well, or groundwater monitoring well, the report shall contain information as required by the department, including, but not limited to all of the following information:

(A) A description of the well site sufficiently exact to permit location and identification of the well.

(B) A detailed log of the well.

(C) A description of type of construction.

(D) The details of perforation.

(E) The methods used for sealing off surface or contaminated waters.

(F) The methods used for preventing contaminated waters of one aquifer from mixing with the waters of another aquifer.

(G) The signature of the well driller.

(2) In the case of a geothermal heat exchange well, the report shall contain all of the following information:

(A) A description of the site that is sufficiently exact to permit the location and identification of the site and the number of geothermal heat exchange wells drilled on the same lot.

(B) A description of borehole diameter and depth and the type of geothermal heat exchange system installed.

(C) The methods and materials used to seal off surface or contaminated waters.

(D) The methods used for preventing contaminated water in one aquifer from mixing with the water in another aquifer.

(E) The signature of the well driller.

§13752. Inspection of reports

Reports made in accordance with paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 13751 shall not be made available for inspection by the public, but shall be made available to governmental agencies for use in making studies, or to any person who obtains a written authorization from the owner of the well. However, a report associated with a well located within two miles of an area affected or potentially affected by a known unauthorized release of a contaminant shall be made available to any person performing an environmental cleanup study associated with the unauthorized release, if the study is conducted under the order of a regulatory agency. A report released to a person conducting an environmental cleanup study shall not be used for any purpose other than for the purpose of conducting the study.

§13753. Conversion of wells
Every person who hereafter converts, for use as a water well, cathodic protection well, or monitoring well, any oil or gas well originally constructed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Conservation pursuant to Article 4 (commencing with Section 3200) of Chapter 1 of Division 3 of the Public Resources Code, shall comply with all provisions of this chapter.

§13754. Misdemeanor
Failure to comply with any provision of this article, or willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, is a misdemeanor. Before commencing prosecution against any person, other than for willful and deliberate falsification of any report required by this article, the person shall be given reasonable opportunity to comply
with the provisions of this article.

§13755. DHS powers undiluted
Nothing in this chapter shall affect the powers and duties of the State Department of Health Services with respect to water and water systems pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code. Every person shall comply with this chapter and any regulation adopted pursuant thereto, in addition to standards adopted by any city or county.

Article 4. Quality Control
§13800. Reporting substandard wells
The department, after such studies and investigations pursuant to Section 231 as it finds necessary, on determining that water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction standards are needed in an area to protect the quality of water used or which may be used for any beneficial use, shall so report to the appropriate regional water quality control board and to the State Department of Health Services. The report shall contain such recommended standards for water well and cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction as, in the department's opinion, are necessary to protect the quality of any affected water.

§13801. Establishing well standards
(a) The regional board, upon receipt of a report from the department pursuant to Section 13800, shall hold a public hearing on the need to establish well standards for the area involved. The regional board may hold a public hearing with respect to any area regardless of whether a report has been received from the department if it has information that standards may be needed.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the state board shall, not later than September 1, 1989, adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing the standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment contained in Bulletin 74-81 of the department. If the model ordinance is not

adopted by this date, the state board shall report to the Legislature as to the reasons for the delay. The state board shall circulate the model ordinances to all cities and counties .

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, shall, not later than January 15, 1990, adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81. Where a water agency which has permit authority over well drilling within the agency adopts a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds the standards contained in Bulletin 74-81, a county or city shall not be required to adopt an ordinance for the same area.

(d) If a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board pursuant to subdivision (b) shall take effect on February 15, 1990, and shall be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance.

(e) The minimum standards recommended by the department and adopted by the state board or local agencies for the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells shall not be construed to limit, abridge, or supersede the powers or duties of the State Department of Health Services in their application of standards to the construction, maintenance, abandonment, or destruction of monitoring wells or class 1 hazardous injection wells at facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste or at any site where the State Department of Health Services is the lead agency responsible for investigation and remedial action at that site, as long as the standards used by the State Department of Health Services meet or exceed those in effect by any city, county, or water agency where appropriate, responsible for developing ordinances for the area in question.

§13802. Additional well standards

If the regional board finds that standards of water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well construction, maintenance, abandonment, and destruction are needed in any area to protect the quality of water used, or which may be used, for any beneficial use, it shall determine the area to be involved and so report to each affected county and city in the area. The report shall also contain any well standards which have been recommended by the department.

DIVISION 20.5. WHOLESALE REGIONAL WATER SYSTEM SECURITY AND RELIABILITY ACT

§73500. Title

This division shall be known as and may be cited as the Wholesale Regional Water System Security and Reliability Act.

§73501. Definitions

(a) Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division.

(b) "Association" means the San Francisco Bay Area Water Users Association.

(c) "Bay area regional water system" means the facilities for the storage, treatment, and transmission of water located in the Counties of Tuolumne, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, Alameda, Santa Clara, and San Mateo, together with three terminal reservoirs in the city.

(d) "Bay area wholesale customers" means the 26 public agencies in the Counties of San Mateo, Alameda, and Santa Clara that purchase water from the city pursuant to the master water sales contract, including the Alameda County Water District, the City of Brisbane, the City of Burlingame, the Coastside County Water District, the City of Daly City, the City of East Palo Alto, the Estero Municipal Improvement District, Guadalupe Valley Municipal Improvement District, City of Hayward, the Town of Hillsborough, the Los Trancos County Water District, the City of Menlo Park, the Mid-Peninsula Water District, the City of Millbrae, the City of Milpitas, the City of Mountain View, the North Coast County Water District, the City of Palo Alto, the Purissima Hills Water District, the City of Redwood City, the City of San Bruno, the City of San Jose, the City of Santa Clara, the Skyline County Water District, the City of Sunnyvale, and the Westborough Water District, Stanford University, the California Water Service Company, and the Cordilleras Mutual Water Association.

(e) "City" means the City and County of San Francisco.

(f) "Master water sales contract" means the agreement entitled "Settlement Agreement and Master Water Sales Contract between the City and County of San Francisco and Certain Suburban Purchasers" entered into in 1984 by the city and the wholesale customers.

(g) "Regional water system" means facilities for the storage, treatment, and transmission of water owned and operated by a regional wholesale water supplier, other than the city.

(h) "Regional wholesale water supplier" means any city, county, or city and county, including the city, that operates a regional water system, and furnishes water on a wholesale basis to local government agencies and public utilities that, in turn, supply water to a combined population of 1.5 million or more residents of geographic areas outside the boundary of the regional wholesale water supplier.

(i) "Wholesale customers" means local government agencies and public utilities, including, but not limited to, the bay area wholesale customers, that purchase water from a regional wholesale water supplier and distribute that water to retail customers in their respective service areas.

§73502. Projects

(a) The city, on or before February 1, 2003, shall adopt the program of capital improvement projects designed to restore and improve the bay area regional water system that are described in the capital improvement program report prepared by the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission dated February 25, 2002. A copy of the program shall be submitted, on or before March 1, 2003, to the State Department of Health Services. The program shall include a schedule for the completion of design and award of contract, and commencement and completion of construction of each described project. The schedule shall require that projects representing 50 percent of the total program cost be completed on or before 2010 and that projects representing 100 percent of the total program cost be completed on or before 2015. The program shall also contain a financing plan. The city shall review and update the program, as necessary, based on changes in the schedule set forth in the plan adopted pursuant to subdivision (d).

(b) The plan shall require completion of the following projects:

Project		Location	Project Identification Number
1.	Irvington Tunnel Alternative	Alameda/Santa Clara Counties	9970
2.	Crystal Springs Pump Station & Pipeline	San Mateo County	201671
3.	BDPL 1 & 2-Repair of Caissons/Pipe Bridge	Alameda/San Mateo Counties	99
4.	BDPL Pipeline Upgrades at Hayward Fault	Alameda County	128
5.	Calaveras Fault Crossing Upgrade	Alameda County	9897
6.	Crystal Springs Bypass Pipeline	San Mateo County	9891
7.	BDPL Cross Connections 3 & 4	Alameda/Santa Clara Counties	202339
8.	Conveyance Capacity West of Irvington Tunnel	Alameda/Santa Clara/San Mateo Counties	201441
9.	Calaveras Dam Seismic Improvements	Alameda County	202135

(c) The city shall submit a report to the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, the Seismic Safety Commission, and the State Department of Health Services, on or before September 1 of each year, describing the progress made on the implementation of the capital improvement program for the bay area regional water system during the previous fiscal year.

(d)

(1) The city may determine that completion dates for projects contained in the capital improvement program adopted pursuant to subdivision (a), including those projects described in subdivision (b), should be delayed or that different projects should be constructed.

(2) The city shall provide written notice, not less than 30 days prior to the date of a meeting of the city agency responsible for management of the bay area regional water system, that a change in the program is to be considered. The notice shall include information about the reason for the proposed change and the availability of materials related to the proposed change. All bay area wholesale customers shall be permitted to testify or otherwise submit comments at the meeting.

(3) If the city adopts a change in the program that deletes one or more projects from the program, or postpones the scheduled completion dates, the city shall promptly furnish a copy of that change and the reasons for that change to the State Department of Health Services and the Seismic Safety Commission. The State Department of Health Services and the Seismic Safety Commission shall each submit written comments with regard to the significance of that change with respect to public health and safety to the city and the Joint Legislative Audit Committee not later than 90 days after the date on which those entities received notice of that change.

§73503. Emergency response plan

(a) The city, in consultation with the association and the offices of emergency services in Alameda County, Santa Clara County, and San Mateo County, shall prepare an emergency response plan describing how water service will be restored to the area served by the bay area regional water system after an interruption caused by earthquake or other natural or manmade catastrophe. A draft of the plan shall be submitted to the Office of Emergency Services on or before July 1, 2003, for comment and shall be adopted by the city on or before September 1, 2003, and thereafter shall be implemented.

(b) During any interruption in supply caused by earthquake, or other natural or manmade catastrophe, a regional wholesale water supplier shall distribute water to customers on an equitable basis, to the extent feasible given physical damage to the regional water system, without preference or discrimination based on a customer's geographic location within or outside the boundary of the regional wholesale water supplier.

§73504. Report to legislature and DHS

(a) Commencing in 2003, a regional wholesale water supplier shall submit a report to the Legislature and the State Department of Health Services, on or before February 1 of each year, describing the progress made during the previous calendar year on securing supplemental sources of water to augment existing supplies during dry years.

(b) In order to supply adequately, dependably, and safely the requirements of all users of water, the city shall continue its practice of operating the reservoirs in the Counties of Tuolumne and Stanislaus in a manner that ensures that the generation of hydroelectric power will not cause any reasonably anticipated adverse impact on water service. The city shall assign higher priority

to delivery of water to the bay area than to the generation of electric power, unless the Secretary of the Interior, in writing, notifies the city that doing so would violate the Raker Act (63 P.L. 41). The city shall make available to the public, on request, its plans of operations (rule curves) for these reservoirs.

(c) The city shall be deemed to be a local public agency for the purposes of Article 4 (commencing with Section 1810) of Chapter 11 of Part 2 of Division 2.

§73505. Audit by DHS of city's system
The State Department of Health Services shall conduct an audit, or arrange for an audit to be performed by contract, of the city's program of maintenance of the bay area regional water system prior to July 1, 2004. The audit shall include both of the following:

(a) A review of the adequacy of the city's procedures and resources for all of the following:
(1) Identifying needed maintenance.
(2) Planning, budgeting, scheduling, and completing maintenance.
(3) Recordkeeping of maintenance activities.

(b) A field investigation of the major facilities of the bay area regional water system to determine the general condition of those facilities and the adequacy of existing maintenance efforts.

(c) The State Department of Health Services shall submit a report to the city, the Joint Legislative Audit Committee, and the Seismic Safety Commission on its findings and recommendations based on the audit on or before January 1, 2005.

§73506. Audit by DHS of non-city wholesalers
The State Department of Health Services shall conduct an audit of the regional water systems operated by all regional wholesale water suppliers, other than the city, subject to this division and shall submit to the Legislature a report thereon on or before February 1, 2006.

§73508. If special district is formed
If the city and the bay area wholesale customers that are public agencies form a special district with authority and responsibility to own, operate, and manage the bay area regional water system and whose governing board's composition reflects the proportionate use of water delivered by the bay area regional water system within the city and within the aggregate geographic area served by the bay area wholesale customers, the obligations imposed on the city by this division shall be applicable to that district. The city shall be relieved of all obligations under this division at the time the ownership and control of the bay area regional water system are transferred to that district.

§73510. Compliance with SDWA
Notwithstanding Section 116500 of the Health and Safety Code, the State Department of Health Services shall ensure that the bay area regional water system is operated in compliance with the California Safe Drinking Water Act (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 116275) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code) and the guidelines established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency for the purposes of administering the comparable provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 300f et seq.).

§73511. Special district can receive state funds
A special district composed of some or all of the bay area wholesale customers may receive state funds for the purpose of protecting the bay area regional water system against seismic risk, without regard to whether the city is a member of that district.

§73512. Reimbursement of cost to DHS and others
A regional wholesale water supplier shall reimburse the state for all costs incurred by the State Department of Health Services or the Seismic Safety Commission in carrying out the duties imposed by this division. The bay area wholesale customers shall reimburse the city for their share of those costs as provided in the master water sales contract. The wholesale customers of regional wholesale water suppliers other than the city are responsible for reimbursing the regional wholesale water supplier for their proportionate share of those costs, through the imposition of water charges.

§73513. No effect of Modesto and Turlock relationship
Nothing in this division affects the rights and obligations of the city, the Modesto Irrigation District, or the Turlock Irrigation District, as between themselves, whether arising from statute or contract.

§73513.5. No change in control or ownership
Nothing in this division changes the governance, control, or ownership of the bay area regional water system.

§73514. Date division inoperative
This division shall become inoperative on the earlier of either of the following dates, and on January 1 immediately following that earlier date, is repealed:

(a) The date on which the State Director of Health Services notifies, in writing, the Chairperson of the Joint Legislative Audit Committee and certifies that the city has awarded contracts for construction of each of the projects described in subdivision (b) of Section 73502.

(b) December 31, 2010.

DIVISION 26.4. CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA AUTHORITY ACT

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Short Title and Legislative Findings

§79400. Title

This division shall be known and may be cited as the California Bay-Delta Authority Act.

§79401. Legislative findings

The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

(a) The San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary is the largest estuary on the West Coast of the United States. It includes over 738,000 acres in five counties. The tributaries, sloughs, and islands support over 750 plant and animal species.

(b) The bay-delta, its tributaries, and watershed are critical to California's economy, supplying drinking water for two-thirds of Californians and irrigation water for over 7,000,000 acres of the most highly productive agricultural land in the world. It also supports 80 percent of the state's commercial salmon fisheries.

(c) The bay-delta is the hub of California's two largest water distribution systems--the Central Valley Project, operated by the federal Bureau of Reclamation and the State Water Project, operated by the California Department of Water Resources. It also provides the conveyance of flood waters from most of the rivers in the Central Valley.

(d) Conflicts currently exist regarding water use for the purposes of water quality, fish protection, and water supply that demonstrate how little flexibility the state's water supply systems have to meet the state's growing demand for water and the need to protect the environment.

(e) A solution to these problems requires state, federal, tribal, and local action in numerous regions throughout the state, not only in the bay-delta itself, but also in the bay-delta watershed and the areas that depend on water exported from the bay-delta. The California Bay-Delta Program is divided into the following five regions:

(1) Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta.
(2) San Francisco Bay.
(3) Sacramento Valley.
(4) San Joaquin Valley.
(5) Southern California.

(f) Nearly two dozen state and federal agencies have some role in managing or regulating the natural resources of the bay-delta and its watershed. A coordinated implementation structure and organization is necessary for the effective implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program. The state and federal agencies participating in the program include all of the following: the Resources Agency, Department of Water Resources, Department of Fish and

Game, Department of Food and Agriculture, California Environmental Protection Agency, State Water Resources Control Board, State Department of Health Services, United States Department of the Interior, United States Department of Agriculture, United States Bureau of Reclamation, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Geological Survey, United States Bureau of Land Management, United States National Marine Fisheries Service, United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Army Corp of Engineers, United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Forest Service, and Western Area Power Administration.

(g) The agencies participating in the California Bay-Delta Program have prepared a 30-year plan to coordinate existing programs and direct new programs to improve the quality and reliability of the state's water supplies and to restore the ecological health of the bay-delta watershed.

(h) To ensure efficiency, transparency, and accountability in decisionmaking, the implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program requires the establishment of an authority. The authority is intended to accomplish all of the following:

(1) Provide accountability to the Legislature, Congress, and interested parties for the program's performance.

(2) Promote the implementation of the program in a balanced manner.

(3) Provide consistent monitoring, assessment, and reporting of the agencies' individual and cumulative actions.

(4) Provide the use of sound, consistent science across all program elements.

(5) Coordinate existing and new government programs to meet common goals, avoid conflicts, and eliminate redundancy and waste.

(6) Oversee coordinated implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program in a manner that is consistent with the mission statement, goals, and objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.
Promote the development and implementation of regional programs to advance the program elements.

(i) The successful implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program will require the full cooperation and participation of many federal agencies. The Legislature, in adding this division, expects the subsequent enactment of federal legislation authorizing the full participation of federal agencies in the authority established and activities prescribed by this division. Until that federal legislation is enacted, federal agencies are invited to participate in the authority and its activities, as described in this division, to the extent possible under existing federal agency authorizations.

Article 2. Definitions

§79402. Definitions

Unless the context otherwise requires, the following definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this division:

(a) "Authority" means the California Bay-Delta Authority.

(b) "Balance" or "balanced implementation" means the implementation of projects, programs, or other actions in a manner that meets both of the following requirements:

(1) Is consistent with the implementation schedule and milestones described in the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(2) Results in concurrent improvement in all program elements in a manner that ensures that improvements in some program elements are not made without corresponding improvements in other program elements.

(c) "Bay-delta" means the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.

(d) "Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee" means the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee established by charter issued by the United States Department of Interior, dated June 8, 2001, and filed on July 2, 2002.

(e) "California Bay-Delta Program" or "Bay-Delta Program" means those projects, programs, commitments, and other actions that address the goals and objectives of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(f) "Category A programs" means those state and federal agency programs and funds that are to be managed and implemented consistent with the California Bay-Delta Program's goals and objectives.

(g) "Director" means the Director of the California Bay-Delta Authority.

(h) "Implementing agencies" means those agencies with the primary responsibility for implementing the program elements, subject to Sections 79440 and 79441.

(i) "Program elements" means the following 11 program elements of the California Bay-Delta Program:

(1) Levee system integrity.
(2) Water quality.
(3) Water supply reliability.
(4) Ecosystem restoration.
(5) Water use efficiency.
(6) Water transfer.

(7) Watershed.
(8) Storage.
(9) Conveyance.
(10) Science.
(11) Environmental water account.

(j) "Projects" means both programs and capital projects.

Article 3. General Provisions

§79403.5. Authority

(a) The authority and the implementing agencies shall carry out the programs, projects, and activities necessary to implement the Bay-Delta Program in accordance with Section 79441. The authority shall coordinate the activities of the implementing agencies to promote balanced implementation that meets the goals and objectives of the Bay-Delta Program.

(b) State agencies, whenever feasible, shall carry out their authority and responsibilities in a manner that is consistent with the goals of the Bay-Delta Program to promote cooperative and coordinated actions and programs that result in balanced solutions to bay-delta problems.

(c) Nothing in this division shall be construed to restrict or override constitutional, statutory, regulatory, or adjudicatory authority or public trust responsibilities of any federally recognized Indian tribe, or any local, state, or federal agency, or to restrict or override authority or responsibility of state, federal, or local water project operations under applicable law and contracts. This division does not abrogate or modify state laws with respect to responsibilities to the State Water Project bondholders and shall be implemented in a manner consistent with Sections 10505 and 10505.5, Article 3 (commencing with Section 11460) of Chapter 3 of Part 3 of Division 6, and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 12200) of Part 4.5 of Division 6.

§79404. Consistent with federal and state budget process

This division shall be carried out in a manner consistent with respective state and federal agency budget development, review, and approval processes.

§79405. State agency

The authority is an agency of the state. Nothing in this division shall be construed to waive the state's immunity to suit in federal court under the Eleventh Amendment to the United States Constitution. A federal representative on the authority may participate to the extent allowed by federal law and may decline to participate in any matter with regard to which constitutional concerns arise, as determined by that representative.

§79406. Seek federal authority

State agencies, including the authority, shall work with federal agencies and the Congress of the United States to obtain, as soon as reasonably feasible, the necessary federal approvals, including

federal legislation, that will enable the federal agencies to participate with the state in the governance of the Bay-Delta Program pursuant to this division.

§79407. Not a certification of prior documents

(a) Nothing in this division may be construed as a certification of any of the following:

(1) The CALFED Bay-Delta Program final programmatic environmental impact statement/environmental impact report, dated July 21, 2000.

(2) The CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(3) The Framework Agreement, dated June 9, 2000.

(b) Nothing in this division affects the rights of litigants, or the merits of any pending lawsuit relating to the CALFED Bay-Delta Program.

CHAPTER 2. CALIFORNIA BAY-DELTA AUTHORITY

Article 1. California Bay-Delta Authority

§79410. Establishment

There is hereby established in the Resources Agency the California Bay-Delta Authority.

§79412. Members

(a) The authority shall include representatives from six state agencies and six federal agencies if those identified federal agencies are authorized to participate, seven public members, one member of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, and four nonvoting ex officio members, as follows:

(1) The Secretary of the Resources Agency.

(2) The Secretary of the California Environmental Protection Agency.

(3) The Director of Water Resources.

(4) The Director of Fish and Game.

(5) The State Director of Health Services.

(6) The Secretary of the Department of Food and Agriculture.

(7) The Secretary of the Interior.

(8) The Regional Administrator of Region IX of the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

(9) The Operations Manager of the California/Nevada Operations Office of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(10) The Regional Director of the United States Mid-Pacific Region of the Bureau of Reclamation.

(11) The District Engineer of the United States Sacramento District of the Army Corp of Engineers.

(12) The Regional Administrator of the Southwest Region of the United States National Marine Fisheries Service.

(13) One public member from the Sacramento and San Joaquin River Delta Region.

(14) One public member from the San Francisco Bay Region.
(15) One public member from the Sacramento Valley Region.
(16) One public member from the San Joaquin Valley Region.
(17) One public member from the Southern California Region.
(18) One member of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee.
(19) Two at-large members.
(20) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee, or its successor, as a nonvoting, ex officio member.
(21) The Chairperson and Vice Chairperson of the Senate Agriculture and Water Resources Committee, or its successor, as a nonvoting, ex officio member.

(b) The five public members subject to regional requirements shall be appointed by the Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior if appropriate federal authorizing legislation has not been enacted, or with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior if appropriate federal authorizing legislation has been enacted, and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(c) One at-large public member shall be appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(d) One at-large public member shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.

(e)
(1) For the purposes of being eligible to serve on the board, a public member described in any of the paragraphs (13) to (17), inclusive, of subdivision (a) shall be required to live in the region he or she represents.
(2) A public member shall have substantial training, expertise, and knowledge as follows:
(A) With regard to at least one of the following areas: ecosystem restoration, levees, water supply, or water quality.
(B) With regard to labor, Native American matters, local government, the environment, or business if that public member meets the requirements of subparagraph (A).

(f) The public members, as a group, shall reflect a broad range of the experience and knowledge described in subdivision (e).

(g) The representative of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee shall be selected by a majority vote of all the members of that committee.

(h) A member of the authority described in any of the paragraphs (1) to (12), inclusive, of subdivision (a) may designate, in writing, a deputy director of that member's agency, or a person

occupying an equivalent classification, to act in the place of that member if that member is absent.

(i) The federal representatives described in paragraphs (7) to (12), inclusive, of subdivision (a) may participate as nonvoting members until federal authorizing legislation is enacted and upon the enactment of that legislation, shall become voting members.

§79413. Non-extension of law to other jurisdiction
Federal participation in the authority is intended to promote coordination and provide advice from federal agencies and thereby assist the state and federal agencies to more effectively meet their common goals and obligations. Nothing in this division extends the application of federal law, including the National Environmental Policy Act, to actions by state agencies, or extends the application of state law, including the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), to actions by federal agencies.

§79414. Subject to open meeting laws
The authority is subject to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

§79415. Board terms, quorum, committees and compensation
(a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), a public member of the authority shall hold office for a term of four years, and until a successor is appointed.

(b) In the case of the public members initially appointed by the Governor, two members shall be appointed to serve until January 1, 2004, and three members until January 1, 2006.

(c) The Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall appoint one of the authority members as a chairperson who shall preside at all meetings, and a vice-chairperson who shall preside in the absence of the chairperson.

(d) For the purposes of conducting the authority's business, a quorum of eleven voting members of the authority shall be present, which shall include at least three public members. All actions approved by the authority shall require an affirmative vote of a majority of the authority members eligible to vote.

(e) The authority may form committees, and the committees may make recommendations to the full authority.

(f) Each public member of the authority shall receive compensation in the amount of one hundred dollars ($100) per day, not to exceed eight hundred dollars ($800) per month, for conducting any authority business authorized by the authority, upon the approval of the compensation by a majority of the authority members by a recorded vote. A public member may

also receive reimbursement for the necessary expenses incurred by the member in the performance of the member's duties.

Article 2. Powers and Duties

§79420. Powers

The authority may exercise all of the following powers:

(a) Sue or be sued.

(b) Delegate administrative functions to the staff of the authority.

(c) Request reports from state, federal, and local government agencies on issues related to the implementation of the California Bay-Delta Program.

(d) Receive funds, including funds from private and local government sources, contributions from public and private sources, as well as state and federal appropriations.

(e) Enter into contracts. The authority and the Department of General Services shall establish procedures to delegate authority to the authority or the director, as appropriate, to execute contracts of up to one million dollars ($1,000,000), and to maximize flexibility and efficiency in implementing authority activities.

(f) Disburse funds through grants, public assistance, loans, and contracts to entities, including federally recognized Indian tribes, within the Bay-Delta Program regions, as described in subdivision (e) of Section 79401, to carry out the Bay-Delta Program goals and objectives.

(g) Employ the services of other public, nonprofit, or private entities.

(h) Employ its own legal staff or contract with other state or federal agencies for legal services, or both. The authority may employ special legal counsel with the approval of the Attorney General.

(i) Adopt regulations as needed for the implementation of this division. A federal representative may decline to participate in actions described in this subdivision if he or she identifies a constitutional or statutory limitation on that participation. The authority granted by this subdivision does not extend to the adoption of regulations to implement the program elements described in subdivisions (a) to (f), inclusive, and subdivision (h) of Section 79441.

(j) Obtain and hold regulatory permits and prepare environmental documents.

(k) Pursuant to Section 78684.8, the authority is hereby designated the successor to the Secretary of the Resources Agency for the purpose of carrying out the balancing and related procedures established pursuant to Section 78684.12.

§79421. Duties

The authority shall carry out the following duties:

(a) Develop policies and make decisions at program milestones, and provide direction to achieve balanced implementation, integration, and continuous improvement in all program elements.

(b) Track the progress of all program projects and activities and assess overall achievement of the goals and objectives of the California Bay-Delta Program.

(c) Modify, as needed, the California Bay-Delta Program's timelines and activities where the authority deems it necessary to ensure that the program meets its overall goals and objectives. Modification shall be coordinated with implementing agencies and other affected agencies with public input. The authority shall notify the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature with regard to any modifications made by the authority.

(d) Communicate with the Congress of the United States and the Legislature on program progress, answer legislative inquiries, review and respond to legislative proposals, and review and submit legislative proposals.

(e) On or before November 15 of each year, review progress in implementing the program.

(f) On or before December 15 of each year, submit a report to the Governor, the Secretary of the Interior, the Legislature, and the Congress of the United States that describes the status of implementation of all program elements for the prior fiscal year.

(g) If, at the conclusion of each annual review submitted pursuant to subdivision (f), or, if a timely annual review has not been issued, the authority or the Governor, or the Secretary of the Interior if federal authorizing legislation has been enacted, determines, in writing, that either the program schedule or objective has not been substantially adhered to, the authority, in coordination with the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, the Governor shall, and the Secretary of the Interior may, prepare a revised schedule that will achieve balanced progress in all program elements consistent with the intent of the California Bay-Delta Program and applicable regulatory requirements.

(h) To support annual implementation, the director shall prepare and submit to the Department of Finance an annual state proposed budget, prepared consistent with Section 79423, for each of the program elements and the authority's oversight and coordination duties, in accordance with the annual State Budget process.

(i) Coordinate with federal agencies to develop a proposed federal budget to support the California Bay-Delta Program that the federal agencies can submit to the President of the United States in accordance with the annual federal budget process.

(j) Manage the science program element.

(k) Coordinate, and when appropriate, assist with the integration of, the Bay-Delta Program with other related programs to maximize available resources and reduce conflicts and inconsistencies with other programs.

(l) Provide a forum for the resolution of conflicts or disputes among implementing agencies relating to the program.

(m) Seek out and promote partnerships with local interests and programs that seek to integrate various water management options, and cooperate and undertake joint activities with other persons, including local entities, Indian tribes, water users, and landowners. These activities shall include, but are not limited to, planning, design, technical assistance, construction projects, and development of an independent science program.

(n) Develop, in cooperation with federal agencies, a regulatory coordination and streamlining process for the issuance of permits and approvals required under state and federal law as necessary, to achieve the program's goals and objectives that reduces or eliminates duplicative process.

(o) Adopt criteria for review, approval, and modification of annual program plans and projected expenditures pursuant to subdivision (i) of Section 79423. The criteria shall be consistent with existing state and federal agency budget development, review, and approval processes. The authority shall submit a copy of the criteria to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature.

(p) Meet jointly with the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee at least once annually.

§79422. Pilot program

By December 15, 2003, develop a pilot program in coordination with the Department of Personnel Administration, the State Personnel Board, the Department of General Services, and the Department of Finance to develop and implement actions that are intended to increase the administrative efficiency of the authority, including, but not limited to, budgeting, contracting, purchasing, and personnel management. The authority shall submit a report summarizing the implementation of this section to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature not later than 120 days after the authority commences the implementation of the pilot program.

§79423. Annual program plan

(a) Implementing agencies shall annually submit to the authority their annual program plan and proposed budget for the following budget year describing how each implementing agency proposes to implement their respective program elements during the following budget year. These programs shall address environmental justice concerns and assess the impacts of projects and activities on tribal trust resources and tribal governmental concerns.

(b) Each annual program plan and proposed budget shall include programs that are designated as Category A programs in Attachment 3, entitled "Implementation Memorandum of Understanding" of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program Record of Decision, dated August 28, 2000, or as it may be amended.

(c) Annually, the authority shall consult with the agencies identified in subdivision (f) of Section 79401 and the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, and shall determine, with the concurrence of the implementing agencies, those changes that shall be made to the list of Category A programs.

(d) Each annual program plan and proposed budget shall include program priorities, work plans, proposed budgets, and significant program products, including, but not limited to, regulations, grant or loan solicitations, schedules for production of environmental documents, and project selection processes.

(e) Annual program plans and proposed budgets also shall include a strategy and proposed budget for addressing program-specific, critical scientific uncertainties, developing and implementing performance measures, evaluating program actions, developing strategies for incorporating tribal and environmental justice interests, and conducting scientific review of program implementation and proposed projects. The implementing agency and the director shall consult with the lead scientist, as appropriate, to determine an appropriate science strategy and proposed budget.

(f) Implementing agencies shall coordinate the preparation of annual program plans and proposed budgets with agencies participating in the California Bay-Delta Program, federally recognized Indian tribes, and other appropriate agencies.

(g) The implementing agencies and the director shall seek to integrate the annual plans and proposed budgets for the program elements into a comprehensive and balanced annual implementation plan.

(h) The implementing agencies shall develop comprehensive tribal and environmental justice work plans, including specific goals and objectives and projected expenditures that address all program areas.

(i) The authority shall review and approve, and, as appropriate, may recommend that implementing agencies modify, annual program plans and projected expenditures on behalf of Category A programs, based on the following criteria:

(1) Consistency with the program.

(2) The balanced achievement of the program's goals and objectives.

(j) If the authority does not approve an implementing agency's program plan or projected expenditures, the authority shall prepare and submit written findings to the appropriate policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature and the implementing agencies, describing how the program plan or projected expenditures do not meet the criteria adopted by the authority pursuant to subdivision (o) of Section 79421.

(k) If the authority recommends modification, the implementing agency shall resubmit the annual program plan or projected expenditures, as appropriate, to the authority for approval after making the necessary modifications.

(l) Nothing in this division limits or interferes with the final decisionmaking authority of the implementing agencies.

Article 3. Limitations on Powers and Duties

§79430.

The authority shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws, including state water laws.

§79431. No authority for taxes, fees or assessments

The authority may not levy taxes, user fees, or assessments without explicit legislative approval.

§79432. Consistent with CEQA

The authority shall exercise its powers consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code). Nothing in this division prevents the modification or supplementation of the CALFED Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report, certified by the Secretary of Resources August 28, 2000, or defines the manner in which that document may be used.

§79440. Implementing agency defined

For the purposes of this division, "implementing agency" includes those state agencies identified in Section 79441 until the United States, by statute or otherwise, has authorized the identified federal agencies to participate in the governance and implementation of the Bay-Delta Program in the manner set forth in this division. Until that federal authorization has been provided, the state implementing agencies shall consult, cooperate, and coordinate with federal agencies in all matters related to implementation of the program.

§79441. Agencies identified for implementing programs

(a) The department, the Department of Fish and Game, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers are the implementing agencies for the levee program element.

(b) The state board, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the State Department of Health Services are the implementing agencies for the water quality program element.

(c) The Department of Fish and Game, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States National Marine Fisheries Service are the implementing agencies for the ecosystem restoration program element. If interests in land, water, or other real property are acquired, those interests shall be acquired from willing sellers by means of entering into voluntary agreements.

(d) The department and the United States Bureau of Reclamation are the implementing agencies for the water supply reliability, storage, and conveyance elements of the program.

(e) The department, the state board, and the United States Bureau of Reclamation are the implementing agencies for the water use efficiency and water transfer program elements.

(f) The Resources Agency, the state board, the department, the Department of Fish and Game, the United States Natural Resources Conservation Service, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service are the implementing agencies for the watershed program element.

(g) The authority is the implementing agency for the science program element.

(h) The department, the Department of Fish and Game, the United States Bureau of Reclamation, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and the United States National Marine Fisheries Service are the implementing agencies for the environmental water account program element.

Article 4. Staff

§79450. Authority to appoint director

The Governor, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, shall appoint a director who shall serve at the pleasure of the authority.

§79451. Director's responsibilities

The director shall administer the affairs of the authority as directed by the authority and shall direct the staff of the authority. The annual salary of the director shall be as provided by Section 11552 of the Government Code.

§79452. Lead scientist

(a) The authority, with the advice of the director, shall appoint a lead scientist. The lead scientist shall report to the authority. The lead scientist, in cooperation with the implementing agencies, shall be responsible for the development of the science program element.

(b) The lead scientist shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Has undertaken substantial scientific research work in any field related to one or more of the program elements.

(2) Has experience managing environmental issues or advising high-level managers in methods for promoting science-based decisionmaking in the areas of water management and ecosystem restoration.

(3) Has a record of publication in peer reviewed scientific literature.

(c) For all program elements, the lead scientist shall ensure scientific application of adaptive management, monitoring, and investigations to reduce uncertainties, and full investigation of the effects of each program element on other program elements.

(d) The lead scientist shall ensure that peer review is employed extensively and prudently to ensure the quality of program planning, implementation, and evaluation.

(e) The purpose of the science program element shall be to carry out all of the following functions:

(1) Provide implementing agencies and the authority with authoritative and unbiased reviews of the state of scientific knowledge relevant to management and decisionmaking for the California Bay-Delta Program.

(2) Implement programs and projects to articulate, test, refine, and improve the scientific understanding of all aspects of the bay-delta and its watershed areas.

(3) Provide a comprehensive framework to integrate, monitor, and evaluate the use of adaptive management and the best available scientific understandings and practices for implementing the California Bay-Delta Program.

(4) Independently review the technical and scientific performance of the California Bay-Delta Program, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

(A) Conclusions.

(B) Studies, monitoring, performance measures.

(C) Data analyses.

(D) Scientific practices that form the scientific bases for program decisionmaking.

§79453. Classification authority

The director may appoint and hire staff as necessary to administer the affairs of the authority at a salary and classification level commensurate with other state and federal agencies.

§79454. Director to organize staff
The director shall organize authority staff in a manner best suited to administer the affairs of the authority and oversee a complex multiagency program.

§79455. Appointment authority
(a) The director may fill authority staff positions with the state employees hired by the authority, federal employees assigned to the program by cooperating federal agencies, or with staff from other state public entities.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and only for the purposes of this division, the authority may hire members of federally recognized Indian tribes and nonprofit organizations in accordance with the interjurisdictional employee exchange program described in Section 427 of Title 2 of the California Code of Regulations.

(c) The authority shall retain all state civil service positions when the position is filled temporarily by way of the interjurisdictional employee exchange program pursuant to subdivision (b), without regard to whether that state position was vacant.

§79456. Establish personnel classifications
Notwithstanding Section 19818.10 of the Government Code, and in cooperation with the State Personnel Board, and the Department of Personnel Administration, the authority shall establish personnel classifications, including a new management level classification, specific to the authority's unique role in oversight and coordination.

Article 5. Advisory Committee
§79460. Advisory committee
(a) The authority shall provide administrative support for the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee.

(b) The authority shall take any administrative actions necessary to maintain the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee's status as an advisory committee under the Federal Advisory Committee Act (Public Law 92-463, as amended).

(c) The authority shall provide assistance to the Governor and Secretary of the Interior to ensure that the candidates for appointment to the Bay-Delta Public Delta Public Advisory Committee are representatives of federally recognized Indian tribes or "stakeholder" groups, reflect a geographic diversity and diversity of interests affected by the health of the bay-delta, and have expertise in the relevant fields as specified in the committee's federal charter. Appointment shall be made to ensure that the committee as a whole is both balanced and diverse.

(d) The Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee shall advise and make recommendations to the authority and director on issues related to the California Bay-Delta Program and any of the processes, projects, or programs required by this division.

(e) The members of the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee may receive reimbursement for necessary travel expenses incurred by the members in the performance of the members' duties, consistent with state per diem rates.

Article 6. Independent Science Board

§79470. Authority must respond in writing to Board

(a) The lead scientist shall nominate, and the authority shall establish, a board of independent scientists, to be known as the Independent Science Board, that shall advise and make recommendations to the authority and the Bay-Delta Public Advisory Committee, as appropriate, on the science relative to implementation of all program elements.

(b) The authority may recognize an existing board of independent scientists as members of the board required by this section.

(c) The authority shall respond in writing to the advice and reviews prepared by the Independent Science Board.

§79471. Additional independent science panels

The lead scientist may establish, consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 79403.5 and in cooperation with the implementing agencies, additional independent science panels to assist the implementing agencies and the authority by reviewing and providing advice on scientific issues associated with individual program elements, reviewing multiple program actions within scientific geographic areas, and defining the state of knowledge relative to specific scientific issues. Members of additional independent science panels may also be members of the Independent Science Board.

CHAPTER 3. SUNSET

§79475. Sunset January 1, 2006

This division shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2006, and as of that date is repealed, unless the Secretary of the Resources Agency determines that federal legislation has been enacted authorizing the participation of appropriate federal agencies in the authority. Upon making that determination, the Secretary of the Resources Agency shall notify, in writing, the Secretary of State with regard to that determination.

§79476. Loss of authority if annual report not submitted

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority may not undertake any activities pursuant to this division if the authority fails to submit the annual report described in subdivision

(f) of Section 79421 on or before March 15 of the year following the year in which the report was required to be submitted.

DIVISION 26.5. WATER SECURITY, CLEAN DRINKING WATER, COASTAL AND BEACH PROTECTION ACT OF 2002 (Prop 50)

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

§79500. Title

This division shall be known and may be cited as the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002.

§79501. Findings

The people of California find and declare that it is necessary and in the public interest to do all of the following:

(a) Secure and safeguard the integrity of the state's water supply from catastrophic damage or failure from terrorist acts or other deliberate acts of destruction.

(b) Provide a safe, clean, affordable, and sufficient water supply to meet the needs of California residents, farms, and businesses.

(c) Provide adequate financing for balanced implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program to:

(1) Provide good water quality for all beneficial uses.

(2) Improve and increase aquatic and terrestrial habitats and improve ecological functions in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary to support sustainable populations of diverse plant and animal species.

(3) Reduce the mismatch between Bay-Delta water supplies and current and projected beneficial uses dependent on the Bay-Delta system.

(4) Reduce the risk to land uses and associated economic activities, water supply, infrastructure, and ecosystems from catastrophic breaching of Delta levees.

(d) Establish and facilitate integrated regional water management systems and procedures to meet increasing water demands due to significant population growth that is straining local infrastructure and water supplies.

(e) Improve practices within watersheds to improve water quality, reduce pollution, capture additional storm water runoff, protect and manage groundwater better, and increase water use efficiency.

(f) Protect urban communities from drought, increase supplies of clean drinking water, reduce dependence on imported water, reduce pollution of rivers, lakes, streams, and coastal waters, and provide habitat for fish and wildlife.

(g) Invest in projects that further the ability of all Californians to live within California's basic apportionment of 4.4 million acre-feet per year of Colorado River water pursuant to the Colorado River Water Use Plan.

(h) Protect, restore, and acquire beaches and coastal uplands, wetlands, and watershed lands along the coast and in San Francisco Bay to protect the quality of drinking water, to keep beaches and coastal waters safe from water pollution, and to provide the wildlife and plant habitat and riparian and wetlands areas needed to support functioning coastal and San Francisco Bay ecosystems for the benefit of the people of California.

§79502. Intent
It is the intent of the people in enacting this division that it be administered and executed in the most expeditious manner possible, and that all state, regional and local officials implement this division to the fullest extent of their authority.

§79503. Intent
It is the intent of the people that water facility projects financed pursuant to this division shall be designed and constructed so as to improve the security and safety of the state's drinking water system.

§79504. Intent
It is the intent of the people that investment of public funds pursuant to this division should result in public benefits.

§79505. Definitions
As used in this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Acquisition" means the acquisition of a fee interest or any other interest, including easements, leases, and development rights.

(b) "Board" means the State Water Resources Control Board.

(c) "CALFED" means the consortium of state and federal agencies with management and regulatory responsibilities in the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary.

(d) "CALFED Bay-Delta Program" means the undertaking by CALFED to develop and implement, by means of the final programmatic environmental impact statement/environmental impact report, the preferred programs, actions, projects, and related activities that will provide solutions to identified problem areas related to the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary ecosystem, including but not limited to the Bay-Delta and its tributary watersheds.

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

(f) "Fund" means the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 created pursuant to Section 79510.

(g) "Nonprofit organization" means any nonprofit corporation formed pursuant to the Nonprofit Public Benefit Corporation Law (Division 2 (commencing with Section 5000) of Title 1 of the Corporations Code) and qualified under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code.

(h) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Resources Agency.

(i) "Wetlands" means lands that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, fens, and vernal pools.

§79505.5. Definitions

As used in this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Disadvantaged community" means a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income.

(b) "Matching funds" means funds made available by nonstate sources, which may include, but are not limited to, donated services from nonstate sources.

§79505.6. Grant and loan guidelines

(a)

(1) By March 15, 2004, each state agency disbursing grants or loans pursuant to this division shall develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. The guidelines may include a limitation on the size of grants or loans to be awarded.

(2) Prior to disbursing grants, each state agency shall conduct two public meetings to consider public comments prior to finalizing the guidelines. Each state agency shall publish the draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines on its Internet Web site at least 30 days before the public meetings. One meeting shall be conducted at a location in northern California and one meeting shall be conducted at a location in southern California. Upon adoption, each state agency shall transmit copies of the guidelines to the fiscal committees and the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature. To the extent feasible, each state agency shall provide outreach to disadvantaged communities to promote access and participation in those meetings.

(3)

(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the guidelines may include a requirement for matching funds.

(B) A state agency may not require matching funds for the purposes of awarding a grant financed by this division to assist a disadvantaged community, except as follows:

(i) For the purposes of awarding a grant pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 79545, the department shall impose matching fund requirements in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 79545.

(ii) For the purposes of awarding a grant subject to Section 79564, the board shall impose matching fund requirements in accordance with subdivision (b) of Section 79564.

(b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a state agency, in lieu of adopting guidelines pursuant to subdivision (a), may use guidelines existing on January 1, 2004, to the extent those guidelines conform to the applicable requirements of this division.

§79506. Compliance with CEQA
Every proposed activity to be financed pursuant to this division shall be in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000)) of the Public Resources Code.

§79506.7. Technical assistance for disadvantaged communities
State agencies that are authorized to award loans or grants financed by this division shall provide technical assistance with regard to the preparation of the applications for those loans or grants in a manner that, among other things, addresses the needs of economically disadvantaged communities.

§79507. Watershed protection
Watershed protection activities financed pursuant to this division shall be consistent with the applicable adopted local watershed management plan and the applicable regional water quality control plan adopted by the regional water quality control board.

§79508. Watershed protection
Watershed protection activities in the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River watersheds shall be consistent with the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River Watershed and Open Space Plan as adopted by the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this plan shall be implemented pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code in the watershed of the Los Angeles River upstream of the northernmost boundary of the City of Vernon and pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code in the San Gabriel River and in the lower Los Angeles River watershed.

§79509. Projects consistent with Record of Decision
Except for projects financed pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 79545) or Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 79570), to be eligible to be financed pursuant to this division, any project that will wholly or partially assist in the fulfillment of one or more of the goals of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program shall be consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of

Decision, and shall be implemented, to the maximum extent possible, through local and regional programs.

CHAPTER 2. THE WATER SECURITY, CLEAN DRINKING WATER, COASTAL AND BEACH PROTECTION FUND OF 2002

§79510. Fund created

The Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 is hereby created.

§79511. Limitation on funds

All money deposited in the fund shall be used only for the purposes and in the amounts set forth in this division and for no other purpose.

§79512. Reappropriation

Except as otherwise expressly provided in this division, upon a finding by the agency authorized to administer or expend money appropriated from the fund that a particular project or program for which money has been allocated or granted cannot be completed, or that the amount that was appropriated, allocated, or granted is in excess of the total amount needed, the Legislature may reappropriate the money for other high priority needs consistent with this division.

CHAPTER 3. WATER SECURITY

§79520. Protecting water systems

The sum of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for the purpose of protecting state, local, and regional drinking water systems from terrorist attack or deliberate acts of destruction or degradation. This money may be expended or granted for monitoring and early warning systems, fencing, protective structures, contamination treatment facilities, emergency interconnections, communications systems, and other projects designed to prevent damage to water treatment, distribution, and supply facilities, to prevent disruption of drinking water deliveries, and to protect drinking water supplies from intentional contamination.

§79521. Legislative authority

The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

§79522. Limitation on funds appropriated to DHS

(a) Funds made available pursuant to Section 79520 shall be appropriated to the State Department of Health Services to carry out this chapter consistent with the requirements and for the purposes specified in Section 79520.

(b) In the development of priorities for expenditure of the funds appropriated for the purposes of this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of

Emergency Services, the state Office of Homeland Security and local water agencies to develop criteria for the department's programs.

(c) Funds allocated pursuant to this section shall not be available for grants that reimburse project costs incurred prior to the adoption of criteria for the grants provided in this section.

(d) No grant funds may be awarded to supplant funding for the routine responsibilities or obligations of any state, local, or regional drinking water system.

CHAPTER 4. SAFE DRINKING WATER

§79530. Grants and loans by DHS

(a) The sum of four hundred thirty-five million dollars ($435,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the State Department of Health Services for grants and loans for infrastructure improvements and related actions to meet safe drinking water standards including, but not limited to, the following types of projects:

(1) Grants to small community drinking water systems to upgrade monitoring, treatment, or distribution infrastructure.

(2) Grants to finance development and demonstration of new technologies and related facilities for water contaminant removal and treatment.

(3) Grants for community water quality monitoring facilities and equipment.

(4) Grants for drinking water source protection.

(5) Grants for treatment facilities necessary to meet disinfectant by-product safe drinking water standards.

(6) Loans pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997 (Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 116760) of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code).

(b) Not less than 60 percent of the money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be available for grants to Southern California water agencies to assist in meeting the state's commitment to reduce Colorado River water use to 4.4 million acre feet per year.

§79531. Legislative authority

The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

§79532. Administration of funds by DHS

(a) Funds made available pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b)

(1) Grant funds appropriated for the purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall be awarded on a competitive basis.

(2) The department shall consolidate the application process required to implement the grant program described in this section.

(c) For the purposes of this chapter, "Southern California water agencies" means water agencies whose service area is entirely or partly in one or more of the following counties: San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, or Ventura.

(d) Grants may be awarded to Southern California water agencies for eligible projects undertaken by one or more Southern California water agencies and other entities.

(e) A project funded by a grant made pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 79530 shall meet both of the following requirements:

(1) The project will assist the grantee to meet safe drinking water standards.

(2) The project will assist in meeting the state's commitment to reduce Colorado River water use to 4.4 million acre-feet per year.

(f) In the development of criteria for the grants awarded pursuant to this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for the purposes of developing a program that gives priority to projects that reduce public and environmental exposure to contaminants that pose the most significant health risks, and that will bring water systems into compliance with safe drinking water standards. These include, but are not limited to, projects that address public exposure to contaminants for which safe drinking water standards have been established, including arsenic, disinfection byproducts and uranium. Projects to address emerging contaminants, including perchlorate, chromium 6, and endocrine disrupters shall also be given priority.

§79534. DHS administration of funds for Southern California agencies

(a) Funds made available pursuant to paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 79530, and not for the purposes of subdivision (b) of that section, shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b)

(1) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with subdivision (a) of Section 79530 on a statewide competitive basis.

(2) A project that is eligible for funding for the purposes of subdivision (b) of Section 79530 is not eligible for a grant subject to this section.

(c) For the purposes of this chapter, "small community" means a municipality with a population of 3,300 persons or fewer, or 1,000 connections or fewer.

(d) The State Department of Health Services shall consolidate the application process required to implement the grant program described in this section.

(e) In the development of criteria for the grants awarded under this section, the State Department of Health Services shall consult with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment for the purpose of developing a program that gives priority to projects that pose the most significant health risks, and that will bring water systems into compliance with safe drinking water standards. These include, but are not limited to, projects that address public exposure to contaminants for which safe drinking water standards have been established, including arsenic, disinfection byproducts and uranium. Projects to address emerging contaminants, including perchlorate, chromium 6, and endocrine disrupters shall also be given priority.

(f) Grants awarded pursuant to this section may not exceed ten million dollars ($10,000,000) for any one project.

CHAPTER 5. CLEAN WATER AND WATER QUALITY

§79540. Grants by the State Board

(a) The sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the board for competitive grants for the following purposes:

(1) Water pollution prevention.
(2) Water reclamation.
(3) Water quality improvement.
(4) Water quality blending and exchange projects.
(5) Drinking water source protection projects.
(6) Projects to mitigate pathogen risk from recreational uses at drinking water storage facilities.

(b) Priority shall be given to projects that assist in meeting water quality standards established by the board.

(c) The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this section.

§79540.1. Limitation on State Board grants

(a) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with Section 79540 on a statewide competitive basis.

(b) To the extent funds appropriated pursuant to Section 79540 are expended for the purposes of programs established under Division 20.4 (commencing with Section 30901) of the Public Resources Code, those funds shall comply with the requirements of that division.

§79541. River parkways
The sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the secretary for the acquisition from willing sellers, restoration, protection, and development of river parkways. The secretary shall allocate this money in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 78682) of Chapter 6 of Division 24 or pursuant to any other statute that provides for the acquisition, restoration, protection, and development of river parkways. Priority shall be given to projects that are implemented pursuant to approved watershed plans and include water quality and watershed protection benefits. This money may also be used to acquire facilities necessary to provide flows to improve water quality downstream.

§79542. Lake Tahoe
The sum of forty million dollars ($40,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the California Tahoe Conservancy for acquisition from willing sellers, restoration, and protection of land and water resources to improve water quality in Lake Tahoe.

§79543. Santa Monica Bay and other coastal waters
The sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the board for the purpose of financing projects that restore and protect the water quality and environment of coastal waters, estuaries, bays and near-shore waters, and groundwater. All expenditures, grants, and loans made pursuant to this section shall be consistent with the requirements of Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148) of Chapter 7 of Division 26. Not less than twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be expended to implement priority actions specified in the Santa Monica Bay Restoration Plan. Money made available pursuant to this section shall supplement, not supplant, money appropriated or available pursuant to that Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148), and no money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be used for a project for which an appropriation was made pursuant to that Article 5 (commencing with Section 79148).

§79544. Sierra Nevada-Cascade Mountain Region
The sum of thirty million dollars ($30,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the secretary for the purpose of grants to local public agencies, local water districts, and nonprofit organizations for acquisition from willing sellers of land and water resources to protect water quality in lakes, reservoirs, rivers, streams and wetlands in the Sierra Nevada-Cascade Mountain Region as defined in Section 5096.347 of the Public Resources Code.

CHAPTER 6. CONTAMINANT AND SALT REMOVAL TECHNOLOGIES

§79545. Desalination, ultraviolet, ozone and pilot projects
The sum of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the department for grants for the following projects:

(a) Desalination of ocean or brackish waters. Not less than fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) of the money appropriated by this chapter shall be available for desalination projects. To be eligible to receive a grant, at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project shall be met by matching funds or donated services from non-state sources.

(b) Pilot and demonstration projects for treatment or removal of the following contaminants:
(1) Petroleum products, such as MTBE and BTEX.
(2) N-Nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA).
(3) Perchlorate.
(4) Radionuclides, such as radon, uranium, and radium.
(5) Pesticides and herbicides.
(6) Heavy metals, such as arsenic, mercury, and chromium.
(7) Pharmaceuticals and endocrine disrupters.

(c) Drinking water disinfecting projects using ultraviolet technology and ozone treatment.

§79546. Legislative authority
The Legislature may enact such legislation as is necessary to implement this chapter.

§79547. Competitive grants
(a) Funds made available pursuant to Section 79545 shall be administered in accordance with this section.

(b) Grants shall be awarded in accordance with Section 79545 on a statewide competitive basis.

§79547.2. Selection basis and limitation
(a) For the purposes of implementing subdivision (a) of Section 79545, eligible projects shall be selected based on demonstrated need for new or alternative water supplies, project readiness, and the degree to which the project avoids or mitigates adverse environmental impacts. Preference shall be given to eligible projects that incorporate ecosystem restoration and water quality benefits.

(b) A grant made pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 79545 may not exceed five million dollars ($5,000,000).

(c) For the purposes of this section, "desalination project" includes construction, planning, engineering, design, environmental assessments, or related work necessary for the construction of a desalination facility, or the construction of a pilot or demonstration facility.

CHAPTER 7. CALFED BAY-DELTA PROGRAM

§79550. Allocation of funds

The sum of eight hundred twenty-five million dollars ($825,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for the balanced implementation of the CALFED Bay-Delta Program. Expenditures and grants pursuant to this chapter shall be limited to the following:

(a) Fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) for surface water storage planning and feasibility studies.

(b) Seventy-five million dollars ($75,000,000) for the water conveyance facilities described in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 79190.

(c) Seventy million dollars ($70,000,000) for Delta levee restoration. Money expended pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to Section 79050.

(d) One hundred eighty million dollars ($180,000,000) for water supply reliability projects that can be implemented expeditiously and thereby provide near-term benefits, including, but not limited to, projects that facilitate groundwater management and storage, water transfers, and acquisition of water for the CALFED environmental water account. In acquiring water, preference shall be given to long-term water purchase contracts and water rights. Money allocated pursuant to this subdivision shall be subject to Article 4 (commencing with Section 79205.2) of Chapter 9 of Division 26.

(e) One hundred eighty million dollars ($180,000,000) for ecosystem restoration program implementation of which not less than twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be allocated for projects that assist farmers in integrating agricultural activities with ecosystem restoration.

(f) Ninety million dollars ($90,000,000) for watershed program implementation.

(g) One hundred eighty million dollars ($180,000,000) for urban and agricultural water conservation, recycling, and other water use efficiency projects.

§79551. Review, monitoring and assessment

All appropriations pursuant to this chapter shall include money for independent scientific review, monitoring, and assessment of the results or effectiveness of the project or program expenditure.

§79552. Consistent with Record of Decision

All projects financed pursuant to this chapter shall be consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision including its provisions regarding finance and balanced implementation.

§79553. Priorities and limitation on administrative cost
Consistent with the CALFED Programmatic Record of Decision, priority shall be given to projects that achieve multiple benefits across CALFED program elements. Not more than 5 percent of the money available pursuant to this chapter may be used for administrative costs.

§79554. Real property
All real property acquired with money appropriated or granted pursuant to subdivision (e) or (f) of Section 79550 shall be acquired from willing sellers.

§79555. Water rights and report to legislature
(a) For the 2004-05 fiscal year, and each fiscal year thereafter, not less than 50 percent of the funds made available pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 79550 for acquisition of water for the CALFED environmental water account shall be expended for long-term water purchase contracts, permanent water rights, and associated costs.

(b) The California Bay-Delta Authority shall report annually to the Legislature on the state's efforts in acquiring long-term purchase contracts and permanent water rights in accordance with this section.

CHAPTER 8. INTEGRATED REGIONAL WATER MANAGEMENT

§79560. Grants for water quantity and quality; limitations
The sum of five hundred million dollars ($500,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for competitive grants for projects set forth in this section to protect communities from drought, protect and improve water quality, and improve local water security by reducing dependence on imported water. No project financed pursuant to this section shall include an on-stream surface water storage facility or an off-stream surface water storage facility other than percolation ponds for groundwater recharge in urban areas. No river or stream channel modification project whose construction or operation causes any negative environmental impacts may be financed pursuant to this chapter unless those impacts are fully mitigated.

§79560.1. DHS to administer 50% of funds
(a) The department shall administer 50 percent of the funds, and the board shall administer the remaining 50 percent of the funds, made available to the program described in Sections 79560 and 79561.

(b) For projects proposed to be funded pursuant to Section 79560 that include any modification of a river or stream channel, the state agency making the grant, prior to the award of the grant, shall determine whether the environmental impacts resulting from that modification will be fully mitigated by considering all of the impacts of that modification and any mitigation, environmental enhancement, and environmental benefit resulting from the project, and determining whether, on balance, any environmental enhancement or benefit equals or exceeds

any negative environmental impacts of the project. The costs of mitigation or enhancement may be included in the project costs eligible for funding pursuant to Section 79560.

(c) This section shall become operative only if the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 is approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election.

§79560.5. DHS and Board to jointly develop guidelines

For the purposes of carrying out this chapter, the department and the board shall jointly develop project solicitation and evaluation guidelines. Before developing the solicitation and evaluation guidelines, the department and the board shall jointly conduct a public meeting to receive public comments on the scope, procedures, and content of the guidelines. Considering the public comments, the department and the board shall jointly develop solicitation and evaluation guidelines that are consistent with law and state programs and policies. The department and the board shall post the solicitation and evaluation guidelines on their respective Internet Web sites.

§79561. Elements for water management projects

Money appropriated in Section 79560 shall be available for grants for water management projects that include one or more of the following elements:

(a) Programs for water supply reliability, water conservation, and water use efficiency.

(b) Storm water capture, storage, treatment, and management.

(c) Removal of invasive non-native plants, the creation and enhancement of wetlands, and the acquisition, protection, and restoration of open space and watershed lands.

(d) Non-point source pollution reduction, management, and monitoring.

(e) Groundwater recharge and management projects.

(f) Contaminant and salt removal through reclamation, desalting, and other treatment technologies.

(g) Water banking, exchange, reclamation, and improvement of water quality.

(h) Planning and implementation of multipurpose flood control programs that protect property; and improve water quality, storm water capture and percolation; and protect or improve wildlife habitat.

(i) Watershed management planning and implementation.

(j) Demonstration projects to develop new drinking water treatment and distribution methods.

§79561.5. Allocation and limitation on funds

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the funds appropriated to the department for the purposes of Section 79560 and 79560.1, the department shall allocate the sum of not less than twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to competitive grants for groundwater management and recharge projects. The department shall not allocate funds pursuant to this section unless it determines that the allocation is consistent with this division, as approved by the voters at the November 5, 2002, statewide general election.

(b) It is the intent of the Legislature that these funds be used to enhance water supply in rapidly growing areas of this state with limited access to imported water supplies.

(c) Not more than 50 percent of the grants pursuant to this section shall be for projects in northern California. For projects in southern California, the department shall give preference to projects outside the service area of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California that are infill projects within one mile of established residential and commercial development.

(d) As used in this section, the term "rapidly growing areas" means counties located in southern California where the county population increased by 2.4 percent or more between January 1, 2002, and January 1, 2003.

§79562. Statewide groundwater monitoring

An amount, not to exceed 10 percent of the money available for appropriation in Section 79560, may be appropriated by the Legislature for facilities, equipment, and other expenses associated with the establishment of comprehensive statewide groundwater monitoring pursuant to Part 2.76 (commencing with Section 10780) of Division 6.

§79562.5. Requirements and waivers

(a) For the purposes of carrying out Section 79560, the department shall award grants to eligible projects consistent with an adopted integrated regional water management plan.

(b) For purposes of subdivision (a), the department shall establish standards for integrated regional water management plans. At a minimum, these plans shall address the major water related objectives and conflicts of the watersheds in the region covered by the plan, including water supply, groundwater management, ecosystem restoration, and water quality elements, and may include other elements consistent with this chapter.

(c) The department may waive the requirement for consistency with an adopted integrated regional water management plan until January 1, 2007, if the applicant is engaged in the development of an integrated regional water management plan and indicates, within its grant

application, how the project fits into achieving the integrated regional water management plan objectives.

(d) The department may waive the matching fund requirement for disadvantaged communities.

(e) For groundwater management and recharge projects and for projects with potential groundwater impacts, the board and the department shall give preference to eligible projects in areas subject to a groundwater management plan that meets the requirements of Section 10753.7, or that includes the development of a groundwater management plan as a project component.

(f) The maximum award for any single grant pursuant to this section may not exceed fifty million dollars ($50,000,000).

(g) The department shall require that eligible projects include a nonstate contribution.

(h) For the purposes of implementing Section 79563, and to the extent funds are expended for the purposes of Section 30947 of the Public Resources Code, those funds shall comply with the requirements of that section.

§79563. Process for Board
At least 50 percent of the amount available for appropriation in Section 79560 shall be appropriated to the board. The board shall establish procedures for selecting among eligible projects specified in Section 79561 that use the procedures developed by the board for stakeholder-based accelerated selection and contracting pursuant to Section 79104.32.

§79564. Criteria for Board
To be eligible for financing pursuant to Section 79563, a project shall meet both of the following criteria:

(a) The project is consistent with an adopted integrated water management plan designed to improve regional water supply reliability, water recycling, water conservation, water quality improvement, storm water capture and management, flood management, recreation and access, wetlands enhancement and creation, and environmental and habitat protection and improvement.

(b) The project includes matching funds or donated services from non-state sources.

§79564.1. Geographic distribution of funds

(a) Of the funds made available by Section 79560, not less than 40 percent shall be available for eligible projects in northern California and not less than 40 percent be available for eligible projects in southern California, subject to a determination by the administering agency that each project meets all of the requirements of this chapter.

(b) For the purposes of this section, "southern California" means the Counties of San Diego, Imperial, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Ventura.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "northern California" means all California counties except those identified in subdivision (b).

§79565. Wildlife Conservation Board
Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of one hundred forty million dollars ($140,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board, without regard to fiscal years, for expenditure by the board and for grants, for the acquisition from willing sellers of land and water resources, including the acquisition of conservation easements, to protect regional water quality, protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, and to assist local public agencies in improving regional water supply reliability.

CHAPTER 9. COLORADO RIVER

§79567. Canal lining
The sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the department for grants for canal lining and related projects necessary to reduce Colorado River water use pursuant to the California Colorado River Water Use Plan adopted by the Colorado River Board of California.

§79568. Funds to meet State's obligation
(a) The sum of fifty million dollars ($50,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of land and water resources necessary to meet state obligations for regulatory requirements related to California's allocation of water supplies from the Colorado River. No money allocated pursuant to this section may be used to supplant or pay for the regulatory mitigation obligations of private parties under state or federal law.

(b) All real property acquired pursuant to this section shall be acquired from willing sellers.

CHAPTER 10. COASTAL WATERSHED AND WETLAND PROTECTION

§79570. Coastal watersheds
The sum of two hundred million dollars ($200,000,000) shall be available for appropriation by the Legislature from the fund for expenditures and grants for the purpose of protecting coastal watersheds, including, but not limited to, acquisition, protection, and restoration of land and water resources and associated planning, permitting, and administrative costs, in accordance with the following schedule:
(a) The sum of one hundred twenty million dollars ($120,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for coastal watershed protection pursuant to Division 21 (commencing with Section 31000) of the Public Resources Code.

(b) The sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to the State Coastal Conservancy for expenditure for the San Francisco Bay Conservancy Program for coastal watershed protection pursuant to Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 31160) of Division 21 of the Public Resources Code.

(c) The sum of forty million dollars ($40,000,000) to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) of this sum shall be expended for protection of the Los Angeles River watershed upstream of the northernmost boundary of the City of Vernon, and twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) shall be expended for protection of the Santa Monica Bay and Ventura County coastal watersheds, pursuant to Division 23 (commencing with Section 33000) of the Public Resources Code.

(d) The sum of twenty million dollars ($20,000,000) to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy for protection of the San Gabriel and lower Los Angeles River watersheds pursuant to Division 22.8 (commencing with Section 32600) of the Public Resources Code.

§79571. Promote public access and participation

Ten percent of the money allocated in each of the categories in Section 79570 shall be used for grants for the acquisition and development of facilities to promote public access to and participation in the conservation of land, water, and wildlife resources. Eligible projects include, but are not limited to, the following:

(a) Training and research facilities for watershed protection and water conservation activities conducted by nonprofit organizations. Priority shall be given to projects operated by nonprofit organizations in collaboration with the University of California and public water agencies.

(b) Nature centers that are in or adjacent to watersheds and wetlands identified for protection pursuant to this chapter, that provide wildlife viewing, outdoor experiences, and conservation education programs to the public and to students. Priority shall be given to projects that are operated by or in cooperation with nonprofit organizations and are designed to serve children from urban areas that lack access to natural areas and outdoor education programs.

§79572. Urban areas

(a) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, the sum of seven hundred fifty million dollars ($750,000,000) is hereby continuously appropriated from the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board, without regard to fiscal years, for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal wetlands, upland areas adjacent to coastal wetlands, and coastal watershed lands. Money appropriated pursuant to this section shall be for the acquisition, protection, and restoration of lands in or adjacent to urban areas. Eligible projects shall be limited to the following:

(1) Acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal wetlands identified in the Southern California Coastal Wetlands Inventory as of January 1, 2001, published by the State

Coastal Conservancy, located within the coastal zone, and other wetlands connected and proximate to such coastal wetlands, and upland areas adjacent and proximate to such coastal wetlands, or coastal wetlands identified for acquisition, protection, and restoration in the San Francisco Baylands Ecosystem Habitat Goals Report, and upland areas adjacent to the identified wetlands.

(2) Acquisition, protection, and restoration of coastal watershed and adjacent lands located in Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties. Any project financed pursuant to this paragraph within the Santa Monica Mountains Zone, as defined in Section 33105 of the Public Resources Code, shall be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Any project financed pursuant to this paragraph within the Baldwin Hills area, as defined in Section 32553 of the Public Resources Code, shall be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the Baldwin Hills Conservancy.

(b) Not less than three hundred million dollars ($300,000,000) of the amount appropriated in this section shall be expended or granted for projects within Los Angeles and Ventura Counties. Of the remaining funds available pursuant to this section the Wildlife Conservation Board shall give priority to the acquisition of not less than 100 acres consisting of upland mesa areas, including wetlands therein, adjacent to the state ecological reserve in the Bolsa Chica wetlands in Orange County.

(c) Not more than two hundred million dollars ($200,000,000) of the amount appropriated in this section may be expended or granted for projects in the San Francisco Bay area, as described in Section 31162 of the Public Resources Code. Any project within the San Francisco Bay area may be by grant from the Wildlife Conservation Board to the State Coastal Conservancy.

§79573. Fair market value from willing sellers

(a) The purchase price for each acquisition made pursuant to Section 79572 shall not exceed the fair market value of the property as defined in Section 1263.320 of the Code of Civil Procedure. Fair market value shall be determined by an appraisal that is prepared by a licensed real estate appraiser and approved by the Wildlife Conservation Board and the Department of General Services.

(b) All real property acquired pursuant to this chapter shall be acquired from willing sellers.

CHAPTER 10.5. REPORTING

§79575. Annually to the legislature

Not later than January 1, 2005, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each state agency expending funds pursuant to this division for projects, grants, or loans shall report to the Legislature on the recipient and amount of each project, grant, or loan awarded under this division during the previous fiscal year. The information shall include the total amount awarded, categorized by project, grant, or loan, the geographic distribution of projects, grants, or loans awarded under this division, and the intended public and environmental benefit that the awards

provide. The information shall also include data on the balances of funds available under this division for expenditures and grants in that fiscal year and future fiscal years.

CHAPTER 11. FISCAL PROVISIONS

§79580. Authorization for bonds

Bonds in the total amount of three billion four hundred forty million dollars ($3,440,000,000), not including the amount of any refunding bonds issued in accordance with Section 79588, or so much thereof as is necessary, may be issued and sold to be used for carrying out the purposes set forth in this division and to be used to reimburse the General Obligation Bond Expense Revolving Fund pursuant to Section 16724.5 of the Government Code. The bond proceeds shall be deposited in the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Fund of 2002 created by Section 79510. The bonds shall, when sold, be and constitute a valid and binding obligation of the State of California, and the full faith and credit of the State of California is hereby pledged for the punctual payment of both principal of and interest on the bonds as they become due and payable.

§79581. Incorporation of general obligation bond law statutes

The bonds authorized by this division shall be prepared, executed, issued, sold, paid, and redeemed as provided in the State General Obligation Bond Law (Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and all provisions of that law shall apply to the bonds and to this division and are hereby incorporated in this division by this reference as though fully set forth in this division.

§79582. Committee

(a) Solely for the purpose of authorizing the issuance and sale, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, of the bonds authorized by this division, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 Finance Committee is hereby created. For purposes of this division, the Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 Finance Committee is "the committee" as that term is used by the State General Obligation Bond Law. The committee shall consist of the Controller, the Director of Finance, and the Treasurer, or their designated representatives. The Treasurer shall serve as chairperson of the committee. A majority of the committee may act for the committee.

(b) For purposes of this chapter and the State General Obligation Bond Law, the secretary is designated as "the board."

§79583. Committee's authority

The committee shall determine whether or not it is necessary or desirable to issue bonds authorized pursuant to this division in order to carry out the actions specified in this division and, if so, the amount of bonds to be issued and sold. Successive issues of bonds may be authorized and sold to carry out those actions progressively, and it is not necessary that all of the bonds authorized to be issued be sold at any one time.

§79584. Collection
There shall be collected annually in the same manner and at the same time as other state revenue is collected, in addition to the ordinary revenues of the state, a sum in an amount required to pay the principal of, and interest on, the bonds maturing each year, and it is the duty of all officers charged by law with any duty in regard to the collection of the revenue to do so and perform each and every act that is necessary to collect that additional sum.

§79585. Appropriation from general fund
Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, there is hereby appropriated from the General Fund, for purposes of this division, an amount that will equal the total of the following:

(a) The sum annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to this division, as the principal and interest become due and payable.

(b) The sum which is necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 79586, appropriated without regard to fiscal years.

§79586. Advance from general fund
For the purposes of carrying out this division, the Director of Finance may authorize the withdrawal from the General Fund of an amount or amounts not to exceed the amount of the unsold bonds that have been authorized to be sold for the purpose of carrying out this division. Any amounts withdrawn shall be deposited in the fund. Any money made available under this section shall be returned to the General Fund, plus the interest that the amounts would have earned in the Pooled Money Investment Account, from money received from the sale of bonds that would otherwise be deposited in that fund.

§79587. Reservation and transfer to the general fund
All money derived from premium and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be reserved and shall be available for transfer to the General Fund as a credit to expenditures for bond interest.

§79588. Refunding bonds
Any bonds issued or sold pursuant to this division may be refunded by the issuance of refunding bonds in accordance with Article 6 (commencing with Section 16780) of Chapter 4 of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. Approval by the electors of the state for the issuance of the bonds shall include approval of the issuance of any bonds issued to refund any bonds originally issued or any previously issued refunding bonds.

§79589. Not "proceeds of taxes"
The people of California hereby find and declare that inasmuch as the proceeds from the sale of bonds authorized by this division are not "proceeds of taxes" as that term is used in Article XIIIB

of the California Constitution, the disbursement of these proceeds is not subject to the limitation imposed by that article.

§79590. Cost of bond issuance

Pursuant to Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16720) of Part 3 of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code, the cost of bond issuance shall be paid out of the bond proceeds. These costs shall be shared proportionally by each program funded under this division. Actual costs incurred in connection with administering programs authorized under the categories specified in this division shall be paid by the funds authorized for those purposes by this division.