

## **1992 Assembly Bill 3030 (AB3030)**

With AB 3030 in 1992, sections 10750-10756 of the California Water Code (AB 3030) provided a systematic procedure for an existing local agency to develop a groundwater management plan. This section of the code provides such an agency with the powers of a water replenishment district to raise revenue to pay for facilities to manage the basin (extraction, recharge, conveyance, quality).

### **Groundwater Management entrance in CA Water Code**

AB 3030 (California Water Code Section 10750 et seq.) allowed certain defined existing local agencies to develop a groundwater management plan in groundwater basins defined in DWR Bulletin 118. No new level of government is formed. Action is voluntary not mandatory.

The plan can be developed only after a public hearing and adoption of a resolution of intention to adopt a groundwater management plan. If there is no majority opposition of assessed land value (no improvements), the plan can be adopted within 35 days. If the majority is opposed the plan cannot be adopted and no new plan may be attempted for 1 year. Once the plan is adopted, rules and regulations must be adopted to implement the program called for in the plan.

Given the involvement and jurisdiction of the courts, AB 3030 plans cannot be adopted in adjudicated basins or in basins where groundwater is managed under other sections of the Water Code without the permission of the court or the other agency.

AB 3030 also introduced twelve technical components that may be included in the groundwater management plan. It is highly encouraged by DWR to include as many of the twelve components as necessary for the successful management of the basin groundwater resources. The following is the list of the twelve voluntary components:

1. The control of saline water intrusion.
2. Identification and management of wellhead protection areas and recharge areas.
3. Regulation of the migration of contaminated groundwater.
4. The administration of a well abandonment and well destruction program.
5. Mitigation of conditions of overdraft.
6. Replenishment of groundwater extracted by water producers.
7. Monitoring of groundwater levels and storage.
8. Facilitating conjunctive use operations.
9. Identification of well construction policies.
10. The construction and operation by the local agency of groundwater contamination cleanup, recharge, storage, conservation, water recycling, and extraction projects.
11. The development of relationships with state and federal regulatory agencies.
12. The review of land use plans and coordination with land use planning agencies to assess activities which create a reasonable risk of groundwater contamination.