

Short Summary of major programs in Water Supply and Water Quality Bond Act of 2018

Safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities. \$750 million.

Provides safe drinking water and wastewater treatment for disadvantaged communities, especially in the Central Valley.

Wastewater recycling. \$400 million. Recycles wastewater mainly for landscaping and industrial uses

Groundwater desalination. \$400 million. Converts salty groundwater to usable water supply.

Urban water conservation. \$300 million. Leak detection, toilet replacement, landscape conversion.

Agricultural water conservation. \$50 million. Improves inefficient irrigation systems, increasing river flows

Central valley flood management, including flood plain restoration. \$100 million. Makes farms and communities more flood safe, and makes flood plains for habitat friendly. Additional \$50 million for retrofit of a reservoir (probably Bullard's Bar) for better flood management.

San Francisco Bay Wetlands and flood improvements. \$200 million. Improves wetlands in San Francisco Bay to provide flood protection and mitigate sea level rise.

Data management. \$60 million. Better data collection and management: streamflow, etc.

Stormwater management \$600 million for a variety of state agencies. Capture and treatment of stormwater flows improved river and ocean water quality and increasing water supplies

Watershed Improvement \$2355 million to a wide variety of state agencies. Pays for better management of watersheds throughout the state to improve water quality and water supply. Includes \$150 million for the Los Angeles River, as well as \$100 million for the Delta Conservancy, which helps fund the governor's Eco-Restore program. Includes \$80 million for the removal of Matilija Dam, a silted-in dam in Ventura County. \$200 million for ecological restoration and dust control at the Salton Sea. Watershed restoration after fires in the Sierra Nevada and elsewhere receives \$100 million. Funds state conservancies and state parks to better manage watersheds.

Land Management for Water Yield. \$100 million. Removal of invasive weeds which use excessive amounts of surface and groundwater such as tamarisk, yellow starthistle, and Arundo. Estimates of water savings are in excess of one million acre feet per year.

Fisheries restoration. \$400 million. Restoring fish habitat. Supplements necessary streamflows.

Groundwater. \$675 million. Implements the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act., stabilizing groundwater levels in overdraft groundwater basins.

Water and specific habitat improvements for fisheries. \$500 million. Purchase of water for fish and waterfowl.

Completion of fish screens in Central Valley. \$100 million. Will prevent baby fish from being diverted into irrigation systems.

San Joaquin River fisheries Restoration. \$100 million. Restoration of Spring Run Chinook Salmon downstream of Friant dam.

Waterfowl habitat. \$280 million. Helps meet waterfowl obligations under the Central Valley Project Improvement Act, and other waterfowl habitat improvement programs.

Bay Area Regional Reliability. \$250 million. Improves interconnections between Bay Area water agencies, making it easier to survive droughts.

Improvement to Friant Kern Canal and other Friant water interconnections. \$750 million. Restores lost capacity to Friant Kern Canal, pays for groundwater recharge programs, water conservation and possibly new water conveyance in the Friant area.

Oroville Dam Spillway Repair. \$200 million. Makes Oroville Dam more flood safe.

The initiative also allows state and federal water contractors to recover the funds they pay in climate change charges due to implementation of AB 32, and use those funds in their own systems for water and energy conservation to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.