



Three Valleys Municipal Water Department

Legislative Status Report 5/12/2020

[AB 69](#)

[Ting D](#)

Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Text Version:

Amended: 6/20/2019

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/5/2019) (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development to propose building standards to the California Building Standards Commission, and to adopt, amend, or repeal rules and regulations governing, among other things, apartment houses and dwellings, as specified. This bill would require the department to propose small home building standards governing accessory dwelling units smaller than 800 square feet, junior accessory dwelling units, and detached dwelling units smaller than 800 square feet, as specified, and to submit the small home building standards to the California Building Standards Commission for adoption on or before January 1, 2021.

An act to add Section 17921.2 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to land use.

[AB 100](#)

Committee on Budget

Drinking water.

Text Version:

Amended: 6/21/2019

Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

9/13/2019-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and the long terms. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, and bequests and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the state board for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. The bill would require the state board to adopt a fund implementation plan with specified contents and would require, on and after July 1, 2020, expenditures of the fund to be consistent with the plan. The bill would require, by January 1, 2021, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make publicly available, as specified, a map of aquifers that are used or likely to be used as a source of drinking water that are at high risk of containing contaminants that exceed safe drinking water standards. For purposes of the map, the bill would require local health officers and other relevant local agencies to provide all results of, and data associated with, water quality testing performed by certified laboratories to the state board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 53082.6 to the Government Code, to amend Sections 39719, 100827, 116275, 116385, 116530, 116540, and 116686 of, and to add Chapter 4.6 (commencing with Section 116765) to Part 12 of Division 104 of, the Health and Safety Code, and to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8390) to Division 4.1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to drinking water, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

[AB 134](#)

[Bloom D](#)

Safe Drinking Water Restoration.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/20/2019

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

(1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community,

consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. Assembly Bill 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session of the Legislature, if enacted, would require the board to adopt an assessment of funding need that identifies systems and populations potentially in need of assistance and an analysis of anticipated funding needed based on the amount available in the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund. This bill would require the board to report to the Legislature by July 1, 2025, on its progress in restoring safe drinking water to all California communities and to create an internet website that provides data transparency for all of the board’s activities described in this measure. The bill would require the board to develop metrics to measure the efficacy of the fund in ensuring safe and affordable drinking water for all Californians. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst’s Office, at least every 5 years, to provide an assessment of the effectiveness of expenditures from the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund proposed by AB 217 of the 2019–20 Regular Session. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 117200) to Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 292](#) **[Quirk D](#)** **Recycled water: raw water and groundwater augmentation.**
Text Version: Amended: 6/20/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 9/15/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/30/2019)
 (May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse through raw water augmentation, as specified. Existing law defines “direct potable reuse” and “indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge” for these purposes. This bill would eliminate the definition of “direct potable reuse” and instead would substitute the term “groundwater augmentation” for “indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge” in these definitions. The bill would revise the definition of “treated drinking water augmentation.” The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2023, the state board to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for raw water augmentation. The bill would make conforming changes in other areas relating to potable reuse.

An act to amend Sections 10608.12, 10633, 13263.7, 13561, 13561.2, 13570, and 13578 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 352](#) **[Garcia, Eduardo D](#)** **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.**
Text Version: Amended: 8/14/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 8/14/2019-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read
 second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

An act to add Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) to the Public Resources Code, relating to a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds.

[AB 402](#) **[Quirk D](#)** **State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.**
Text Version: Amended: 6/18/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on
 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act’s administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act’s administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary

responsibility as of January 1, 2020, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 116330 and 116565 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 722](#) **[Bigelow R](#)** **Water: dams: fees.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/2/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 5/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the maintenance and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. Existing law requires the department to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees to cover the department's costs in carrying out the supervision of dam safety. Existing law limits the total annual fee for a dam or reservoir located on a farm or ranch property or a privately owned dam with less than 100 acre-feet of storage capacity to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees. This bill would limit the total annual fee for a dam operated by certain irrigation districts to no more than 20% of the fees assessed pursuant to the schedule of fees.

An act to amend Section 6307 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 841](#) **[Ting D](#)** **Drinking water: contaminants: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/20/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/29/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act requires the board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water and requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the board proposes a primary drinking water standard. This bill would require the office to adopt and complete a work plan within prescribed timeframes to assess which substances in the class of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances should be identified as a potential risk to human health, as provided. The bill would require the office, as part of those assessments, to determine which of the substances are appropriate candidates for notification levels to be adopted by the state board. The bill would require the office, by January 1, 2022, to provide to the Legislature an update on the assessment. The bill would require the office to assess annually those substances as new information, scientific research, and detection methodologies become available. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Section 116365.3 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 955](#) **[Gipson D](#)** **Water replenishment districts: water system needs assessment program.**
Text Version: Amended: 7/11/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, the Water Replenishment District Act, provides for the formation, organization, and functioning of water replenishment districts and authorizes a district to do any act necessary to replenish the groundwater of the district. This bill would authorize a water replenishment district, pursuant to an agreement with the State Water Resources Control Board, to offer to conduct a needs assessment program for water systems serving disadvantaged communities within the district, as specified. The bill would make a water system's participation in the program voluntary. The bill would authorize the district, upon completion of the needs assessment, to develop and evaluate options to address the findings and recommendations in the needs assessment and prepare an implementation plan for recommendation to the water system. The bill would authorize the district, to the extent it receives federal or state grants that may be used for this purpose, to assist the water system in implementing the plan, and would require the participating district to prepare an annual report regarding the services, costs, and sources of funding for all actions taken under this program. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2026.

An act to add and repeal Section 60234 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 1415](#) **[Friedman D](#)** **Department of Water Resources: reporting requirements: civil penalties.**

Text Version: Amended: 5/24/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources, which is under the control of the Director of Water Resources. Existing law requires specified plans and reports relating to water management to be provided to the department. This bill would require the department to impose a civil penalty on an entity that fails to file with the department a specified report or plan by the deadline required for that particular report or plan, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to reduce or waive the civil penalty under certain circumstances. The bill would require the department, not later than February 1, 2021, and not later than February 1 each year thereafter, to prepare and submit a report to specified legislative committees listing each entity that, during the preceding calendar year, failed to timely file a report or plan subject to the civil penalties imposed by this bill. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Chapter 3.8 (commencing with Section 390) to Division 1 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 1580](#)

[Levine D](#) **Major infrastructure construction projects: oversight committees.**

Text Version: Amended: 7/1/2019 Position: Oppose
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law requires the Department of Transportation and the Bay Area Toll Authority to establish the Toll Bridge Program Oversight Committee, as provided, to review and provide program direction for seismic retrofit and replacement projects on toll bridges within the geographic jurisdiction of the committee. This bill, except as specified, would similarly require a state agency undertaking a publicly funded major infrastructure construction project that is estimated to cost \$1,000,000,000 or more to form an oversight committee, as provided, to develop and use risk management plans throughout the course of the project, and to take specified actions relating to managing risks. The bill would require the oversight committee to act as the authority for critical decisions regarding the implementation of the project's risk management plan and to have sufficient staff to support decisionmaking.

An act to add Chapter 13 (commencing with Section 4570) to Division 5 of Title 1 of the Government Code, relating to public construction projects.

[AB 1694](#)

[O'Donnell D](#) **San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy: territory: Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island.**

Text Version: Amended: 7/11/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law establishes the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified areas of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located along the San Gabriel River and the lower Los Angeles River and tributaries along those rivers. Existing law, for purposes of those provisions, defines "territory" to mean the territory of the conservancy that consists of those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located within the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, as described. This bill would additionally include the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island, as described, within that definition of territory, and would make various related changes to the boundaries of that territory. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 32601, 32602, 32603, and 32604 of the Public Resources Code, relating to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.

[AB 1751](#)

[Chiu D](#) **Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.**

Text Version: Amended: 7/5/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/12/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

The Public Utilities Act prohibits, with certain exemptions, any public utility from selling, leasing, assigning, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of or encumbering specified property necessary or useful in the performance of the public utility's duties to the public without first, for qualified transactions valued above \$5,000,000, securing an order from the Public Utilities Commission authorizing it to do so or, for qualified transactions valued at \$5,000,000 or less, filing an advice letter and obtaining approval from the commission. This bill, the Consolidation for Safe Drinking Water Act of 2019, would authorize a water or sewer system corporation to file an application and obtain approval from the commission through an order authorizing the

water or sewer system corporation to consolidate with a public water system or state small water system that has fewer than 3,300 service connections and serves a disadvantaged community, or to implement rates for the subsumed water system. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny the application within 8 months, except as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 2721) to Part 2 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to public utilities.

AB 1958

Cooper D

State Plan of Flood Control: facilities.

Text Version:

Introduced: 1/17/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

4/6/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Calendar:

5/14/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair

Existing law establishes the Central Valley Flood Protection Board and authorizes the board to engage in various flood control activities along the Sacramento River, the San Joaquin River, their tributaries, and related areas. Existing law requires every plan of reclamation, flood control, drainage, improvement, dredging, or work, that includes or contemplates the construction, enlargement, revetment, or alteration of any levee, embankment, canal, or other excavation in the bed of or along or near the banks of the Sacramento or San Joaquin Rivers or any of their tributaries or connected therewith, upon any land adjacent thereto, within any of the overflow basins thereof, or upon any land susceptible to overflow therefrom, to be approved by the board before construction is commenced. Existing law prohibits a levee along a river or bypass at any of those specified places, or any levee forming part of any adopted flood control plan, from being cut or altered without permission of the board. Existing law makes a violation of the latter provisions a misdemeanor. This bill would instead prohibit a person from concealing, defacing, destroying, modifying, cutting, altering, or physically or visually obstructing any levee along a river or bypass at any of those specified places, any levee forming part of any flood control plan, or any other facility of the State Plan of Flood Control, including, but not limited to, any and all associated rights of way, without permission of the board. By expanding the behavior that would be punishable as a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would authorize the board or its designee, or a local agency that maintains the levee or facility, to inspect and remove any physical or visual obstructions placed or alterations made on any of the above-specified levees or facilities, including, but not limited to, any and all associated rights of way. The bill would authorize a peace officer, as defined, to enforce those provisions punishable by a misdemeanor in any place in the state to which the peace officer's authority extends. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 8720 of, to add Section 8540 to, and to repeal and add Section 8712 of, the Water Code, relating to flood control, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

AB 2060

Holden D

Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content.

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/4/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

3/10/2020-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. The act defines "lead free" for purposes of manufacturing, industrial processing, or conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would additionally define "lead free," for purposes of manufacturing, industrial processing, or conveying or dispensing water for human consumption, to mean not more than one microgram of lead under certain tests and meeting a specified certification when used with respect to end-use devices.

An act to amend Section 116875 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

AB 2093

Gloria D

Public records: writing transmitted by electronic mail: retention.

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/5/2020

Position: Oppose

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

3/10/2020-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 1.) (March 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires a public agency, defined to mean any state or local agency, to make public records available for inspection, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law specifies that public records include any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business, including writing transmitted by electronic mail. Existing law requires any agency that has any information that constitutes a public record not exempt from disclosure to make that public record available in accordance with certain provisions, and authorizes every agency to adopt regulations stating the

procedures to be followed when making its records available, if the regulations are consistent with those provisions. Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to destroy or to dispose of duplicate records that are less than two years old when they are no longer required by the city, county, or special district, as specified. This bill would, unless a longer retention period is required by statute or regulation, or established by the Secretary of State pursuant to the State Records Management Act, require a public agency, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, to retain and preserve for at least 2 years every public record, as defined, that is transmitted by electronic mail. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 6253.32 to the Government Code, relating to public records.

[AB 2095](#)

Cooper D Public water systems: reduction of water charges: customers impacted by COVID-19.

Text Version: Amended: 5/4/2020 Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/5/2020-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would authorize a public water system to reduce the water charges imposed on a customer impacted by COVID-19 during the duration of the impact provided that the reduction does not increase the water charges imposed on another ratepayer.

An act to add Section 116408 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to water.

[AB 2107](#)

Rodriguez D Local government: securitized limited obligation notes.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/6/2020 Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/16/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Calendar: 5/12/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair

Existing law, until December 31, 2019, authorizes a special district to issue, as specified, securitized limited obligation notes for the acquisition or improvement of land, facilities, or equipment. This bill would extend that authorization to December 31, 2024.

An act to amend Section 53839 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

[AB 2178](#)

Levine D Emergency services.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/11/2020 Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 2/27/2020-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Calendar: 5/12/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, GRAY, Chair

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state caused by, among other things, fire, storm, or riot. This bill would additionally include a deenergization, defined as a planned public safety power shutoff, as specified, within those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.

An act to amend Sections 8557 and 8558 of the Government Code, relating to emergency services.

[AB 2182](#)

Rubio, Blanca D Emergency backup generators: water and wastewater facilities: exemption.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/11/2020 Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/16/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to establish airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources. This bill would exempt the operation of an alternative power source, as defined, to provide power to a critical facility, as defined, from any local, regional, or state regulation regarding the operation of that source. The bill would authorize providers of essential public services, in lieu of compliance with applicable legal requirements, to comply with the maintenance and testing procedure set forth in the National

Fire Protection Association Standard for Emergency and Standby Power System, NFPA 110, for alternative power sources designated by the providers for the support of critical facilities.

An act to add Article 9.4 (commencing with Section 42005) to Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to nonvehicular air pollution.

[AB 2246](#)

[Mayes I](#)

Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: exemption: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/13/2020 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/16/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

(1)The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act exempts certain activities from the provisions of the act, including, among others, emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the specified purposes; surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Department of Water Resources for the purpose of the State Water Resources Development System or flood control; and surface mining operations on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Central Valley Flood Protection Board for the purpose of flood control. This bill would additionally exempt from the provisions of the act emergency excavations or grading conducted by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for the specified purposes and surface mining operations conducted on lands owned or leased, or upon which easements or rights-of-way have been obtained, by the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California for the purpose of repairing, maintaining, or replacing pipelines, infrastructure, or related transmission systems used for the distribution of water in the specified counties. The bill would require the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to provide an annual report to the Department of Conservation and any affected county by the date specified by the department on these surface mining operations. To the extent this bill adds to the duties of local governments acting as a lead agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 2714 of the Public Resources Code, relating to surface mining.

[AB 2296](#)

[Quirk D](#)

State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.

Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/6/2020-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 5/14/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2021, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 116330 and 116565 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 2322](#)

[Friedman D](#)

Small water suppliers and rural communities: drought and water shortage planning: repeal.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/14/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 2/15/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations regarding drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities, and requires the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other relevant state and local agencies and stakeholders, to use available data to identify, no later than January 1, 2020, small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability and notify counties

and groundwater sustainability agencies of those suppliers or communities. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the state board, to propose to the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and implementation of countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans to address the planning needs of small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided. This bill would repeal these provisions.

An act to repeal Sections 10609.40 and 10609.42 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 2324](#) **[Friedman D](#)** **Accessory dwelling units: prohibition of rent or lease.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/4/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/5/2020-Re-referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a local agency to provide, by ordinance, for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily dwelling residential zones and requires a local agency that has not adopted an ordinance to ministerially approve an application for an accessory dwelling unit. Existing law also authorizes a local agency to allow, by ordinance, for the sale or conveyance of an accessory dwelling unit separate from the primary residence to a qualified buyer, as defined, upon meeting specified conditions. This bill would prohibit a person, as defined, from renting or leasing more than 15 of the person's accessory dwelling units, as defined, in the state.

An act to add Section 65852.27 to the Government Code, relating to housing.

[AB 2333](#) **[Quirk D](#)** **Waste: releases: remedial action: local oversight.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/6/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/7/2020-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.
Calendar: 5/14/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

Existing law, whenever a release of waste occurs and remedial action is required, authorizes a responsible party for the release to request that a local officer supervise the remedial action. Existing law authorizes a local officer to agree to supervise the remedial action if the local officer determines that certain conditions have been met. Existing law authorizes that remedial action to be carried out only pursuant to a remedial action agreement, that includes specified elements, entered into by the local officer and the responsible party, and authorizes the local officer to withdraw from the agreement, after giving the responsible party adequate notice, at any time after making any of specified findings. Existing law requires a local officer to provide written notification, that includes specified information, to the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the appropriate regional water quality control board at least 10 working days before entering into a remedial action agreement with a responsible party. Existing law authorizes a local officer to provide a responsible party with a letter or other document that describes the release of waste that occurred and the remedial action taken and certifies that the cleanup goals embodied in the remedial action agreement were accomplished. This bill would authorize a responsible party to request the local officer to oversee the remedial action only if the release is not being overseen by the department or a regional water quality control board. The bill would authorize the local officer to agree to oversee the remedial action only if the local officer demonstrates to the department or the regional water quality control board that the same conditions referenced above have been met and the local officer has complied with specified notification requirements. The bill would revise the requirements for a remedial action agreement and would impose other requirements relating to recordkeeping, public notification, and notification to the department and the regional water quality control board, as provided. The bill would require the department or the regional water quality control board, before assuming regulatory oversight authority over a release, to notify the local officer, 30 days after which any remedial action agreement would no longer be valid. The bill would require, instead of authorize, a local officer to provide the responsible party with a document that makes the same descriptions and certifications described above. By imposing new duties on local officers, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 101480, 101485, and 101487 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to hazardous substances.

[AB 2364](#) **[Rubio, Blanca D](#)** **Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/10/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/17/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2021, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local

jurisdictions. The bill would require the state board and the regional boards to continue using available regulatory tools and other approaches to foster collaboration with permittees to implement permit requirements in light of the costs of implementation.

An act to add Section 13185 to the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[AB 2488](#)

[Gonzalez D](#)

Drinking water: Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/19/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 2/20/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

The Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act requires the State Department of Public Health to perform various activities related to reducing the risk of exposure to lead hazards in public schools, as defined, including, among other activities, conducting a sample survey to determine the likely extent and distribution of lead exposure to children from paint on the school, soil in play areas at the school, drinking water at the tap, and other potential sources identified by the State Department of Public Health for this purpose, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

An act to amend Section 32242 of the Education Code, relating to pupil health.

[AB 2502](#)

[Quirk D](#)

Groundwater sustainability plans: impacts on managed wetlands.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/19/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/16/2020-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act prescribes that plans contain certain required contents and requires that plans contain, where appropriate and in collaboration with the appropriate local agencies, additional analyses or components, including, among others, control of saline water intrusion, wellhead protection areas and recharge areas, a well abandonment and well destruction program, well construction policies, and impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems. This bill would add impacts to managed wetlands, as specified, to the additional analyses or components that a plan is required to contain when appropriate. By requiring local agencies that are groundwater sustainability agencies to include this in their plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 10727.4 of the Water Code, relating to groundwater.

[AB 2560](#)

[Quirk D](#)

Water quality: notification and response levels: procedures.

Text Version: Amended: 5/6/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2020-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 5/14/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the state. The act requires the state board to adopt drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria and requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system, among other things, complies with those drinking water standards. This bill would require the state board to comply with specified public notice and comment procedures when establishing or revising notification or response levels. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Section 116456 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to water quality.

[AB 2611](#)

[Santiago D](#)

Conservancies: Lower Los Angeles River Working Group.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/20/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/12/2020-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Existing law requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to appoint, in consultation with the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to the extent the board wishes to consult, a local working group to develop a revitalization plan for the Lower Los Angeles River watershed, called the Lower Los Angeles River Working Group. Existing law required, by March 1, 2017, the working group to develop, through watershed-based planning methods, a revitalization plan that addresses the unique and diverse needs of the Lower Los Angeles River and the communities through which it passes, and that is consistent with, enhances, and may be incorporated into, the County of Los Angeles's Master Plan, and that includes watershed education

programs. This bill would require the working group to, on or before January 1, 2022, update, through watershed-based planning methods, the above-described revitalization plan.

An act to amend Section 32622 of the Public Resources Code, relating to conservancies.

[AB 2623](#)

[Arambula D](#)

Sustainable groundwater management.

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

2/21/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act requires all relevant state agencies to consider the policies of the act, and any adopted groundwater sustainability plans, when revising or adopting policies, regulations, or criteria, or when issuing orders or determinations, where pertinent. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 10720.9 of the Water Code, relating to groundwater.

[AB 2629](#)

[Mayes I](#)

Imperial Irrigation District: retail electric service.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/4/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

5/5/2020-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Existing law, the Irrigation District Law, with certain exceptions, requires a director on the board of an irrigation district that provides electricity for residents of the district to be a voter of the district and a resident of the division that the director represents. Existing law authorizes an irrigation district to sell, dispose of, and distribute electricity for use outside of the district's boundaries. This bill would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the Imperial County Local Agency Formation Commission, and the Riverside County Local Agency Formation Commission to meet to determine the sphere of influence of the Imperial Irrigation District and options for electrical service to the energy service area of the Imperial Irrigation District at the end of a certain lease of electrical rights and to evaluate related issues of the water rights of the Imperial Irrigation District and would, on or before June 30, 2021, require the Imperial Irrigation District to submit any requested documents and information to the Energy Commission for these purposes. The bill would require the Energy Commission to study options to extend representation on the board of directors of the Imperial Irrigation District, for a specified time, to residents within the energy service area of the Imperial Irrigation District but outside its jurisdictional boundaries. The bill would, on or before June 30, 2022, require the Energy Commission to submit a report to the Legislature on these issues, as specified. To the extent the bill would impose new duties on the Imperial Irrigation District or local agency formation commissions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act relating to irrigation districts.

[AB 2642](#)

[Salas D](#)

Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Conversion Incentive Program: administration.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/5/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

5/6/2020-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Calendar:

5/14/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair

Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), requires numerous groundwater basins throughout the state designated by the Department of Water Resources as medium- or high-priority basins to each be managed under a separate groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by specified dates. SGMA requires, with some exceptions, that local agencies designated as groundwater sustainability agencies prepare, administer, and enforce the groundwater sustainability plans with the goal of sustainably managing these groundwater basins to avoid undesirable results such as overdrafting groundwater, subsidence, and sea water intrusion, among others. To achieve the sustainability goal, SGMA authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to, among other measures, control groundwater extractions by regulating, limiting, or suspending extractions from groundwater wells, establish a program of voluntary fallowing of agricultural lands, or validate an existing fallowing program. This bill would require the Department of Conservation to establish and administer a program named the Multibenefit Land Conversion Incentive Program for purposes of providing grants to groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, or other specified entities designated by groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, for the development or implementation of local programs supporting or facilitating multibenefit land conversion at the basin scale. The bill would establish procedures for the department's administration of the program and would require the department to develop guidelines to implement the program and to exercise its expertise and discretion in awarding program funds to eligible applicants. The bill would specify numerous criteria regarding program eligibility, including compliance with

several specified requirements of SGMA. The bill would prescribe certain actions regarding program accountability and oversight, including preparation of an annual report with specified information evaluating the implementation of local programs and use of program funds. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add and repeal Division 10.6 (commencing with Section 12285) of the Public Resources Code, relating to land use.

[AB 2656](#)

[Eggman D](#)

Wholesale water suppliers: water loss audit reports.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/20/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 2/21/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.

Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to annually submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or fiscal year, as provided. Existing law requires the department, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and make a recommendation to the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, on the feasibility of developing and enacting water loss reporting requirements for urban wholesale water suppliers. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require wholesale water suppliers to conduct and submit annual water loss audit reports to the department.

An act relating to water.

[AB 2720](#)

[Salas D](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: negative declarations and mitigated negative declarations: groundwater recharge projects.

Text Version: Introduced: 2/20/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/12/2020-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that the agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if the agency finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would require the lead agency, for a groundwater recharge project on agricultural land fallowed as a result of management actions required by a groundwater sustainability plan, to prepare a negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration if there is substantial evidence in the record that a project or a revised project would not have a significant environmental impact. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether there is substantial evidence in the record that a project would not have a significant environmental impact, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 21082.5 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

[AB 2736](#)

[Garcia, Eduardo D](#)

Groundwater: pumped hydroelectric energy storage systems: Joshua Tree National Park.

Text Version: Amended: 5/5/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/6/2020-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.
Calendar: 5/14/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair

Existing law provides for the management and monitoring of groundwater. Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a local agency, as defined, to adopt and implement a groundwater management plan for a groundwater basin designated as a low- or very low-priority basin by the department. Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. This bill would require a person who extracts or uses water from a groundwater basin within 20 miles of Joshua Tree National Park for purposes of construction and operation of a closed-loop pumped hydroelectric energy storage system to submit to the state board any plans, technical reports, or monitoring data reports related to groundwater required under any license for hydroelectric generation issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The bill would require those materials submitted to the state board to include certain other information relating to groundwater monitoring and environmental impacts. The bill would require the person to report the materials to the state board on the same schedule and in the same manner as provided in the license. The bill would make a person who fails to timely submit those materials subject to a penalty of up to \$10,000 per day, as assessed by the state board. The bill would require the state board to review the materials and, if it concludes the person is not in compliance with its hydroelectric generating license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, to petition the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the license. The bill would prohibit the extraction of groundwater in excess of maximum allowable change thresholds, as defined, by a pumped hydroelectric energy storage facility

unless the extraction is permitted following consideration of an action or project that requires discretionary approval by a state or local governmental entity. The bill would subject extraction of groundwater beyond those thresholds to civil liability in an amount not to exceed \$10 per gallon of excess groundwater extracted, with the aggregate penalty not to exceed \$1,000,000.

An act to add Part 2.77 (commencing with Section 10790) to Division 6 of the Water Code, relating to groundwater.

[AB 2968](#)

[Rodriguez D](#)

County emergency plans: best practices.

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Calendar: 5/12/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, GRAY, Chair

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services, which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires the Governor to coordinate the State Emergency Plan and those programs necessary for the mitigation of the effects of an emergency. Existing law requires the governing body of each political subdivision of the state to carry out the provisions of the State Emergency Plan. This bill would require the office to, by January 1, 2022, establish best practices for counties developing and updating a county emergency plan. The bill would require the office to, by January 1, 2022, establish a review process for a county to request the office to review a county's emergency plan. The bill would require that review process to provide technical assistance and feedback regarding, among other things, an emergency plan's consistency with the office's proposed best practices.

An act to add Section 8593.9 to the Government Code, relating to emergency services.

[AB 3005](#)

[Rivas, Robert D](#)

Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir: permitting, and public contracting.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/4/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/5/2020-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Calendar: 5/14/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, EDUARDO, Chair

Existing law prohibits an entity from diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or banks of, a river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into a river, stream, or lake, unless the Department of Fish and Wildlife receives written notification regarding the activity and the department either determines that the activity will not substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource or, if the department determines that the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource, the department issues a final agreement to the entity that includes reasonable measures necessary to protect the affected resource. This bill would, if the department determines that the Anderson Dam project, as defined, will substantially adversely affect existing fish and wildlife resources and the Santa Clara Valley Water District complete certain actions for the project, require the department within 180 days of receipt of a notification, as defined, from the district to issue a final agreement with the district that includes reasonable measures necessary to protect the affected resource. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 1602.5 to the Fish and Game Code, to add Section 21163 to the Public Contract Code, and to add Section 13260.1 to, and to add Part 4 (commencing with Section 6700) to Division 3 of, the Water Code, relating to the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[AB 3047](#)

[Flora R](#)

Water quality: groundwater: monitoring.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/4/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/5/2020-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to identify and recommend to the Legislature funding options to extend, until January 1, 2024, a specified comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program. This bill would instead require the department to identify and recommend to the Legislature funding options to extend that comprehensive groundwater quality monitoring program indefinitely.

An act to amend Section 10782 of the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[AB 3216](#)

[Kalra D](#)

Employee leave: authorization: coronavirus (COVID-19).

Text Version:

Amended: 3/12/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/17/2020-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law, the Moore-Brown-Roberti Family Rights Act, or California Family Rights Act (CFRA), makes it an unlawful

employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take up to 12 workweeks of unpaid protected leave during any 12-month period for family care and medical leave, as specified. Existing law makes this leave available to an employee with more than 12 months of service with the employer and at least 1,250 hours of service with the employer within the last 12 months. This bill would also make it an unlawful employment practice for an employer, as defined, to refuse to grant a request by an eligible employee to take family and medical leave due to the coronavirus (COVID-19), as specified. The bill would require a request under this provision to be made and granted in a similar manner to that provided under the CFRA. The bill would specify that an employer is not required to pay an employee for the leave taken, but would authorize an employee taking a leave to elect, or an employer to require, a substitution of the employee's accrued vacation or other time off during this period and any other paid or unpaid time off negotiated with the employer. The bill would authorize an employee, if the employee takes leave because of the employee's own diagnosis with or quarantine because of COVID-19, to elect, or the employer to require, that the employee substitute their accrued sick leave. The bill would prohibit an employee from using sick leave during a period of leave to care for a child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, sibling, spouse, or domestic partner diagnosed with or quarantined because of COVID-19. The bill would require an employer, during any period in which an eligible employee takes leave, to maintain and pay for coverage under a group health plan, as defined, and would authorize the employer to recover the premium that the employee paid under certain circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add and repeal Section 12945.7 of the Government Code, relating to employment.

[AB 3256](#) [Garcia, Eduardo D](#) **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Climate Resilience, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.**

Text Version: Amended: 5/4/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/7/2020-Measure version as amended on May 4 corrected.

Calendar: 5/13/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair

The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Climate Resilience, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, climate resilience, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) to the Public Resources Code, relating to a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, climate resilience, drought preparation, and flood protection program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election of the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds.

[AB 3267](#) [Smith D](#) **Office of Emergency Services: State Emergency Plan.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/16/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/17/2020-Re-referred to Com. on G.O.

Calendar: 5/12/2020 11:30 a.m. - State Capitol, Assembly Chamber ASSEMBLY GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION, GRAY, Chair

Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, requires the Office of Emergency Services to update the State Emergency Plan on or before January 1, 2019, and every 5 years thereafter. The act also requires the office to complete an after-action report within 120 days after each declared disaster. This bill would require the office to coordinate with representatives of the access and functional needs population, as specified, when the office updates the State Emergency Plan. The bill would, instead, require the office to complete an after-action report within 180 days after each declared disaster.

An act to amend Sections 8570.4 and 8607 of the Government Code, relating to state government.

[AB 3279](#) [Friedman D](#) **California Environmental Quality Act: administrative and judicial procedures.**

Text Version: Introduced: 2/21/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/24/2020-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Calendar: 5/13/2020 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, FRIEDMAN, Chair

(1)The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as

revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would instead require that a court, to the extent feasible, commence hearings on an appeal within 270 days of the date of the filing of the appeal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 21167, 21167.1, 21167.4, 21167.6, 21167.8, and 21168.9 of, and to repeal Sections 21168.6.5, 21168.7, 21169, 21170, and 21171 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

ACA 1 **Aguiar-Curry D** **Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/18/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/19/2019-Read third time. Refused adoption. Motion to reconsider made by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.

Calendar: 5/14/2020 #14 ASSEMBLY MOTION TO RECONSIDER

(1)The California Constitution prohibits the ad valorem tax rate on real property from exceeding 1% of the full cash value of the property, subject to certain exceptions. This measure would create an additional exception to the 1% limit that would authorize a city, county, city and county, or special district to levy an ad valorem tax to service bonded indebtedness incurred to fund the construction, reconstruction, rehabilitation, or replacement of public infrastructure, affordable housing, or permanent supportive housing, or the acquisition or lease of real property for those purposes, if the proposition proposing that tax is approved by 55% of the voters of the city, county, or city and county, as applicable, and the proposition includes specified accountability requirements. The measure would specify that these provisions apply to any city, county, city and county, or special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by amending Sections 1 and 4 of Article XIII ? A thereof, by amending Section 2 of, and by adding Section 2.5 to, Article XIII ? C thereof, by amending Section 3 of Article XIII ? D thereof, and by amending Section 18 of Article XVI thereof, relating to local finance.

ACA 3 **Mathis R** **Clean Water for All Act.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/20/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2019-In committee: Set, first hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources performs duties relating to water resources throughout the state, and the State Water Resources Control Board exercises regulatory functions relating to water quality. Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,545,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. This measure, the Clean Water for All Act, would additionally require, commencing with the 2021–22 fiscal year, not less than 2% of specified state revenues to be set apart for the payment of principal and interest on bonds authorized pursuant to the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014; water supply, delivery, and quality projects administered by the department, and water quality projects administered by the state board, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

A resolution to propose to the people of the State of California an amendment to the Constitution of the State, by adding Section 8 to Article X thereof, relating to water.

ACR 179 **Voepel R** **Special Districts Week.**

Text Version: Introduced: 2/26/2020 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/12/2020-Referred to Com. on RLS.

This measure proclaims the week of May 17, 2020, to May 23, 2020, to be Special Districts Week.

Relative to Special Districts Week.

SB 45 **Allen D** **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.**

Text Version: Amended: 1/23/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 1/30/2020-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention,

safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Division 47 (commencing with Section 80200) to the Public Resources Code, relating to a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program, by providing the funds necessary therefor through an election for the issuance and sale of bonds of the State of California and for the handling and disposition of those funds, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

[SB 101](#)

Committee on Drinking water.
Budget and Fiscal Review

Text Version: Amended: 6/24/2019 Position: Oppose
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/24/2019-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET.

(1) Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and the long terms. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and moneys from other specified sources, and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the state board for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. The bill would require the state board to adopt a fund expenditure plan with specified contents and would require, on and after July 1, 2020, expenditures of the fund to be consistent with the plan. The bill would require, by January 1, 2021, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make publicly available, as specified, a map of aquifers that are used or likely to be used as a source of drinking water that are at high risk of containing contaminants that exceed safe drinking water standards. For purposes of the map, the bill would require local health officers and other relevant local agencies to provide all results of, and data associated with, water quality testing performed by certified laboratories to the state board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The act provides for the operation of public water systems and authorizes the state board to contract with, or provide a grant to, an administrator to provide administrative, technical, operational, or managerial services, or any combination of those services, to a designated water system to assist with the provision of an adequate supply of affordable, safe drinking water. This bill would, among other things, authorize an administrator to additionally provide legal services pursuant to those provisions and to act, where the administrator is authorized to act on behalf of a designated public water system, on behalf of a voluntary participant, as defined. The bill would authorize a local agency or a privately owned public utility to serve as an administrator for these purposes. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. The act authorizes the state board, if the state board determines that it is feasible for the service area of the public water system addressed by the application to be served by one or more currently permitted public water systems, to deny the permit of a proposed new public water system if it determines that it is reasonably foreseeable that the proposed new public water system will be unable to provide affordable, safe drinking water in the reasonably foreseeable future, as prescribed. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the state board determine that it is reasonably foreseeable that the proposed new public water system will be unable to provide affordable, safe drinking water in the reasonably foreseeable future in order to deny the permit of a proposed new public water system. The act defines a disadvantaged community for its purposes as an area, as specified, in which the median household income is less than 80% of the statewide average. This bill would revise that definition to require a median household income of less than 80% of the statewide median household income level. The act requires a public water system to submit a technical report to the state board as a part of the permit application or when otherwise required by the state board, as specified. This bill would require a public water system to submit the report in the form and format and at intervals specified by the state board. (2) Existing law requires a laboratory that performs analyses for regulatory purposes of drinking water, wastewater, hazardous waste, and contaminated soils or sediments to obtain certification or accreditation, as specified. Existing law requires, when a person or entity submits material to the laboratory for testing, the laboratory to report the results of all detected contaminants and pollutants to that person or entity. This bill would require a laboratory accredited by the state board to also report the results of each drinking water analysis to the state board in the form or format and at intervals specified by the state board. (3) The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill, beginning in the 2020–21 fiscal year, would require 5% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, up to the sum of \$130,000,000, to be deposited into the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund for the purposes of the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund, subject to specified restrictions. The bill would require the Director of Finance, beginning in the 2023–24 fiscal year and until June 30, 2030, to calculate the sum to be transferred by the Controller from the General Fund to the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund if the annual transfer from the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund is less than \$130,000,000 to equal a total

transfer into the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund of \$130,000,000, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Section 53082.6 to the Government Code, to amend Sections 39719, 100827, 116275, 116385, 116530, 116540, and 116686 of, and to add Chapter 4.6 (commencing with Section 116765) to Part 12 of Division 104 of, the Health and Safety Code, and to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 8390) to Division 4.1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to drinking water, and making an appropriation therefor, to take effect immediately, bill related to the budget.

SB 204

Dodd D

State Water Project: contracts.

Text Version:

Amended: 5/17/2019

Position: Oppose

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

(1)Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System, known as the State Water Project, in accordance with the California Water Resources Development Bond Act to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the department to present to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature the details of the terms and conditions of a long-term water supply contract between the department and a state water project contractor and to submit a copy of one long-term contract, as prescribed. This bill would instead require the department to provide at least 10 days' notice to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature before holding public sessions to negotiate any potential amendment of a long-term water supply contract that is of projectwide significance with substantially similar terms intended to be offered to all contractors. The bill would require the department, before the execution of a specified proposed amendment to a long-term water supply contract and at least 60 days before final approval of such an amendment, to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature certain information regarding the terms and conditions of a proposed amendment of a long-term water supply contract and to submit a copy of the long-term contract as it is proposed to be amended. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 165 of, to add Section 147.6 to, and to repeal and add Section 147.5 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

SB 414

Caballero D

Small System Water Authority Act of 2019.

Text Version:

Amended: 6/25/2019

Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, as defined, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the state board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. This bill would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2019 and state legislative findings and declarations relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill, no later than March 1, 2020, would require the state board to provide written notice to cure to all public agencies, private water companies, or mutual water companies that operate a public water system that has either less than 3,000 service connections or that serves less than 10,000 people, and are not in compliance, for the period from July 1, 2018, through December 31, 2019, with one or more state or federal primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant levels, as specified. The bill would require the state board to provide a copy of the notice, in the case of a water corporation, to the Public Utilities Commission and would require the Public Utilities Commission to be responsible with the state board for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would require an entity receiving the notice to respond to the state board, and, if appropriate, the Public Utilities Commission, as to whether the violations of drinking water standards are remedied and the basis for that conclusion, as specified. The bill would require an entity reporting a continuing violation of drinking water standards to have 180 days from the date of a specified response filed with the state board to prepare and submit a plan to the state board to permanently remedy a violation of drinking water standards within a reasonable time that is not later than January 1, 2025. The bill would require the state board to review the plan and accept, accept with reasonable conditions, or reject the plan, as prescribed. The bill would require an entity with an accepted plan to provide quarterly reports to the state board on progress towards a permanent remedy for violations of drinking water standards and would require the state board to annually hold a public hearing to consider whether the progress is satisfactory. The bill would require the state board, if it rejects the plan or if a plan is not submitted by the prescribed deadline, to cause, after a certain period to allow for a petition for reconsideration, the formation of an authority by the applicable local agency formation commission to serve the customers of the public water system or to remedy the failure to meet the applicable drinking water standards, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 56017.1, 56017.2, 56069, 56653, 56658, and 56895 of, and to add Section 56666.5 to, the Government Code, and to add Division 23 (commencing with Section 78000) to the Water Code, relating to small system water

authorities.

[SB 474](#) **[Stern D](#)** **The California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990: Habitat Conservation Fund.**
Text Version: Amended: 5/21/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/10/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 6/6/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Proposition 117, an initiative measure approved by the electors at the June 5, 1990, direct primary election, certain provisions of which can be amended by a majority vote, enacted the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990. The act creates the Habitat Conservation Fund and requires the moneys in the fund to be used for specified purposes generally relating to the acquisition, enhancement, or restoration of wildlife habitat. The act requires the Controller, until June 30, 2020, to annually transfer \$30,000,000 from the General Fund to the Habitat Conservation Fund, less any amount transferred to the Habitat Conservation Fund from specified accounts and funds. The act, until July 1, 2020, continuously appropriates specified amounts from the Habitat Conservation Fund to the Department of Parks and Recreation, the State Coastal Conservancy, the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the California Tahoe Conservancy, and continuously appropriates the balance of the fund to the Wildlife Conservation Board. This bill would establish the Wildlife Protection Subaccount in the Habitat Conservation Fund and would require the Controller, if an appropriation is made for this purpose in any fiscal year, to transfer \$30,000,000 from the General Fund to the subaccount, less any amount transferred from specified accounts and funds, to be expended by the board for the acquisition, enhancement, or restoration of wildlife habitat.

An act to amend Section 2788 of the Fish and Game Code, relating to wildlife.

[SB 559](#) **[Hurtado D](#)** **California Water Commission: grant: Friant-Kern Canal.**
Text Version: Amended: 7/3/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 8/30/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law establishes the California Water Commission, consisting of 9 members appointed by the Governor, in the department. This bill would require the commission to make a grant of \$400,000,000 to a specified joint powers authority to restore the capacity of the Friant-Kern Canal, subject to an appropriation. The bill, among other things, would require the grant to be part of a comprehensive solution to groundwater sustainability and subsidence in the San Joaquin Valley and would require the joint powers authority to demonstrate a funding match of at least 35% from user fees, local sources, federal funding, or a combination of these sources.

An act relating to water.

[SB 797](#) **[Wilk R](#)** **Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure.**
Text Version: Introduced: 1/6/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/18/2020-March 24 hearing postponed by committee.

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires an application for a permit to appropriate water to include, among other things, sufficient information to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood that unappropriated water is available for the proposed appropriation. Existing law requires the board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Existing law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Existing law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.

An act to add Section 1305 to the Water Code, relating to water resources.

[SB 971](#) **[Hertzberg D](#)** **Small water supplier and countywide water shortage contingency planning.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/11/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/16/2020-March 24 hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. The act requires an urban water management plan to include a water shortage contingency plan, as provided. This bill would require a small water

supplier, as defined, with 1,000 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, to prepare and adopt a small water supplier water shortage contingency plan that consists of specified elements. The bill would require a small water supplier with 15 to 999 service connections, inclusive, to take specified actions related to water shortage planning and response. The bill would require small water suppliers to provide to the public, and to report, the plan and specified water shortage planning information, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Part 2.56 (commencing with Section 10609.50) to Division 6 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 974](#) [Hurtado D](#) **California Environmental Quality Act: small disadvantaged community water system: exemption.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/24/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/24/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, or to adopt a negative declaration or mitigated negative declaration, as specified, if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA includes exemptions from its environmental review requirements for numerous categories of projects, as prescribed. This bill would, with certain specified exceptions, exempt from CEQA certain projects that primarily benefit a small disadvantaged community water system by improving the small disadvantaged community water system's water quality, water supply, or water supply reliability, by encouraging water conservation, or by providing drinking water service to existing residences within a disadvantaged community where there is evidence of contaminated or depleted drinking water wells. The bill would also define various terms for purposes of this exemption. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 21080 of the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

[SB 996](#) [Portantino D](#) **State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program.**

Text Version: Amended: 4/1/2020 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/1/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable and safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing regulations. This bill would require the state board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on constituents of emerging concern in drinking water that may pose risks to public health. The bill would require the state board to establish the Stakeholder Advisory Group and, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel, both as prescribed, to assist in the gathering and development of information for the program, among other functions. The bill would require the program to provide opportunities for public participation, including conducting stakeholder meetings and workshops to solicit relevant information and feedback for development and implementation of the program. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to add Article 3.6 (commencing with Section 116416) to Chapter 4 of Part 12 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[SB 1011](#) [Dahle R](#) **Water quality: waste discharge requirements: management agency agreements.**

Text Version: Amended: 3/25/2020 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/25/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, with certain exceptions, requires a waste discharger to file a report of waste discharge with a California regional water quality control board and to pay an annual fee established by the State Water Resources Control Board. This bill would provide that implementation of a management agency agreement entered into between the state board and the United States Forest Service or the state board and the United States Bureau of Land Management constitutes compliance by the United States Forest Service or the United States Bureau of Land Management, as applicable, with specified waste discharge requirements for nonpoint source discharges. The bill would prohibit a provision of such a management agency agreement from being construed in any way as limiting the authority of the state board or a regional board in carrying out its legal responsibilities for the management or regulation of water quality.

An act to amend Section 13260 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1052](#)[Hertzberg D](#)**Water quality: municipal wastewater agencies.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/18/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/18/2020-April 1 hearing postponed by committee.

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater by municipalities and industries in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit program and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires regulated municipalities and industries to obtain a stormwater permit. This bill would establish municipal wastewater agencies and would authorize a municipal wastewater agency, among other things, to enter into agreements with entities responsible for stormwater management for the purpose of managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, to acquire, construct, expand, operate, maintain, and provide facilities for specified purposes relating to managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, and to levy taxes, fees, and charges consistent with the municipal wastewater agency's existing authority in order to fund projects undertaken pursuant to the bill. The bill would require the exercise of any new authority granted under the bill to comply with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. To the extent this requirement would impose new duties on local agency formation commissions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 11.5 (commencing with Section 13910) to Division 7 of the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[SB 1056](#)[Portantino D](#)**Drinking water: testing: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/18/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/18/2020-April 1 hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting implementing regulations. The implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to, the monitoring of contaminants, including the type of contaminant, the frequency and method of sampling and testing, and the reporting of results. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2022, to certify a methodology or methodologies for testing drinking water, groundwater, and surface water for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances, as provided, and to accredit qualified laboratories in California to analyze perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances pursuant to the adopted methodology or methodologies. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Section 116379 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[SB 1096](#)[Caballero D](#)**Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/19/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/19/2020-March 31 hearing postponed by committee.

The Public Utilities Act prohibits, with certain exemptions, any public utility from selling, leasing, assigning, mortgaging, or otherwise disposing of or encumbering specified property necessary or useful in the performance of the public utility's duties to the public without first, for qualified transactions valued above \$5,000,000, securing an order from the Public Utilities Commission authorizing it to do so or, for qualified transactions valued at \$5,000,000 or less, filing an advice letter and obtaining approval from the commission. This bill, the Consolidation for Safe Drinking Water Act of 2020, would authorize a water or sewer system corporation to file an application and obtain approval from the commission through an order authorizing the water or sewer system corporation to consolidate with a public water system or state small water system. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny the application within 8 months, except as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

An act to add Chapter 2.7 (commencing with Section 2721) to Part 2 of Division 1 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to public utilities.

[SB 1099](#)[Dodd D](#)**Emergency backup generators: critical facilities: exemption.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/19/2020

Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/18/2020-April 1 hearing postponed by committee.

Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to establish airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources. This bill, consistent with federal law, would require air districts to adopt a rule, or revise its existing rules, to allow critical facilities with a permitted emergency backup generator to use that emergency backup generator during a deenergization event or other loss of power, and

to test and maintain that emergency backup generator, as specified, without having that usage, testing, or maintenance count toward that emergency backup generator's time limitation on actual usage and routine testing and maintenance. The bill would prohibit air districts from imposing a fee on the issuance or renewal of a permit issued for those critical facility emergency backup generators. By requiring air districts to adopt a new permitting program for those critical facility emergency backup generators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill also would define certain terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Article 9.5 (commencing with Section 42010) to Chapter 3 of Part 4 of Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to nonvehicular air pollution.

[SB 1101](#) **[Caballero D](#)** **Water and Climate Science Advisory Board.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/25/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/25/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would require the department to convene a Water and Climate Science Advisory Board to consist of 5 members with certain qualifications appointed by the department, the agency, and the State Water Resources Control Board, as provided. The bill would require board members to serve 3-year terms. The bill would require the department to consult with the board when initiating, reviewing, or expanding policies or guidelines regarding impacts of climate change on water resources. The bill would require the department to establish an internal process for department review of and comment on the work of the board, which shall be made publicly available.

An act to add Section 148 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1171](#) **[Nielsen R](#)** **Reclamation districts: improvement districts: formation.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/25/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/25/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

(1) Existing law authorizes the owners of 1/2 or more of any body of swamp and overflowed lands, salt marsh, or tidelands, or other lands subject to flood or overflow, to petition the county board of supervisors to form a reclamation district for specified purposes. Existing law authorizes, among other things, a reclamation district to levy and collect assessments on parcels in the district under specified circumstances for purposes of raising funds for the maintenance, repair, and operation of district reclamation works. This bill would authorize the board of directors of a reclamation district to form an improvement district to incur a bonded indebtedness for the acquisition, construction, completion, or repair of improvements, works, or property to be payable from taxes levied upon less than all of the lands within the reclamation district. The bill would prescribe certain procedures for the creation of the improvement district and for the levying of improvement district assessments, including, respectively, specified notice, hearing, and election provisions. (2) Existing law, the Improvement Act of 1911, Municipal Improvement Act of 1913, and Improvement Bond Act of 1915 authorize and prescribe procedures for cities and counties, and, in some cases, other public entities, to issue bonds secured by assessments on real property in order to finance the cost of certain improvements to property within their boundaries, including, among other improvements, constructing or maintaining streets, drains, sewers, bridges, and levees. These acts also prescribe procedures for the redemption of bonds and payment of interest on the bonds. This bill would authorize a reclamation district to use, in its discretion, the provisions and procedures of these acts for the construction of any facilities that the reclamation district is otherwise authorized to construct under existing law.

An act to add Chapter 7 (commencing with Section 50980) and Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 50986) to Part 5 of Division 15 of the Water Code, relating to reclamation districts.

[SB 1184](#) **[Stern D](#)** **Water corporations: fire hydrant service agreements: report.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/20/2020 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including water corporations. Existing law prohibits a water corporation from charging an entity providing fire protection service for the costs of furnishing water for that service and for other related costs, except pursuant to a written agreement between the water corporation and the entity providing fire protection service. This bill would require the commission, by January 1, 2022, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report concerning those agreements between water corporations and local fire protection agencies.

An act to add and repeal Section 915.5 of the Public Utilities Code, relating to public utilities.

[SB 1188](#)[Stern D](#)**The California Water Plan.**

Text Version:

Amended: 4/8/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

4/8/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as The California Water Plan. Existing law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. This bill would require the department to include in the plan update, instead of a discussion of various strategies, a discussion of various strategies for increasing regional water resilience, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 10004.5 and 10013 of, and to add Sections 10004.1 and 10004.2 to, the Water Code, relating to water resources.

[SB 1194](#)[Archuleta D](#)**Water replenishment districts: competitive bidding.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

The Water Replenishment District Act provides for the formation of water replenishment districts with prescribed powers for the purposes of replenishing the groundwater supplies within the district. The act requires a district to advertise for bids before making any contract totaling \$25,000 or more within any 12-month period and, when work is to be done, to give notice calling for bids by publication, as prescribed. This bill would revise and recast the provisions establishing the competitive bidding and related public notice procedures for water replenishment districts, including, among other revisions, deleting the requirement that a district advertise for bids before making any contract totaling \$25,000 or more within any 12-month period, and instead requiring a district to advertise for bids before making any contract totaling \$40,000 or more.

An act to amend Sections 60602, 60616, and 60622 of, to repeal Sections 60606, 60608, 60610, and 60612 of, and to repeal and add Section 60604 of, the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1209](#)[Dahle R](#)**Watermaster service areas: expenses in distribution.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to divide the state into watermaster service areas for the purpose of distributing water in accordance with certain water right determinations. Existing law authorizes the department to incur costs and make expenditures as necessary to provide for the administration of a service area and the distribution of water in the service area. Existing law requires the water rightholders to pay all of those costs. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that latter provision of law.

An act to amend Section 4201 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1217](#)[Dahle R](#)**Urban water use targets: indoor residential water use: standards: studies and investigations: reports.**

Text Version:

Amended: 3/26/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

3/26/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

(1) Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and states the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets cumulatively result in a 20% reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires an urban retail water supplier to adopt one of specified methods for determining its urban water use target, including estimating the per capita daily water use using the sum of 55 gallons per capita daily for indoor residential water use and a specified water efficiency standard for landscape irrigation use. This bill would revise that method of estimating the per capita daily water use to require an urban retail water supplier to use, instead of 55 gallons per capita daily for indoor residential water use, a standard that complies with the urban retail water supplier's own criteria for indoor residential water use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 10608.20 and 10609.4 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1234](#)[Grove R](#)**Water rights: reasonable and beneficial use of water.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/20/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Existing law declares that the right to water is limited to that water that is reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served, and does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

An act to amend Section 100 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 1249](#)[Hurtado D](#)**Water quality: state policy: public hearing.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/21/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 3/5/2020-Referred to Com. on EQ.

Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with federal law and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The act prohibits the state board from adopting state policy for water quality control unless a public hearing is first held respecting the adoption of the policy, and requires the state board to notify any affected regional boards, unless notice is waived, at least 60 days before the hearing. The act requires the regional boards to submit written recommendations to the state board at least 20 days before the hearing. This bill would instead require the state board to provide that notice at least 30 days before the hearing and would instead require the regional boards to submit those recommendations at least 25 days before the hearing.

An act to amend Section 13147 of the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[SB 1280](#)[Monning D](#)**Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service: at-risk water systems.**

Text Version:

Amended: 4/1/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/1/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on EQ.

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to contract with, or provide a grant to, an administrator to provide administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services, or any combination of those services, to a designated water system to assist with the provision of an adequate supply of affordable, safe drinking water. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system if a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or if a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act requires the state board, no later than July 1, 2020, to develop and adopt a policy that provides a process by which members of a disadvantaged community may petition the state board to consider ordering consolidation. This bill would authorize the state board to order consolidation between a receiving water system and an at-risk water system, as defined, upon receipt of a petition that substantially conforms to the above-referenced policy adopted by the state board and that is either approved by the water system's governing body or signed by at least 30% of the households served by the water system. For purposes of that provision, the bill would authorize the state board to contract with a technical assistance provider or appoint an administrator to provide information to a community regarding the petition process, to assist with the preparation of a petition, or to evaluate whether a water system is an at-risk water system.

An act to amend Sections 116681 and 116682 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[SB 1352](#)[Hueso D](#)**Gas corporations: renewable gas procurement.**

Text Version:

Amended: 4/3/2020

Position: Support

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/3/2020-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas corporations. Existing law, relative to restructuring of the gas industry, requires the commission to require each gas corporation to provide bundled basic gas service to all core customers in its service territory unless the customer chooses or contracts to have natural gas purchased and supplied by another entity. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to consider adopting specific biomethane procurement targets or goals for each gas corporation, as specified. Existing law requires that prior to establishing biomethane procurement targets or goals, that the commission find that the targets or goals are cost-effective means to achieving forecast reduction in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the targets or goals comply with all applicable state and federal laws. This bill would require the commission to establish a renewable gas, as defined, procurement program that requires each gas corporation to procure renewable gas in an amount so that, by January 1, 2030, at least 20 percent of the total volume of gas delivered to core

customers in California by that gas corporation is renewable gas. The bill would require the commission, in designing and implementing the program, to ensure that the renewable gas procurement program is a cost-effective means to achieve forecast reductions in emissions of short-lived climate pollutants pursuant to specified laws and that the program complies with all applicable state and federal laws. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 650 and 651 of, and to amend the heading of Article 10 (commencing with Section 650) of Chapter 3 of Part 1 of Division 1 of, the Public Utilities Code, relating to energy.

[SB 1386](#)

[Moorlach R](#)

Local government: assessments, fees, and charges: water.

Text Version:

Amended: 4/1/2020

Position: Watch

[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status:

5/11/2020-Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including requiring that the local agency provide public notice and a majority protest procedure in the case of assessments and submit property-related fees and charges for approval by property owners subject to the fee or charge or the electorate residing in the affected area following a public hearing. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. Existing law defines, among other terms, the term "water" for these purposes to mean any system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source. This bill would specify that "water" for purposes of the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act also includes the public fixtures, appliances, and appurtenances connected to an above-described system of public improvements intended to provide for the production, storage, supply, treatment, or distribution of water from any source. The bill would specify that a property-related water service fee or charge by a local agency may include the costs to construct, maintain, repair, or replace public hydrants attached to a water system, and the cost of water dispensed through public hydrants, to the extent those fees or charges are consistent with the California Constitution.

An act to amend Section 53750 of, and to add Section 53750.5 to, the Government Code, relating to local government finance.

Total Measures: 73

Total Tracking Forms: 73