

September 9, 2014

Regular Meeting

Item #10a

Board of Supervisors

**Update on Inyo
Forest Plan Revision
and Environmental
Process**

FOREST PLAN REVISION Notice of Intent and Proposed Action

INYO NATIONAL FOREST
SEPTEMBER 2014



US Forest Service Mission

“... to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the Nation’s forests and grasslands to meet the needs of present and future generations.”



Applicable Laws that Guide the Mission

- NEPA
- National Forest Management Act
- Wilderness Act
- Wild and Scenic Rivers
- Multiple Use/Sustained Yield Act
- Taylor Grazing Act
- Mining Act
- Endangered Species Act



What is a Forest Plan?

- Required for all national forests/grasslands
- Provides broad resource management direction
 - Programmatic, not site-specific
 - Ten to fifteen year planning period
- All uses of the forest need to conform with plan direction



Multi-year process



Right Now

- The NOI published on Aug. 29 in the Federal Register formally started the NEPA process
- Scoping is open through September 29
- Scoping comments should raise issues and concerns that should inform the drafting of alternatives for the Environmental Impact Statement
- Public meeting in Bishop on Sept. 18 at the Tri-County Fairground, Home Ec Building, 6pm-8pm
- The Mono Co. planning “circuit”



2012 Planning Rule



Social
Conditions



Ecological
Conditions

Economic
Conditions



2012 Planning Rule

- The 2012 Planning Rule is the framework for developing, revising, and amending forest management plans across the nation. It outlines what each forest is required to do during plan revisions. These requirements include identifying lands that may be suitable for special designations such as Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Recreation Areas; determining maximum amounts of timber removal; and planning for species of conservation concern.



The Proposed Action

- **Benefits to People and Communities**
- Support the long-term sustainability of forest benefits to people and contributions to local economies, which come as a result of the many uses of National Forest System lands; to encourage the use of partnerships with private and public entities and tribal stewardship opportunities; and to improve communication and outreach to the public, including underrepresented populations.



Proposed Action

Sustainable Recreation

Provide for appropriate sustainable recreation facilities, opportunities, and access; improve and protect scenic character, and proactively manage cultural resources to protect and improve the conditions of these resources and help connect people to the land.



Proposed Action

- **Designated Areas**
- Include a management area for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor
- **Wilderness:** There may be new recommendations that result from the wilderness evaluations currently underway. More information on the wilderness inventory and evaluation process can be found online at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r5/FPRWilderness>.
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- **Wild and Scenic Rivers:** For the two newly-designated wild and scenic rivers on the Inyo National Forest, identify the process and timeline for finishing comprehensive river management plans. For rivers with existing comprehensive river management plans, existing management direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed.
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Proposed Action

Fire

- Recognize the role of climate change in fire management.
- Modify wildfire management areas to increase the area where fuel reduction treatments occur, while increasing the opportunity to use fire as a restoration tool, and to maintain or restore fire as an ecosystem process.
- Analyze smoke tradeoffs to communities resulting from fire, including prescribed fire, wildfires used to meet resource objectives, and wildfires managed under suppression objectives.



The Proposed Action

- **Ecological Integrity**
- Address east-side ecosystems (sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, desert, east-side oaks etc.) separately from west-side vegetation.
- Improve resilience of ecosystems to climate change.
- Increase the rate and extent of the land area where vegetation is being restored, decreasing the threat of large, undesirable fires; sustain and increase local capacity to restore vegetation and reduce fuels; and to include plan direction for old forest, early seral habitat, and subalpine and alpine systems.



The Proposed Action

- **Ecological Integrity**
- Improve or maintain the resilience of aquatic and riparian ecosystems to climate change, fire, air pollution and invasive species, and to manage meadows holistically across individual resource areas, such as hydrology, soils, wildlife and vegetation.
- Identify watersheds that are a priority for restoration, and improve groundwater storage and address water shortages and climate change in riparian systems.
- Restore and maintain Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of greater sage-grouse habitat on the Inyo National Forest. Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive species.



How to comment:

- The Forest Service is accepting scoping comments on the proposed action through September 29, 2014. Comments
- They can be made easily on the forest plan revision webpage: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>
- E-mail message can be sent to r5planrevision@fs.fed.us with Subject: Forest Plan Revision.
- Written comments mailed to: Maria Ulloa, Forest Plan Revision, 1839 So. Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257.



Providing good comments

- What type of comment is most useful?
- The most valuable comment provides:
 - Modifications or corrections to the information in the updated Need to Change document
 - Missing environmental or socioeconomic information not already listed in the updated Need to Change document
 - New information about laws, regulations, or guidance that apply to forest management
 - Missing scientific research or errors in the Forest Service's analysis



Next Steps:

- Preparation of a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

Joint EIS

- A joint EIS will be completed for the three Early Adopter Forests in California (Sierra, Sequoia, and Inyo National Forests).
- Overseen by a consolidated Regional Team and in consultation with forests planners and specialists
- A combined EIS realizes efficiencies in a number of areas: shared landscapes, similar issues, and common stakeholders.
- Public review will be combined for the three forests, allowing the public to consolidate comments applicable to all forests, or to submit comments for individual forests.



Joint EIS

- Each unit does have distinct issues and opportunities that will be addressed separately for each forest.
 - A separate plan will be prepared for each forest
- Forest Supervisor Ed Armenta will remain the responsible official with the responsibility to oversee the planning process and to approve a final plan for the Inyo National Forest.
 - Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) expected by end of 2014





Questions?



Proposed Action for Forest Plan Revision Fact Sheet



The U.S. Forest Service has announced a 30-day public scoping period that starts the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process for Forest Plan Revision on the Inyo, Sequoia and Sierra National Forests. The Notice of Intent (NOI) was published in the Federal Register on August 29.

The scoping period gives the public a chance to tell the Forest Service what issues and concerns they think should be addressed in the environmental impact statements (EIS) before the Forest Service begins drafting this document.

The proposed action is to revise the existing forest plans for the Inyo, Sequoia, and Sierra National Forests, as amended. Desired conditions, strategies, standards, and guidelines have been developed to address the need to change areas. The detailed proposed action can be found on the Forest Plan Revision webpage at: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. These needed changes are the primary drivers for revising forest plans and include:

Benefits to People and Communities

Support the long-term sustainability of forest benefits to people and contributions to local economies, which come as a result of the many uses of National Forest System lands; to encourage the use of partnerships with private and public entities and tribal stewardship opportunities; and to improve communication and outreach to the public, including underrepresented populations.

Tribal Relations and Uses

Help tribes maintain their culture and connection to the land; support economic opportunities in tribal communities; incorporate traditional ecological knowledge; and collaborate with the agency to meet restoration goals.

Sustainable Recreation

Improve and provide for sustainable recreation facilities, opportunities, and access; improve and protect scenic character, and proactively manage cultural resources to protect and improve the conditions of these resources and help connect people to the land.

Designated Areas

Determine if updates are needed for existing and recommended wilderness; wild and scenic rivers; include a management area for the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail corridor and associated management direction; and include management direction for national recreation trails.

Wilderness: There may be new recommendations that result from the wilderness evaluations currently underway. More information on the wilderness inventory and evaluation process can be found online at <http://www.fs.usda.gov/goto/r5/FPRWilderness>.

Wild and Scenic Rivers: For the two newly-designated wild and scenic rivers on the Inyo National Forest, identify the process and timeline for finishing comprehensive river management plans. For rivers with existing comprehensive river management plans, existing management direction is being reviewed to determine if additional updates are needed.

Fire

- Recognize the role of climate change in fire management.
- Modify wildfire management areas to increase the area where fuel reduction treatments occur, while increasing the opportunity to use fire as a restoration tool, and to maintain or restore fire as an ecosystem process.
- Analyze smoke tradeoffs to communities resulting from fire, including prescribed fire, wildfires used to meet resource objectives, and wildfires managed under suppression objectives.

Ecological Integrity

- Address east-side ecosystems (sagebrush, pinyon-juniper, desert, east-side oaks etc.) separately from west-side vegetation.
- Improve resilience of ecosystems to climate change.
- Increase the rate and extent of the land area where vegetation is being restored, decreasing the threat of large, undesirable fires; sustain and increase local capacity to restore vegetation and reduce fuels; and to include plan direction for old forest, early seral habitat, and subalpine and alpine systems.
- Improve or maintain the resilience of aquatic and riparian ecosystems to climate change, fire, air pollution and invasive species, and to manage meadows holistically across individual resource areas, such as hydrology, soils, wildlife and vegetation.
- Identify watersheds that are a priority for restoration, and improve groundwater storage and address water shortages and climate change in riparian systems.
- Restore and maintain Bi-State Distinct Population Segment of greater sage-grouse habitat on the Inyo National Forest. Incorporate new information and conservation practices into plan direction to contribute to the recovery of federally-listed species (including candidates and proposed).
- Prevent the establishment and spread of invasive species.

Management Areas

Under the 2012 Planning Rule, management areas and geographic areas replace what was previously known as land allocations, management areas, and management prescriptions.

Get Involved! Public Comment Opportunity

We are seeking your comments. Please review the proposed action and send your comments so they may be considered in developing and analyzing alternatives. The Forest Service will accept scoping comments on the proposed action through September 29, 2014. Comments can be made easily on the forest plan revision webpage: <http://tinyurl.com/r5earlyadopters>. Electronic, e-mailed, written, facsimile, and hand-delivered comments will be accepted as well. Comments submitted with an e-mail message can be sent to r5planrevision@fs.fed.us with Subject: Forest Plan Revision. Written comments should be mailed to: Maria Ulloa, Forest Plan Revision, 1839 So. Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257.

September 9, 2014

Regular Meeting

Item #10d

County Counsel/CDD

Groundwater

**Legislation (SB 1168,
SB 1319, AB 1739)**

The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act of 2014

SB 1168, AB 1739, and SB 1319

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Overview and Key Concepts

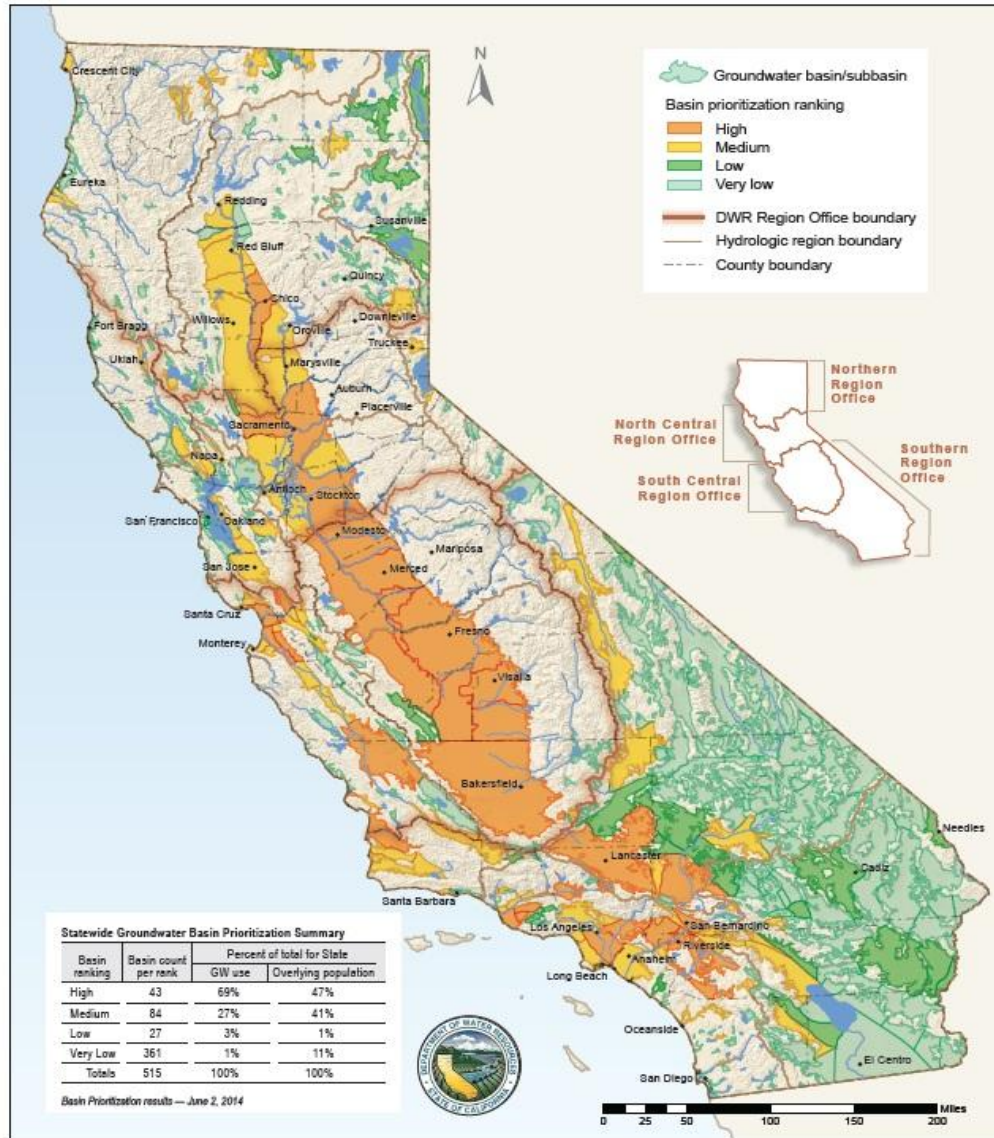
1. Prioritization of Groundwater Basins
2. Adjustment of Basin Boundaries
3. Establishment of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies
4. Adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plans (or Approved Alternative)
5. Designation of Probationary Basins
6. Adoption of Interim Plans for Probationary Basins
7. Groundwater Extraction Reporting within Probationary Basins
8. Fees
9. Enforcement and Penalties

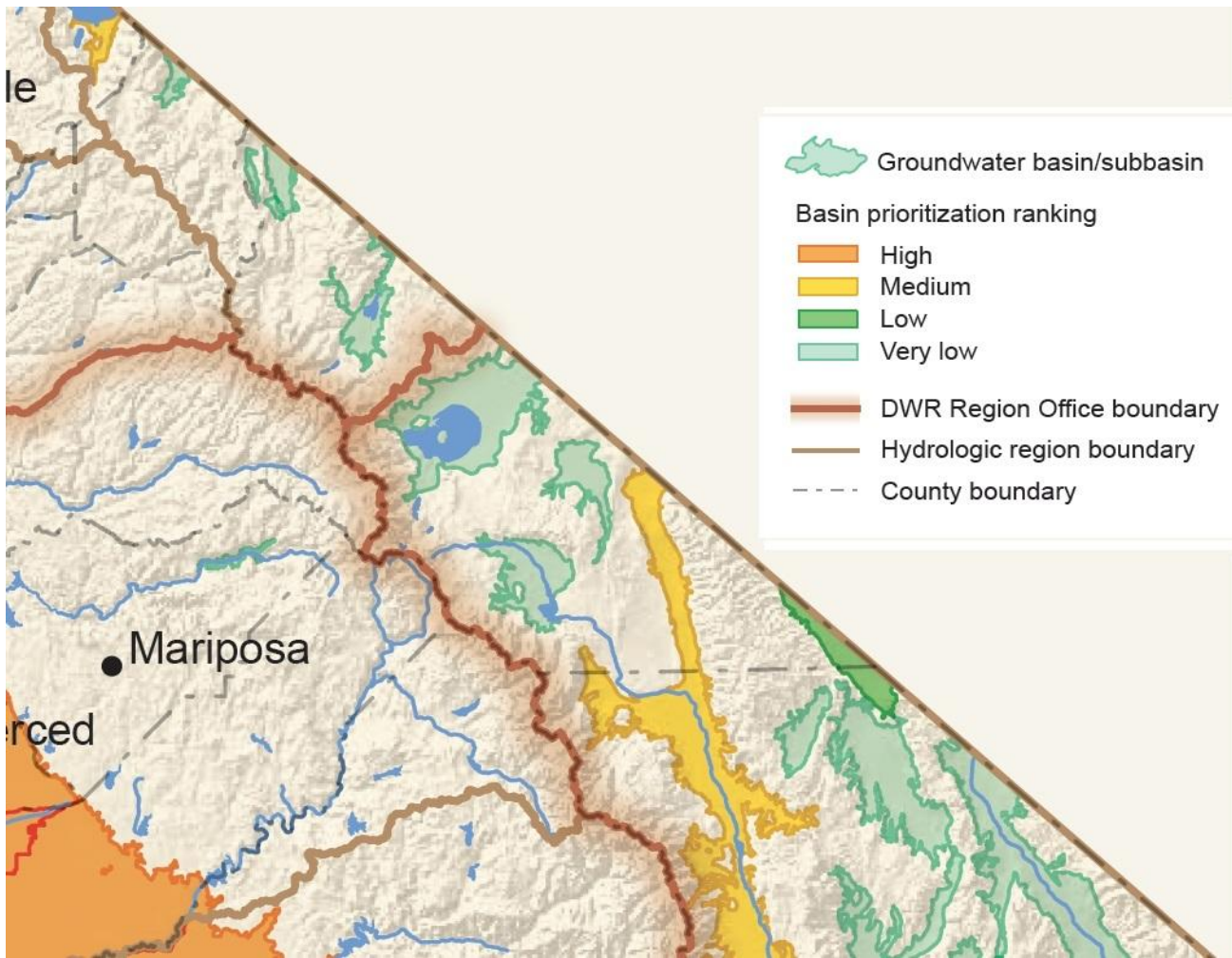
Key Concept 1:

Prioritization of Groundwater Basins

- The Department of Water Resources (DWR) must (re)establish priorities for each groundwater basin (with specified exceptions for adjudicated basins) by January 31, 2015.
- **Priorities:**
 - High priority
 - Medium priority
 - Low priority
 - Very low priority
- **Ranking Criteria:**
 - Overlying population
 - Projected growth of overlying population
 - Public supply wells
 - Total number of wells
 - Irrigated acreage overlying the basin
 - Reliance on groundwater as primary source
 - Impacts on groundwater (e.g., overdraft, subsidence, saline intrusion, water quality degradation)
 - Any other relevant information (New: relevant information may include adverse impacts on local habitat and local streamflows)

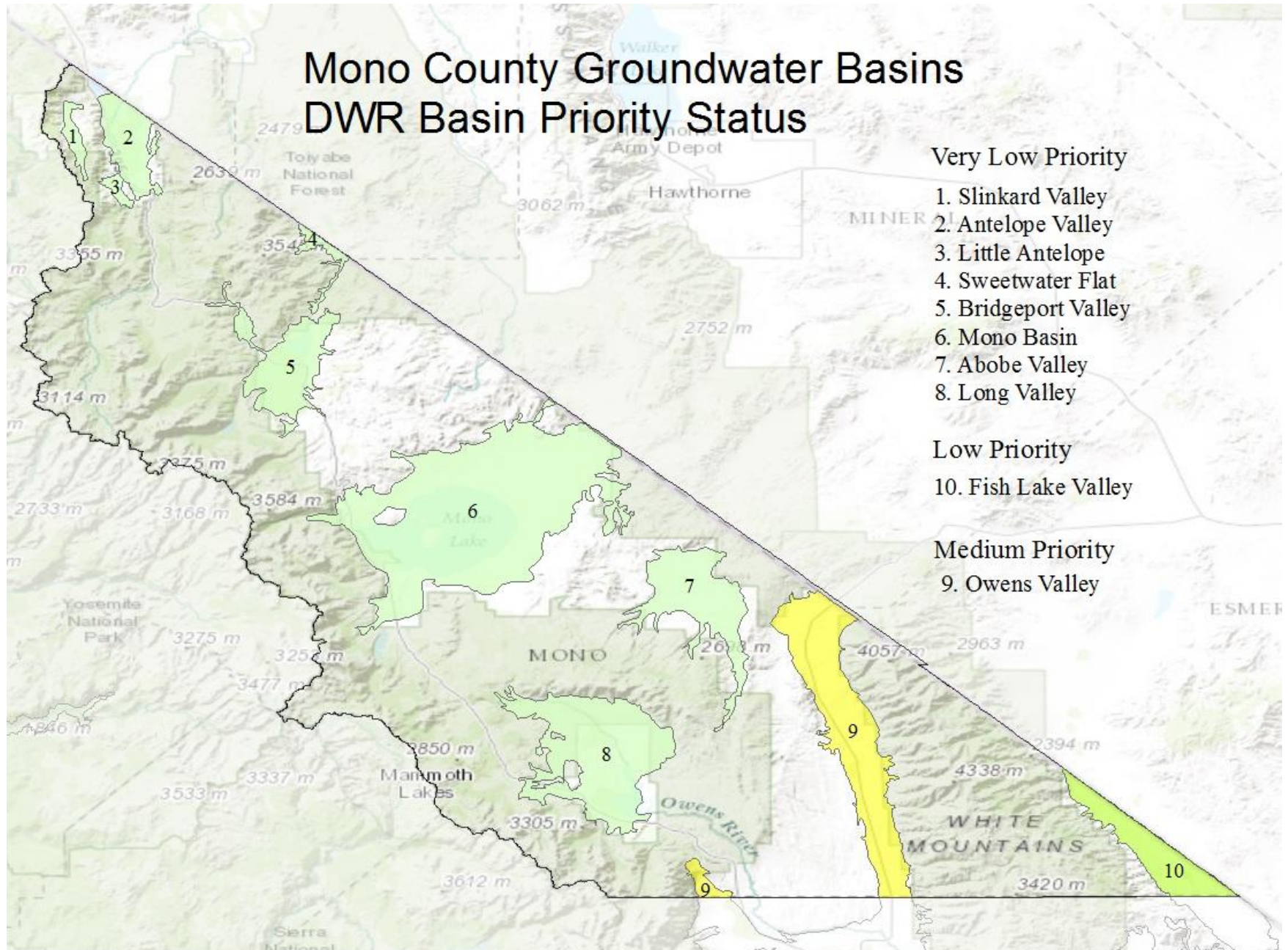
CASGEM Groundwater Basin Prioritization





Mono County Groundwater Basins

DWR Basin Priority Status



Very Low Priority

1. Slinkard Valley
2. Antelope Valley
3. Little Antelope
4. Sweetwater Flat
5. Bridgeport Valley
6. Mono Basin
7. Above Valley
8. Long Valley

Low Priority

10. Fish Lake Valley

Medium Priority

9. Owens Valley

Key Concept 2:

Adjustment of Basin Boundaries

- A local agency may request that DWR modify the boundaries of a basin, including establishing new subbasins.
- Requests must include:
 - Information demonstrating that the proposed adjusted basin can be the subject of sustainable groundwater management;
 - Technical information regarding the boundary and conditions of the basin; and
 - Information demonstrating that the agency proposing the adjustment consulted with interested local agencies and public water systems in the basin.
- By January 1, 2016, DWR must adopt regulations regarding the methodology and criteria to be used to evaluate proposed adjustments.

Key Concept 3:

Establishment of Groundwater Sustainability Agencies

- A local public agency that has water supply, management, or land use responsibilities within a groundwater basin is authorized to serve as the ***groundwater sustainability agency*** for the basin.
- A combination of local public agencies meeting the above criteria may form a ***groundwater sustainability agency*** by JPA or MOU.
- If no local public agency (or agencies) elects to act as the ***groundwater sustainability agency*** for a basin or portion of a basin, then the County is presumed to be the ***groundwater sustainability agency*** for that area and must send notice to the Department of Water Resources (DWR) that it will serve -- or opt out.
- The Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD) is the presumed exclusive ***groundwater sustainability agency*** for the basin within its jurisdiction, but may opt out.

Key Concept 4:

Adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plan (or Approved Alternative)

- All basins designated by DWR as “high” or “medium” priority *and* subject to critical overdraft must be managed under **a groundwater sustainability plan** adopted by the groundwater sustainability agency (or an approved alternative) by January 31, 2020.
- All basins designated as “high” or “medium” priority but *not* subject to critical overdraft must be managed under a **groundwater sustainability plan** adopted by the groundwater sustainability agency (or an approved alternative) by January 31, 2022.
- Basins designated as “low” or “very low” priority are encouraged to be managed under a **groundwater sustainability plan**.
- DWR must adopt regulations by June 1, 2016, for evaluating: (1) **groundwater sustainability plans**, or any alternative proposed by a local groundwater management agency; (2) the implementation of **groundwater sustainability plans**; and (3) coordination agreements.

Key Concept 4: Adoption of Groundwater Sustainability Plan (or Approved Alternative)

- **Contents**
 - Description of aquifer, including historical data, groundwater levels, quality, subsidence, surface interaction; historical and projected demands and supplies; maps.
 - Measurable objectives to achieve the sustainability goal within 20 years (with 5-year milestones)
 - Description of how plan helps meet objectives and how objectives achieve sustainability goal;
 - A planning and implementation horizon;
 - Summary of monitoring program;
 - Monitoring protocols;
 - Description of coordination with Land Use plans and programs;
 - As applicable, the following components (summarized):
 - Monitoring and management of quality, subsidence, surface impacts
 - Mitigation of overdraft
 - Recharge areas
 - Wellhead protection areas
 - Efficient water management practices and conservation methods
 - Well construction, abandonment and destruction policies/programs
 - Efforts to coordinate with state and federal regulatory agencies
 - Control of saline intrusion
 - Measures addressing groundwater contamination cleanup, recharge, diversions to storage, conservation, recycling, conveyance and extraction projects

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basins

- The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), after notice and public hearing, may designate a basin as ***probationary*** if the basin is designated as “medium” or “high priority” and:
 - After June 30, 2017, no local agency has elected to be a groundwater sustainability agency to develop a groundwater sustainability plan for the entire basin; no collection of local agencies has formed a groundwater sustainability agency or prepared agreements to develop one or more groundwater sustainability plans that collectively cover the entire basin; and no local agency has submitted an alternative to the Department of Water Resources that has been approved or is pending approval.

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basins (cont.)

- The SWRCB, after notice and public hearing, may designate a basin as **probationary** if the basin is designated “medium” or “high” priority is not subject to critical conditions of overdraft and:
 - After January 31, 2022, no groundwater sustainability agency has adopted a groundwater sustainability plan for the entire basin, and no group of local agencies has adopted groundwater sustainability plans that collectively cover the entire basin, and no alternative has been approved by DWR; or
 - After January 31, 2022, DWR, in consultation with the SWRCB, determines that the groundwater sustainability plan is inadequate, or not being implemented in a manner likely to achieve the sustainability goal; and the SWRCB determines that the basin is in a **condition of long-term overdraft**; or
 - After January 31, 2025, DWR, in consultation with the SWRCB determines that a groundwater sustainability plan is inadequate or is not being implemented in a manner that will likely achieve the sustainability goal and the SWRCB determines that the basin is in a condition where groundwater extractions result in **significant depletions of interconnected surface waters**.

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basins (cont.)

- The SWRCB, after notice and public hearing, may designate a basin as ***probationary*** if the basin is designated “medium” or “high” priority and is subject to ***critical conditions of overdraft*** and:
 - After January 31, 2020, no groundwater sustainability agency has adopted a groundwater sustainability plan for the entire basin, no group of local agencies has adopted groundwater sustainability plans that collectively cover the entire basin, and no alternative has been approved by DWR; or
 - After January 31, 2020, DWR, in consultation with the SWRCB, determines that the groundwater sustainability plan is inadequate, or that the groundwater sustainability program is not being implemented in a manner likely to achieve the sustainability goal.

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basin (cont.)

- But, if litigation prevented the formation of a groundwater sustainability agency or prevented a groundwater sustainability program from being implemented in a manner likely to achieve the sustainability goal, then the basin shall not be designated as ***probationary*** for a period of time equal to the delay caused by the litigation.

Definitions:

- “**Sustainability Goal**” means the existence and implementation of one or more groundwater sustainability plans that achieve sustainable groundwater management by identifying and causing the implementation of measures targeted to ensure that the applicable basin is operated within its sustainable yield.
- “**Sustainable Yield**” means the maximum quantity of water, calculated over a base period representative of long-term conditions in the basin and including any temporary surplus, that can be withdrawn annually from a groundwater supply without causing an undesirable result.
- “**Sustainable Groundwater Management**” means the management and use of groundwater in a manner that can be maintained during the planning and implementation horizon without causing undesirable results.

Definitions (cont.):

- “***Undesirable Result***” means one or more of the following effects caused by groundwater conditions occurring throughout the basin:
 - Chronic lowering of groundwater levels . . . ;
 - Significant and unreasonable reduction of groundwater storage;
 - Significant and unreasonable seawater intrusion;
 - Significant and unreasonable degraded water quality . . . ;
 - Significant and unreasonable land subsidence that substantially interferes with surface land uses;
 - Depletions of interconnected surface water that have significant and unreasonable adverse impacts on beneficial uses of the surface water.

Definitions (cont.):

- ***“Condition of Long-Term Overdraft”*** means the condition of a groundwater basin where the average annual amount of water extracted for a long-term period, generally 10 years or more, exceeds the long-term average annual supply of water to the basin, plus any temporary surplus. Overdraft during a period of drought is not sufficient to establish a condition of long-term overdraft if extractions and recharge are managed as necessary to ensure that reductions in groundwater levels or storage during a period of drought are offset during other periods.

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basin (Remedying the Deficiency)

- If a basin has been designated as probationary because:
 - There is no groundwater sustainability agency by June 30, 2017, or
 - There is no groundwater sustainability plan by January 31, 2020, or January 31, 2022, as applicable, then
- the local agency or groundwater sustainability agency has 180 days to remedy the deficiency.
- SWRCB may allow additional time if substantial progress is being made.

Key Concept 5:

Probationary Basin (Remedying the Deficiency, cont.)

- If a basin is designated as probationary because:
 - After January 31, 2020, January 31, 2022, or January 31, 2025 (as applicable) the SWRCB has determined that a groundwater sustainability plan is inadequate, or
 - After January 31, 2020, January 31, 2022, or January 31, 2025 (as applicable) the SWRCB has determined that a groundwater sustainability program is not being implemented in a manner that will likely achieve the sustainability goal, then
- the SWRCB must identify the specific deficiencies and provide notice and any recommendations to remedy the deficiencies to the groundwater sustainability agency.
- The groundwater sustainability agency has one year from the probationary designation to remedy the deficiency.

Key Concept 6:

Interim Plans

- The SWRCB may develop an ***interim plan*** for high and medium priority basins designated as probationary due to:
 - The lack of a groundwater sustainability agency after June 30, 2017, or
 - The lack of a groundwater sustainability plan after January 31, 2020, 22, or 25 (as applicable)
- If the deficiency has not been remedied after the 180-day correction period (plus any extension).

Key Concept 6:

Interim Plans (cont.)

- The SWRCB may develop an ***interim plan*** for high or medium priority basins which are subject to critical conditions of overdraft and designated as probationary due to:
 - The inadequacy of a groundwater sustainability plan, or
 - The inability of the plan to meet sustainability goals.
- First, the SWRCB must identify the specific deficiencies and the potential actions the groundwater sustainability agency must take to address them. Technical recommendations may be provided.
- An ***interim plan*** may not be developed until one year after the designation as probationary and only if the SWRCB determines that a local agency has not remedied the identified deficiencies.

Key Concept 6:

Interim Plan (cont.)

- **Interim plans must include:**
 - Identification of actions necessary to correct overdraft or depletions of interconnected surface waters.
 - Time schedule for actions.
 - A description of the monitoring to be undertaken to determine effectiveness of the plan.
 - A groundwater sustainability plan or element thereof.
 - And shall be consistent with water right priorities, subject to Section 2 of Article X of the Cal. Const.
- **Interim plans may include:**
 - Restrictions on groundwater extraction.
 - A physical solution.
 - Principles and guidelines for the administration of rights to surface waters that are connected to the basin.

Key Concept 6:

Interim Plan (cont.)

- The SWRCB may not develop an ***interim plan*** for a basin before January 1, 2025, if the basis for the probationary designation was a finding that groundwater extractions are resulting in significant depletions of interconnected surface waters.

Key Concept 6:

Interim Plan (rescission)

- A groundwater sustainability agency that has adopted a groundwater sustainability plan for a probationary basin or a portion thereof, or a person authorized by judicial action or decree entered in an adjudication in the probationary basin, may petition the SWRCB for rescission of all or a portion of an ***interim plan***.
- Within 90 days of the petition, the SWRCB may rescind or amend the interim plan if it determines, in consultation with DWR, that the plan or adjudication action is adequate in whole or in part.
- The SWRCB may also rescind or amend an interim plan on its own initiative without a petition.

Definition:

De Minimus Extractor

- A person who extracts, for domestic purposes, two acre-feet or less per year.
 - “Person” means any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business, trust, corporation, limited liability company, or public agency. “Person” includes, to the extent authorized by federal or tribal law and subject to other limitations, the U.S. or department, agency, or instrumentality thereof, an Indian Tribe, an authorized Indian tribal organization, or an interstate body.

Key Concept 7:

Groundwater Extraction Reporting

- If a basin is designated as ***probationary***, or for any extraction (other than a de minimus extraction) occurring after July 1, 2017 in a basin without a ***groundwater sustainability agency***:
 - The person extracting the groundwater (other than a de minimus extractor) must file a report of groundwater extraction with the SWRCB.
 - Report must be filed by December 15 of each year for extractions made in the preceding year.
 - Filing must be accompanied by applicable fee.
 - Report must include name of person extracting and person filing report, name of basin, location of extraction facilities, capacity of extraction facility, monthly records of extractions, purpose of use, and year extraction commenced (as near as is known).
 - Report is protected from disclosure under the Public Records Act, with limited exceptions.

Key Concept 7: Groundwater Extraction Reporting (cont.)

- If a person fails to file a report, the SWRCB may, after giving that person notice and 60 days to file the report, investigate and itself determine the information required to be reported.
- The cost of the investigation is paid by the extractor.
- SWRCB may exclude classes or categories of extraction from reporting requirements if extractions are subject to a local plan or program that adequately manages groundwater or if likely to have a minimal impact on basin withdrawals.

Key Concept 8:

Fees

- SWRCB
 - Must adopt a fee schedule to cover its costs of investigation, facilitation, monitoring, hearings, enforcement, and administrative costs.
- Groundwater sustainability agencies
 - May impose fees (e.g., permit fees and fees on extraction or other regulated activity) to fund its costs.
 - No fee for de minimus extractors.
- Groundwater sustainability agencies that have adopted groundwater sustainability plans
 - May impose fees on extraction to fund costs of groundwater management.
 - Must comply with procedural (notice, public hearing, majority protest), and substantive (revenues do not exceed proportional costs to provide services, etc.) requirements of Proposition 218.

Key Concept 8:

Enforcement and Penalties

- For unauthorized extraction:
 - Civil penalty of up to \$500 per acre-foot extracted in excess of authorized extraction.
- For violation of any rule, regulation, ordinance, or resolution adopted by a groundwater sustainability agency:
 - Civil penalty of up to \$1,000 plus \$100 per day for each additional day the violation continues if person fails to comply within 30 days of notice of the violation.

Other Provisions:

Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District

- The Tri-Valley Groundwater Management District (TVGMD) is deemed to be the exclusive “local agency” with the powers to implement the law within its boundaries.
- The TVGMD may “opt out” of this role.

Other Provisions:

State Evaluation and Assessment

- DWR must periodically (at least every five years) review groundwater sustainability plans to determine compliance with the Act and whether likely to achieve sustainability goal.
- Also must evaluate whether one plan adversely affects ability of adjacent basin to implement its plan or achieve its goals.
- Must review all new plans or alternatives within two years and provide corrective actions to address identified deficiencies.
- Must issue an assessment which may contain recommendations for addressing any identified deficiencies.

Other Provisions:

Technical Assistance

- DWR or a groundwater sustainability agency may provide technical assistance to extractors and users to promote conservation and protect groundwater.
- DWR must publish a report of “Best Management Practices” by January 1, 2017.

Other Provisions:

Coordination with Land Use Programs

- Whenever a city or county adopts or substantially amends its general plan it must consider: 1) groundwater sustainability plan(s); 2) groundwater management plan(s); and 3) groundwater basin adjudications.
- Whenever a city or county adopts or substantially amends its general plan, it must refer the proposed action to, among others, any groundwater sustainability agency that has adopted a groundwater sustainability plan for the area.

Other Provisions:

Coordination with Land Use Programs (cont.)

- A public water system with 3,000 or more service connections, upon receipt of notice of adoption or substantial amendment to a city's or county's general plan, must provide the planning agency with:
 - Its urban water management plan.
 - It's capital improvement program.
 - A description of the source or sources of the total water supply currently available to the supplier, taking into account historical data concerning wet, normal, and dry years.
 - A description of the quantity of surface water purveyed by the supplier in each of the previous 5 years.
 - A description of the quantity of groundwater purveyed by the supplier in each of the previous 5 years.
 - A description of all proposed additional sources with estimated dates when available.
 - A description of total number of customers served, identified by water use category.
 - Quantification of expected reduction in demand from implementation of measures identified in urban water management plan.
 - Any additional relevant information.

Summary / Review



Questions and Discussion

Key Dates: 2014 Groundwater Legislation

