



Technical Memorandum

DATE: December 20, 2022 (revised June 30, 2023) PROJECT: 22-1-085

TO: Yolo County Department of Community Services, Environmental Health Division
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SUBJECT: **YOLO COUNTY TEMPORARY WELL PERMITTING PROCEDURES TO ADDRESS EXECUTIVE ORDER N-7-22 SECTION 9**

1. INTRODUCTION

This Technical Memorandum (TM) was prepared for Yolo County Community Services Department, Environmental Health Division by Luhdorff and Scalmanini, Consulting Engineers to support the County's development and implementation of temporary, modified water well permitting procedures to comply with the Governor's Executive Order N-7-22 (EO) issued on March 28, 2022. Included in Section 9 of the EO are requirements that prior to issuing a new well permit, all well permit applications (with limited exceptions) must be evaluated and a determination must be made that (A) the proposed well is consistent with any applicable Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP) and (B) the well will not likely interfere with the operation and function of existing nearby wells or likely cause land subsidence that impacts nearby infrastructure.

- A. Section 9A of the EO specifies that well permit applications in medium or high priority groundwater basins or subbasins subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) must be reviewed by the local Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) to ensure it is consistent with the GSP for the subbasin or basin where the well is planned.
- B. Section 9B of the EO states that a permit cannot be issued without first determining that the extraction of groundwater from the proposed well is (1) not likely to interfere with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells and (2) not likely to cause subsidence that would adversely impact or damage nearby infrastructure. Yolo County is the well permitting entity for all areas of the County. This TM presents proposed modifications to the County's well permitting procedure to specifically address the County's responsibilities, as the well permitting entity, under Section 9B in the EO. The EO is included as an attachment to this TM.

2. BACKGROUND

Yolo County overlaps three groundwater subbasins of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin with additional areas outside of any groundwater basin. Groundwater basins and subbasins in California have been delineated by the Department of Water Resources (DWR) to coincide with the extent of unconsolidated geologic materials of alluvial origin. The groundwater subbasins overlapping the County include the Yolo Subbasin with small areas within the Solano and Colusa Subbasins. The Yolo and Colusa Subbasins are designated as high priority subbasins by DWR and the Solano Subbasin is a medium priority subbasin. The area of the County within the Yolo, Solano, and Colusa Subbasins are referred to in this Technical Memorandum as the “Valley Floor areas” of the County. The County also includes areas in the western part of the County that are outside of any designated groundwater basin or subbasin. The areas outside of the Valley Floor areas of the County are referred to as “Upland areas” of the County in this document. **Figure 1** presents the groundwater subbasin boundaries in relation to the County and highlights the areas referred to as Valley Floor areas and Upland areas in this document.

The unconsolidated sediments that occur within the Valley Floor areas of the County have potential to store and yield large quantities of groundwater. The geologic materials in the Valley Floor areas consist primarily of unconsolidated alluvial sediments ranging from fine-grained clay to coarser-grained sands and gravels. Because these materials are unconsolidated, they also have potential to compact when the groundwater pore pressure is reduced (such as occurs when groundwater levels decline) within these materials. Most historical land subsidence and potential for future land subsidence in the County are attributable to this mechanism of compaction of unconsolidated sediments within the Valley Floor areas. The consolidated geologic materials comprising the Upland areas of the County have very little or no potential for compaction and any associated land subsidence.

The Yolo, Solano, and Colusa Subbasins have developed GSPs that address undesirable results related to sustainability indicators consisting of groundwater levels, groundwater storage, groundwater quality, land subsidence, and interconnected surface water. The GSAs within each of the three subbasins in the County are responsible for implementing the GSP covering their jurisdiction and managing groundwater in a manner that is consistent with the GSP. The GSPs have defined sustainable management criteria (SMC) including minimum thresholds, measurable objectives, and undesirable results for all applicable sustainability indicators. The GSAs in the three subbasins have the authority and responsibility to ensure groundwater management is sustainable in the subbasins and undesirable results are avoided including through implementation of management actions and projects, as needed. Management actions available for GSAs to implement could include demand management efforts such as limitations on groundwater pumping or incentives for reducing pumping and can also include augmentation of water supplies through enhanced recharge or other projects.

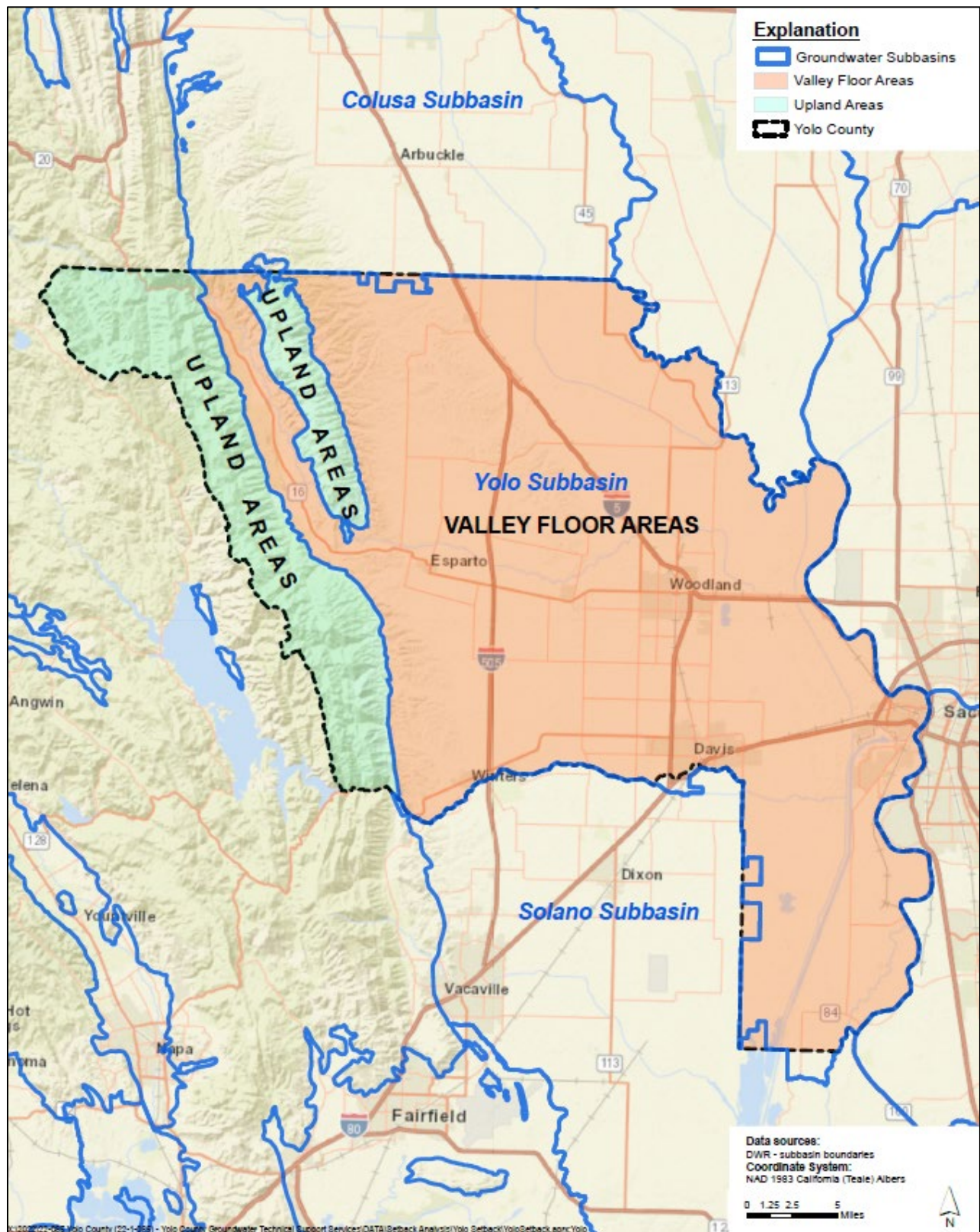


Figure 1. Map of Groundwater Subbasins Overlapping Yolo County

3. OVERVIEW OF PROCESS FOR REVIEWING WELL PERMIT APPLICATIONS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH EO N-7-22

Well permit applications will first be evaluated to determine if the proposed well is exempt from the additional EO well permitting process. Wells producing less than two acre-feet per year for individual domestic water use and public supply system wells are exempt from the EO. Monitoring wells or other wells not intended for extraction of groundwater, are also exempt from the EO well permitting procedures. As indicated in the EO, well permit applications for the construction or alteration of other types of wells with the purpose of extracting groundwater (production wells), including agricultural (irrigation) wells, are subject to the EO. In accordance with Section 9A of the EO, all new well permit applications for non-exempt wells located within the Valley Floor areas of the County will be provided to the respective GSA to complete a determination regarding whether the proposed well permit is consistent with the GSP. The County will review all non-exempt well permit applications for compliance with Section 9B.

4. WELLS EXEMPT FROM COMPLIANCE WITH EO SECTION 9B

The following are exempt from compliance with the EO well permitting process because they are explicitly exempted in the EO or because they are unlikely to interfere with the operation of nearby wells or cause land subsidence:

- Wells producing less than two acre-feet per year for individual domestic water use
- Public supply system wells as defined in Health & Safety Code § 116275
- Monitoring wells or other wells not intended for extraction of groundwater
- Replacement production wells meeting the requirements for exemption herein
- Minor alterations of production wells meeting the requirements for exemption herein.

With respect to permit applications for replacement production wells and minor alterations of production wells, additional Environmental Health well permit application requirements and review procedures for determining compliance with EO Section 9B will not be applied to such permits. The continued production of groundwater at a proposed well site in a manner consistent with previous operation of the well being replaced or modified is unlikely to interfere with the operation and function of nearby wells or cause land subsidence that impacts nearby infrastructure. The future operation of all wells within the Valley Floor areas of the County are subject to potential management actions implemented by GSAs to manage groundwater and ensure groundwater sustainability is maintained and undesirable results, including those related to land subsidence, are avoided.

Replacement Production Wells

A replacement production well is defined as a production well that is intended to replace an existing production well. A replacement well must be located within 100 feet of the well it is replacing and have similar construction characteristics (e.g., same or smaller casing size, similar proposed depth, similar screen interval) and groundwater production as the well it is replacing. Production wells that will increase total groundwater pumping relative to the well they are replacing are not exempt from the additional compliance requirements of EO Section 9B. If records of the construction details for well depth and screen interval are not available for a well being replaced, the applicant should make reasonable efforts to obtain the information through downhole investigative methods including tagging the total completed depth of the well or other methods. Replacement production wells within the Yolo Subbasin must also be reviewed by the Yolo Subbasin Groundwater Agency (YSGA) pursuant to

paragraph 5 of the YSGA's Resolution No. 22-01. Replacement wells within the Colusa and Solano Subbasins are subject to review in accordance with permitting procedures adopted by the respective GSAs for these areas. Formal abandonment and destruction of wells being replaced must be conducted within six months of the completion date (date of final inspection) of the replacement well and shall be performed in accordance with County requirements for well destructions.

Minor Production Well Alterations

Minor alterations to production wells are modifications to the well structure that are not intended to increase the discharge rate for the well or significantly alter the depth interval from which groundwater is extracted with the well. Minor alterations may include activities such as installing casing liners, patches, or other work although such work must not modify the well in a manner that increases the total groundwater pumping. Applications for permits for minor well alterations will be subject to review by the YSGA pursuant to paragraph 5 of the YSGA's Resolution No. 22-01 for wells within the Yolo Subbasin and in accordance with permitting procedures adopted by the respective GSAs in the Colusa and Solano Subbasins.

5. WELLS SUBJECT TO COMPLIANCE WITH EO SECTION 9B

Procedure to Address EO Section 9B (1): Determining Well is Not Likely to Interfere with Existing Wells

Well permit applications subject to the EO, including for new production wells (not replacement production wells, as defined on the prior page) and production wells or well alterations considered beyond the definition herein of the replacement production wells or minor well alterations, must be determined unlikely to interfere with the function and operation of existing nearby wells to comply with EO Section 9B(1). There are two ways by which an applicant can demonstrate that a proposed new well or well alteration work is unlikely to interfere with the function and operation of nearby wells: 1) meeting minimum separation distance from existing nearby wells, or 2) submitting a report by a professional geologist or hydrogeologist (licensed in the State of California) including associated information concluding that the proposed well or well alteration work will not interfere with the function and operation of nearby wells. Existing wells owned by the applicant located on the same parcel as the proposed well or on a parcel adjacent to the parcel with the proposed well are exempt from the minimum well separation distance requirement.

The County requires minimum well separation distances for ensuring proposed new wells or well alterations are unlikely to interfere with the function and operation of nearby wells. **Table 1** presents these minimum required distances from nearby active wells according to the proposed well pumping capacity and proposed well location (i.e., Valley Floor areas versus Upland areas).

Table 1. Minimum Well Separation Distances

Pumping Capacity (gallons per minute)	Minimum Well Separation Distance (feet)
<i>Wells Within the Valley Floor Areas of the County</i>	
<500	250
500-999	500
1000-1499	1000
1500-1999	2000
≥2000	Report Required
<i>Wells in the Upland Areas of the County</i>	
<15	500
15-99	1000
≥100	Report Required

For proposed wells within the Valley Floor areas with engineered pumping capacities greater than or equal to 2,000 gallons per minute, a report completed by a licensed professional geologist or hydrogeologist is required to conclude the well is unlikely to interfere with the function and operation of nearby wells. For proposed wells in the Upland areas with engineered pumping capacities greater than or equal to 100 gallons per minute a report by licensed professional geologist or hydrogeologist will be required. If the location of the proposed new well or well alteration does not meet the minimum separation distances from existing wells presented in **Table 1**, the applicant may submit a report prepared by a licensed professional geologist or hydrogeologist presenting site-specific information (e.g., aquifer properties) and analyses concluding that the well is unlikely to interfere with the function and operation of nearby wells.

For all permit applications not exempt from EO Item 9B (as described above), the applicant must submit a map and list of known active wells within a radial distance equal to the minimum separation distance required for the well (as presented in **Table 1**) plus 500 feet. The map should include the proposed well site with known nearby active domestic, public supply, agricultural/irrigation, industrial, or other groundwater production wells. Active wells include wells recently operated (within last five years) as production wells and equipped with an operational pumping and discharge assembly, or wells in the process of being prepared to be operated. The table listing known nearby wells must include the well type, latitude/longitude coordinates, distance from the proposed well site (in feet), and Assessor's Parcel Number (APN). Any wells owned by the applicant should be indicated on the map and list of nearby wells. The County will review the information on nearby wells provided by the applicant in conjunction with additional review of available well location information from Environmental Health's database to confirm the minimum well separation is satisfied. However, it is the responsibility of the applicant to investigate and confirm the accuracy and completeness of the list of nearby wells.

Procedure to Address EO Section 9B (2): Determining Well is Not Likely to Cause Land Subsidence

As described above, the principal cause of land subsidence in the Valley Floor areas of the County is the regional persistent lowering of groundwater levels and associated decreases in pore pressure in the groundwater system. Such conditions are a result of the aggregate groundwater extraction by many wells and are distinct from intermittent water level changes associated with seasonal fluctuations or localized pumping influences from a given individual well. The Upland areas of the County outside of the Sacramento Valley Groundwater Basin have hydrogeologic properties that make the occurrence of land subsidence caused by groundwater pumping very unlikely because of the consolidated nature of many of the geologic materials in these areas and limited thickness of any alluvial sediments in these parts of the County. For new well permit applications in Upland areas of the County where land subsidence caused by groundwater pumping is very unlikely to occur because of the geologic setting, the well will be determined unlikely to cause land subsidence and no review of the well permit application for potential to cause land subsidence will be required.

The procedure for reviewing the compliance of new well permit applications with EO Section 9B(2) within the Valley Floor areas of the County will rely on the review of the GSA where the well is located. The GSAs are the local entities responsible for implementing the GSPs in the Valley Floor areas of the County. The GSPs include thresholds and metrics for undesirable results, including for land subsidence impacts on infrastructure. The objective of the GSPs is to avoid undesirable results. Therefore, if a well is determined to not be inconsistent with the applicable GSP, the County will consider it to be unlikely to cause land subsidence that will damage nearby infrastructure.

ATTACHMENT: EXECUTIVE ORDER N-7-22

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

EXECUTIVE ORDER N-7-22

WHEREAS on April 12, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021, I proclaimed states of emergency that continue today and exist across all the counties of California, due to extreme and expanding drought conditions; and

WHEREAS climate change continues to intensify the impacts of droughts on our communities, environment, and economy, and California is in a third consecutive year of dry conditions, resulting in continuing drought in all parts of the State; and

WHEREAS the 21st century to date has been characterized by record warmth and predominantly dry conditions, and the 2021 meteorological summer in California and the rest of the western United States was the hottest on record; and

WHEREAS since my October 19, 2021 Proclamation, early rains in October and December 2021 gave way to the driest January and February in recorded history for the watersheds that provide much of California's water supply; and

WHEREAS the ongoing drought will have significant, immediate impacts on communities with vulnerable water supplies, farms that rely on irrigation to grow food and fiber, and fish and wildlife that rely on stream flows and cool water; and

WHEREAS the two largest reservoirs of the Central Valley Project, which supplies water to farms and communities in the Central Valley and the Santa Clara Valley and provides critical cold-water habitat for salmon and other anadromous fish, have water storage levels that are approximately 1.1 million acre-feet below last year's low levels on this date; and

WHEREAS the record-breaking dry period in January and February and the absence of significant rains in March have required the Department of Water Resources to reduce anticipated deliveries from the State Water Project to 5 percent of requested supplies; and

WHEREAS delivery of water by bottle or truck is necessary to protect human safety and public health in those places where water supplies are disrupted; and

WHEREAS groundwater use accounts for 41 percent of the State's total water supply on an average annual basis but as much as 58 percent in a critically dry year, and approximately 85 percent of public water systems rely on groundwater as their primary supply; and

WHEREAS coordination between local entities that approve permits for new groundwater wells and local groundwater sustainability agencies is important to achieving sustainable levels of groundwater in critically overdrafted basins; and

WHEREAS the duration of the drought, especially following a multiyear drought that abated only five years ago, underscores the need for California to redouble near-, medium-, and long-term efforts to adapt its water management and delivery systems to a changing climate, shifting precipitation patterns, and water scarcity; and

WHEREAS the most consequential, immediate action Californians can take to extend available supplies is to voluntarily reduce their water use by 15 percent from their 2020 levels by implementing the commonsense measures identified in operative paragraph 1 of Executive Order N-10-21 (July 8, 2021); and

WHEREAS to protect public health and safety, it is critical the State take certain immediate actions without undue delay to prepare for and mitigate the effects of the drought conditions, and under Government Code section 8571, I find that strict compliance with various statutes and regulations specified in this Proclamation would prevent, hinder, or delay the mitigation of the effects of the drought conditions.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor of the State of California, in accordance with the authority vested in me by the State Constitution and statutes, including the California Emergency Services Act, and in particular, Government Code sections 8567, 8571, and 8627, do hereby issue the following Order to become effective immediately:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. The orders and provisions contained in my April 21, 2021, May 10, 2021, July 8, 2021, and October 19, 2021 Proclamations remain in full force and effect, except as modified by those Proclamations and herein. State agencies shall continue to implement all directions from those Proclamations and accelerate implementation where feasible.
2. To help the State achieve its conservation goals and ensure sufficient water for essential indoor and outdoor use, I call on all Californians to strive to limit summertime water use and to use water more efficiently indoors and out. The statewide Save Our Water conservation campaign at [SaveOurWater.com](https://www.SaveOurWater.com) provides simple ways for Californians to reduce water use in their everyday lives. Furthermore, I encourage Californians to understand and track the amount of water they use and measure their progress toward their conservation goals.
3. By May 25, 2022, the State Water Resources Control Board (Water Board) shall consider adopting emergency regulations that include all of the following:
 - a. A requirement that each urban water supplier, as defined in section 10617 of the Water Code, shall submit to the Department of Water Resources a preliminary annual water supply and demand assessment consistent with section 10632.1 of the Water Code no later than June 1, 2022, and submit a final annual water

supply and demand assessment to the Department of Water Resources no later than the deadline set by section 10632.1 of the Water Code;

- b. A requirement that each urban water supplier that has submitted a water shortage contingency plan to the Department of Water Resources implement, at a minimum, the shortage response actions adopted under section 10632 of the Water Code for a shortage level of up to twenty percent (Level 2), by a date to be set by the Water Board; and
- c. A requirement that each urban water supplier that has not submitted a water shortage contingency plan to the Department of Water Resources implement, at a minimum, shortage response actions established by the Water Board, which shall take into consideration model actions that the Department of Water Resources shall develop for urban water supplier water shortage contingency planning for Level 2, by a date to be set by the Water Board.

To further conserve water and improve drought resiliency if the drought lasts beyond this year, I encourage urban water suppliers to conserve more than required by the emergency regulations described in this paragraph and to voluntarily activate more stringent local requirements based on a shortage level of up to thirty percent (Level 3).

- 4. To promote water conservation, the Department of Water Resources shall consult with leaders in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors to develop strategies for improving water conservation, including direct technical assistance, financial assistance, and other approaches. By May 25, 2022, the Water Board shall consider adopting emergency regulations defining "non-functional turf" (that is, a definition of turf that is ornamental and not otherwise used for human recreation purposes such as school fields, sports fields, and parks) and banning irrigation of non-functional turf in the commercial, industrial, and institutional sectors except as it may be required to ensure the health of trees and other perennial non-turf plantings.
- 5. In order to maximize the efficient use of water and to preserve water supplies critical to human health and safety and the environment, Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended, with respect to the directives in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Order and any other projects and activities for the purpose of water conservation to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought, and any permits necessary to carry out such projects or activities. Entities that desire to conduct activities under this suspension, other than the directives in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Order, shall first request that the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency make a determination that the proposed activities are eligible to be conducted under this suspension. The Secretary shall use sound discretion in applying this Executive Order to ensure that the suspension serves the purpose of accelerating conservation projects that are necessary to address impacts of the drought, while at the same time

protecting public health and the environment. The entities implementing these directives or conducting activities under this suspension shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

6. To support voluntary approaches to improve fish habitat that would require change petitions under Water Code section 1707 and either Water Code sections 1425 through 1432 or Water Code sections 1725 through 1732, and where the primary purpose is to improve conditions for fish, the Water Board shall expeditiously consider petitions that add a fish and wildlife beneficial use or point of diversion and place of storage to improve conditions for anadromous fish. California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 1064, subdivisions (a)(1)(A)(i)-(ii) are suspended with respect to any petition that is subject to this paragraph.
7. To facilitate the hauling of water for domestic use by local communities and domestic water users threatened with the loss of water supply or degraded water quality resulting from drought, any ordinance, regulation, prohibition, policy, or requirement of any kind adopted by a public agency that prohibits the hauling of water out of the water's basin of origin or a public agency's jurisdiction is hereby suspended. The suspension authorized pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to the hauling of water by truck or bottle to be used for human consumption, cooking, or sanitation in communities or residences threatened with the loss of affordable safe drinking water. Nothing in this paragraph limits any public health or safety requirement to ensure the safety of hauled water.
8. The Water Board shall expand inspections to determine whether illegal diversions or wasteful or unreasonable use of water are occurring and bring enforcement actions against illegal diverters and those engaging in the wasteful and unreasonable use of water. When access is not granted by a property owner, the Water Board may obtain an inspection warrant pursuant to the procedures set forth in Title 13 (commencing with section 1822.50) of Part 3 of the Code of Civil Procedure for the purposes of conducting an inspection pursuant to this directive.
9. To protect health, safety, and the environment during this drought emergency, a county, city, or other public agency shall not:
 - a. Approve a permit for a new groundwater well or for alteration of an existing well in a basin subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and classified as medium- or high-priority without first obtaining written verification from a Groundwater Sustainability Agency managing the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located that groundwater extraction by the proposed well would not be inconsistent with any sustainable groundwater management program established in any applicable Groundwater Sustainability Plan adopted by that Groundwater Sustainability

Agency and would not decrease the likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the basin covered by such a plan; or

- b. Issue a permit for a new groundwater well or for alteration of an existing well without first determining that extraction of groundwater from the proposed well is (1) not likely to interfere with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells, and (2) not likely to cause subsidence that would adversely impact or damage nearby infrastructure.

This paragraph shall not apply to permits for wells that will provide less than two acre-feet per year of groundwater for individual domestic users, or that will exclusively provide groundwater to public water supply systems as defined in section 116275 of the Health and Safety Code.

10. To address household or small community drinking water shortages dependent upon groundwater wells that have failed due to drought conditions, the Department of Water Resources shall work with other state agencies to investigate expedited regulatory pathways to modify, repair, or reconstruct failed household or small community or public supply wells, while recognizing the need to ensure the sustainability of such wells as provided for in paragraph 9.
11. State agencies shall collaborate with tribes and federal, regional, and local agencies on actions related to promoting groundwater recharge and increasing storage.
12. To help advance groundwater recharge projects, and to demonstrate the feasibility of projects that can use available high water flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flood risks, the Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards shall prioritize water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. For the purposes of carrying out this paragraph, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) of the Public Resources Code and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division, and Chapter 3 (commencing with section 85225) of Part 3 of Division 35 of the Water Code and regulations adopted pursuant thereto are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought. This suspension applies to (a) any actions taken by state agencies, (b) any actions taken by local agencies where the state agency with primary responsibility for the implementation of the directives concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b). The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.
13. With respect to recharge projects under either Flood-Managed Aquifer Recharge or the Department of Water Resources Sustainable

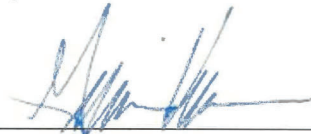
Groundwater Management Grant Program occurring on open and working lands to replenish and store water in groundwater basins that will help mitigate groundwater conditions impacted by drought, for any (a) actions taken by state agencies, (b) actions taken by a local agency where the Department of Water Resources concurs that local action is required, and (c) permits necessary to carry out actions under (a) or (b), Public Resources Code, Division 13 (commencing with section 21000) and regulations adopted pursuant to that Division are hereby suspended to the extent necessary to address the impacts of the drought. The entities implementing these directives shall maintain on their websites a list of all activities or approvals for which these provisions are suspended.

14. To increase resilience of state water supplies during prolonged drought conditions, the Department of Water Resources shall prepare for the potential creation and implementation of a multi-year transfer program pilot project for the purpose of acquiring water from willing partners and storing and conveying water to areas of need.
15. By April 15, 2022, state agencies shall submit to the Department of Finance for my consideration proposals to mitigate the worsening effects of severe drought, including emergency assistance to communities and households and others facing water shortages as a result of the drought, facilitation of groundwater recharge and wastewater recycling, improvements in water use efficiency, protection of fish and wildlife, mitigation of drought-related economic or water-supply disruption, and other potential investments to support short- and long-term drought response.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as soon as hereafter possible, this Order be filed in the Office of the Secretary of State and that widespread publicity and notice be given of this Order.

This Order is not intended to, and does not, create any rights or benefits, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity, against the State of California, its agencies, departments, entities, officers, employees, or any other person.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this 28th day of March 2022.



GAVIN NEWSOM
Governor of California

ATTEST:

SHIRLEY N. WEBER, PH.D.
Secretary of State