Appendix E
Key California Water Conservation and Management Laws

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MANDATED ACTIONS:		
Date	**Legislation**	**Key Provisions**
2009	Sustainable Water Use and Demand Reduction (SBX7 7) (Water Code section 10608 et seq.)	• All water suppliers – urban and agricultural – must increase water use efficiency. • Agricultural water suppliers must adopt Agricultural Water Management Plans by 2012 (and update in 2015 and every 5 years thereafter), which include measured volume of water delivered, adopted price structure based at least in part on volume delivered, and additional efficient water management practices. • Urban water suppliers must achieve a 20 percent reduction in statewide urban per capita water use by 2020 (at least 10 percent by 2015) and include per capita targets in their Urban Water Management Plans by 2011. • All water suppliers that fail to comply (agriculture by 2013 and urban by 2016) are not eligible to receive State grants or loans.
	Groundwater Monitoring (SBX7 6) (Water Code section 10920 et seq.)	• Local agencies must establish a groundwater level monitoring program; California Department of Water Resources (DWR) will implement groundwater monitoring for them if they fail to do so (or do not submit monitoring reports as required). • All responsible agencies that fail to comply are not eligible to receive State grants or loans.
	Water Diversion Reporting Requirements (SBX7 8) (Water Code section 5100)	• Water diverters, including those in the Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta, must provide more detailed information on location and amounts of diversions in annual reports to the State Water Resources Control Board. • Civil liability and monetary penalties are increased for those who fail to report.
2009 2007 2004 1991 1983	Urban Water Management Planning Act (AB 797 and subsequent amendments) (Water Code section 10631)	• Urban water suppliers must update and adopt Urban Water Management Plans every 5 years that include assessments of water supplies and needs; compliance with water conservation requirements; plans to maximize local water supplies and minimize imported water; water reliability assessments; and contingency plans for drought and catastrophic interruption of water supplies based on the past, current, and future (up to 20 years) conditions. • Water suppliers that fail to comply are not eligible to receive water management State grants or loans.

MANDATED ACTIONS:		
Date	**Legislation**	**Key Provisions**
2007	Water Efficiency Demand Management Measures (AB 1420) (Water Code section 10630 et seq.)	• Urban water suppliers must implement specific water efficiency measures, including adoption of a rate structure that promotes water conservation, and report on implementation through Urban Water Management Plans. • Water suppliers that fail to comply are not eligible to receive water management State grants or loans.
	Agricultural Water Management Measures (AB 1404) (Water Code sections 5100, 5103, 10004.6)	• Agricultural water suppliers must report on farm-gate water deliveries to DWR.
2006 1990	Water Conservation in Landscaping Act (AB 1881) (Government Code section 65591 et seq., Public Resources Code section 25401.9, Water Code section 535 et seq.)	• Cities and counties must adopt landscape water conservation ordinances by 2010 that include water-budget requirements that are appropriate to the climate.
2004	Water Meter Installation and Use (AB 2572) (Water Code section 525 et seq.)	• Urban water suppliers must install water meters on all municipal and industrial water service connections by 2025. • Urban customers that have water meters must be charged based on actual volume of deliveries by 2010.
2002	Groundwater Management Planning Act (SB 1938) (Water Code section 10753 et seq.)	• To be eligible for State grants and loans, groundwater agencies must adopt a plan that meets minimum requirements, including basin management objectives and a monitoring program.
2001	"Show Me the Water" Legislation (SB 610, SB 221) (Water Code section 10631 et seq., Government Code section 65867.5 et seq.)	• For residential development projects of 500 units or more (or equivalent levels for other types of development), cities and counties must show documentation on water availability to meet development's needs. – SB 610 requires water availability assessments to be included in environmental documentation. – SB 221 requires verification of water availability prior to construction.
VOLUNTARY ACTIONS:		
Date	**Legislation**	**Key Provisions**
2008	Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act (SBX2 1) (Water Code section 10530 et seq.)	• Provides guidance for Integrated Regional Water Management Plans (IRWMP) including expanded collaboration and public outreach (must include at least three agencies), and assessment of key water issues including water reliability, vulnerabilities, quality, groundwater management, sustainability of supplies and use needs of disadvantaged communities, and integration of land use and improved resource stewardship. • Bond funds are available for DWR-approved IRWMPs. A new 2010 funding eligibility requirement includes assessment of how the plan contributes to the region's reduced dependence on Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta water.
1992	Groundwater Management (AB 3030) (Water Code section 10750 et seq.)	• Encourages local agencies to prepare and adopt groundwater management plans, and provides guidance on what the plans should include.
1990	Agricultural Water Suppliers Efficient Water Management Practices Act (AB 3616) (Water Code section 10900 et seq.)	• Authorizes public agencies that supply agricultural water to initiate water conservation and efficiency programs. DWR is also authorized to establish the Agricultural Water Management Council and to evaluate potential water-efficient practices.