



Three Valleys Municipal Water Department

Legislative Status Report 9/16/2019

[AB 5](#)

[Gonzalez D](#)

Worker status: employees and independent contractors.

Text Version:

Enrollment: 9/11/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

9/11/2019-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Existing law, as established in the case of *Dynamex Operations West, Inc. v. Superior Court of Los Angeles* (2018) 4 Cal.5th 903 (Dynamex), creates a presumption that a worker who performs services for a hirer is an employee for purposes of claims for wages and benefits arising under wage orders issued by the Industrial Welfare Commission. Existing law requires a 3-part test, commonly known as the "ABC" test, to establish that a worker is an independent contractor for those purposes. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to codify the decision in the *Dynamex* case and clarify its application. The bill would provide that for purposes of the provisions of the Labor Code, the Unemployment Insurance Code, and the wage orders of the Industrial Welfare Commission, a person providing labor or services for remuneration shall be considered an employee rather than an independent contractor unless the hiring entity demonstrates that the person is free from the control and direction of the hiring entity in connection with the performance of the work, the person performs work that is outside the usual course of the hiring entity's business, and the person is customarily engaged in an independently established trade, occupation or business. The bill, notwithstanding this provision, would provide that any statutory exception from employment status or any extension of employer status or liability remains in effect, and that if a court rules that the 3-part test cannot be applied, then the determination of employee or independent contractor status shall be governed by the test adopted in *S. G. Borello & Sons, Inc. v. Department of Industrial Relations* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 341 (Borello). The bill would exempt specified occupations from the application of *Dynamex*, and would instead provide that these occupations are governed by *Borello*. These exempt occupations would include, among others, licensed insurance agents, certain licensed health care professionals, registered securities broker-dealers or investment advisers, direct sales salespersons, real estate licensees, commercial fishermen, workers providing licensed barber or cosmetology services, and others performing work under a contract for professional services, with another business entity, or pursuant to a subcontract in the construction industry. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 3351 of, and to add Section 2750.3 to, the Labor Code, and to amend Sections 606.5 and 621 of the Unemployment Insurance Code, relating to employment, and making an appropriation therefor.

[AB 11](#)

[Chiu D](#)

Community Redevelopment Law of 2019.

Text Version:

Amended: 4/11/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/25/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

(1)The California Constitution, with respect to any taxes levied on taxable property in a redevelopment project established under the Community Redevelopment Law, as it then read or may be amended, authorizes the Legislature to provide for the division of those taxes under a redevelopment plan between the taxing agencies and the redevelopment agency, as provided. This bill, the Community Redevelopment Law of 2019, would authorize a city or county, or two or more cities acting jointly, to propose the formation of an affordable housing and infrastructure agency by adoption of a resolution of intention that meets specified requirements, including that the resolution of intention include a passthrough provision and an override passthrough provision, as defined. The bill would require the city or county to submit that resolution to each affected taxing entity and would authorize an entity that receives that resolution to elect to not receive a passthrough payment, as provided. The bill would require the city or county that adopted that resolution to hold a public hearing on the proposal to consider all written and oral objections to the formation, as well as any recommendations of the affected taxing entities, and would authorize that city or county to adopt a resolution of formation at the conclusion of that hearing. The bill would then require that city or county to submit the resolution of intention to the Strategic Growth Council for a determination as to whether the agency would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals. The bill would require the council to approve formation of the agency if it determines that formation of the agency both (1) would not result in a state fiscal impact, determined as specified by the Controller, that exceeds a specified amount and (2) would promote statewide greenhouse gas reduction goals. The bill would deem an agency to be in existence as of the date of the council's approval. The bill would require the council to establish a program to provide technical assistance

to a city or county desiring to form an agency pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 41202.7 to the Education Code, and to amend Section 53993 of, and to add Title 23 (commencing with Section 100600) to, the Government Code, relating to redevelopment.

[AB 60](#)

Friedman D

Water conservation: water meters: accuracy standards.

Text Version:

Amended: 2/25/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy, including energy associated with the use of water. Existing law requires the commission to establish minimum levels of operating efficiency to promote the use of energy and water efficient appliances, including landscape irrigation equipment. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2022, to adopt regulations setting standards for the accuracy of water meters, as described. The bill would prohibit any water meter manufactured on or after the effective date of those regulations from being sold or offered for sale in the state, or installed by a water purveyor, unless it is certified by the manufacturer to be in compliance with those standards. Notwithstanding these provisions, the bill would require the regulations to include an exception for purchase of a noncompliant water meter pursuant to a contract entered into before January 1, 2020, and the subsequent installation of that water meter. The bill would allow a water purveyor to maintain water meters that are installed as of the effective date of the regulations, or pursuant to that exception, until the end of their useful service, as determined by the water purveyor.

An act to add Section 25401.8 to the Public Resources Code, relating to water conservation.

[AB 68](#)

Ting D

Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Text Version:

Enrollment: 9/13/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

9/13/2019-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

(1)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 residential zones and requires such an ordinance to impose standards on accessory dwelling units, including, among others, lot coverage. Existing law also requires such an ordinance to require that the accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the living area of the proposed or existing primary dwelling, or detached from the proposed or existing primary dwelling and located on the same lot as the proposed or existing primary dwelling. This bill would delete the provision authorizing the imposition of standards on lot coverage and would prohibit an ordinance from imposing requirements on minimum lot size. The bill would revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or an accessory structure, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 65852.2 and 65852.22 of the Government Code, relating to land use.

[AB 69](#)

Ting D

Land use: accessory dwelling units.

Text Version:

Amended: 6/20/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

9/5/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Skinner.

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 223](#)

[Stone, Mark D](#)

California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastics.

Text Version:

Introduced: 1/16/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 2/4/2019)(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. Existing law requires the state board, on or before July 1, 2020, to adopt a definition of microplastics in drinking water and, on or before July 1, 2021, to adopt a standard methodology to be used in the testing of drinking water for microplastics and requirements for 4 years of testing and reporting of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. This bill would require the state board, to the extent possible, and where feasible and cost effective, to work with the State Department of Public Health in complying with those requirements.

An act to amend Section 116376 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 231](#)

[Mathis R](#)

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: recycled water.

Text Version:

Introduced: 1/17/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 5/9/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/7/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)(Recorded 4/26/2019)

Existing law, 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 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. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project to construct or expand a recycled water pipeline for the purpose of mitigating drought conditions for which a state of emergency was proclaimed by the Governor if the project meets specified criteria. Because a lead agency would be required to determine if a project qualifies for this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also exempt from CEQA the development and approval of building standards by state agencies for recycled water systems. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Sections 21080.44 and 21080.45 to the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

[AB 292](#)

[Quirk D](#) **Recycled water: raw water and groundwater augmentation.**

Text Version: Amended: 6/20/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 8/30/2019-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Dodd.

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 305](#)

[Nazarian D](#) **Public capital facilities: public water or wastewater agencies: rate reduction bonds.**

Text Version: Chaptered: 9/5/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 225, Statutes of 2019.

Existing law authorizes certain joint powers authorities, upon application by a local agency that owns and operates a publicly owned utility, defined to mean certain utilities furnishing water service to not less than 25,000 customers, to issue rate reduction bonds to finance utility projects, as defined, subject to certain requirements. Under existing law, these rate reduction bonds are secured by a pledge of utility project property, and the joint powers authority issuing the bonds may impose on, and collect from, customers of the publicly owned utility a utility project charge to finance the bonds, as provided. Existing law requires the California Pollution Control Financing Authority, among other things, to review each issuance of rate reduction bonds issued under these provisions and to submit an annual report to the Legislature containing specified information on its activities under these provisions for the preceding year. Existing law, after December 31, 2020, prohibits a joint powers authority from issuing rate reduction bonds under these provisions and no longer requires the California Pollution Control Financing Authority to submit an annual report to the Legislature. This bill would expand the definition of a publicly owned utility for these purposes to include certain utilities furnishing wastewater service to not less than 25,000 customers and would authorize an authority to issue rate reduction bonds to finance or refinance water or wastewater utility projects, as specified. The bill would extend the requirement that the California Pollution Control Financing Authority submit an annual report to the Legislature indefinitely and the authority to issue rate reduction bonds under these provisions until December 31, 2026. The bill would eliminate specified duties of the California Pollution Control Financing Authority if the determinations of the local agency applying for financing or refinancing of a utility project are subject to review by a ratepayer advocate or similar entity.

An act to amend Sections 6585 and 6588.7 of the Government Code, relating to local government finance.

[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

Text Version: Amended: 3/27/2019 Position: Oppose

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

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Under existing law, the right to water or to the use of water is limited to that amount of water that may be reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served. Existing law provides for the reversion of water rights to which a person is entitled when the person fails to beneficially use the water for a period of 5 years. Existing law declares that the storing of water underground, and related diversions for that purpose, constitute a beneficial use of water if the stored water is thereafter applied to the beneficial purposes for which the appropriation for storage was made. This bill would instead provide that any diversion of water to underground storage constitutes a diversion of water for beneficial use for which an appropriation may be made if the diverted water is put to beneficial use, as specified. The bill would provide that the forfeiture periods of a water right do not include any period when the water is being used in the aquifer or storage area or is being held in underground storage for later application to beneficial use.

An act to amend Section 1242 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 487](#) **Gallagher R** **Department of Water Resources: dams and reservoirs: fees and penalty plus interest.**
Text Version: Chaptered: 7/12/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/12/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2019.

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, maintenance, operation, and removal of dams and reservoirs for the protection of life and property. Existing law prohibits commencing construction of any new dam or reservoir or the enlargement of any dam or reservoir until the owner has applied for and obtained written approval of plans and specifications from the department. Existing law also requires the department to adopt, by regulation, a schedule of fees to cover the department's reasonable regulatory costs in carrying out the supervision of dam safety, which may include, but is not limited to, the costs of reviewing an inundation map, the amounts necessary to repay budgetary loans, and a prudent reserve. Existing law requires that a penalty plus interest, as set forth in existing law, be imposed for fees received after July 1 in any year. This bill would instead authorize that a penalty plus interest may be imposed for fees received more than 30 days after the July 1 required date of payment in any year.

An act to amend Section 6307 of the Water Code, relating to dams and reservoirs.

[AB 489](#) **Stone, Mark D** **Flood control: state financial assistance: Pajaro River.**
Text Version: Enrolled: 9/13/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 9/10/2019-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects, and prescribes requirements to be met prior to state authorization of flood management projects that receive state financial aid. Existing law authorizes the state to provide subvention funds, as prescribed, to the Counties of Monterey and Santa Cruz, or to local agencies in those counties, for a flood control project on the Pajaro River, as described, at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature upon the recommendation and advice of the Department of Water Resources, as specified, and provided the county or local agency receiving these funds indemnifies the state for liability that may result from the project. This bill would authorize the state, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to make funds available to plan, engineer, design, and construct a flood control project on the Pajaro River, as described. In the absence of federal funding, the bill would authorize the state, through the Flood Control Subventions Program, to provide this funding for the project as the project is described in a specified report by the United States Army Corps of Engineers. This bill would limit the funding for planning, engineering, designing, and constructing the project to the amount that would be the equivalent state share if there was federal project funding.

An act to amend Section 12687.5 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 508](#) **Chu D** **Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service: domestic wells.**
Text Version: Enrollment: 9/11/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 9/11/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

(1)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, or extension of service from, a receiving water system, as defined, 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 reliant on a domestic well that consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act requires the state board, before ordering consolidation or extension of service, to, among other things, obtain

written consent from any domestic well owner for consolidation or extension of service. The act makes any domestic well owner within the consolidation or extended service area that does not provide written consent ineligible, until consent is provided, for water-related grant funding, as specified. The act also requires the state board, before ordering consolidation or extension of service, to make a finding that consolidation of the receiving water system and subsumed water system or extension of service to the subsumed water system is appropriate and technically and economically feasible. The act defines "subsumed water system" for these purposes as the public water system, state small water system, or affected residences consolidated into or receiving service from the receiving water system. This bill would modify the provision that authorizes consolidation or extension of service if a disadvantaged community is reliant on a domestic well described above to instead authorize consolidation or extension of service if a disadvantaged community, in whole or in part, is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The bill would impose the additional requirement that the state board consider how many owners of dwelling units served by domestic wells in the service area have provided or are likely to provide written consent to extension of service and would specify that the state board need not find that any specific percentage of the owners of dwelling units served by domestic wells in the service area are likely to consent to the consolidation or extension of service to serve their dwelling units. The bill would revise the requirement for written consent from a domestic well owner to instead prohibit an order from requiring the consolidation or extension of service to a residence served solely by a domestic well until an owner of the affected residence provides written consent to the consolidation or extension of service. The bill would revise the definition of a subsumed water system to apply to affected residences served by domestic wells. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

[AB 510](#) **Cooley D** **Local government records: destruction of records.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/13/2019 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/21/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of routine video monitoring maintained by that county, city, or special district after one year if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. Existing law authorizes the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district to destroy recordings of telephone and radio communications maintained by that county, city, or special district after 100 days if that person receives approval from the legislative body and the written consent of the agency attorney. This bill would exempt the head of a department of a county or city, or the head of a special district from these recording retention requirements if the county, city, or special district adopts a records retention policy governing recordings of routine video monitoring and recordings of telephone and radio communications.

An act to amend Sections 26202.6, 34090.6, and 53160 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

[AB 533](#) **Holden D** **Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/4/2019 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/16/2019-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, excludes from gross income under both laws any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. Existing law limits the collection and use of taxpayer information and provides that any unauthorized use of this information is punishable as a misdemeanor. This bill would extend the operative date of the provisions excluding from gross income specified amounts received in a turf removal water conservation program to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2024. The bill would require the Department of Finance to include an analysis of these exclusions in its annual tax expenditure report provided to the Legislature and further provides that taxpayer information collected pursuant to this requirement is subject to the limitation on the collection and use of that information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 17138.2 and 24308.2 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to taxation, to take effect immediately, tax levy.

[AB 591](#) **Garcia, Cristina D** **Central Basin Municipal Water District: board of directors.**
Text Version: Chaptered: 7/30/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 124, Statutes of 2019.

Existing law, the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, provides for the formation of municipal water districts and grants to those districts specified powers. Existing law permits a district to acquire, control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recycle, recapture, and salvage any water for the beneficial use of the district, its inhabitants, or the owners of rights to water in the

district. Existing law requires the board of directors of the Central Basin Municipal Water District to be composed of 8 directors until the directors elected at the November 8, 2022, election take office, when the board would be composed of 7 directors, as prescribed. Existing law requires the 3 directors appointed by the water purveyors, as specified, to live or work within the district and requires the term of an appointed director to be terminated if the appointed director no longer is employed by or a representative of the appointing entity. This bill would define representative for these purposes to be a consultant to or contractor of an entity, or a governing board member of a mutual water company. The bill would require a consultant to or contractor of an entity, in order to be eligible for nomination as a director, to have commenced services to that entity at least one year prior to nomination. The bill would state that an individual nominated for appointment to the board of directors is required to be employed by or a representative of the entity that puts forth their nomination. The bill would state that a director appointed by the water purveyors takes office at noon on the first Friday in December following the director's appointment.

An act to amend Sections 71265, 71266, and 71267 of the Water Code, relating to municipal water districts.

[AB 636](#) **Gray D** **State Water Resources Control Board: water quality objectives.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/15/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/14/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. Existing law authorizes the state board to adopt certain water quality control plans. This bill would prohibit the state board from implementing water quality objectives for which the state board makes a certain finding relating to environmental quality until it has submitted the water quality objectives and a statement of that finding to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and each committee has held a hearing on these matters.

An act to add Section 13170.7 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 637](#) **Gray D** **State Water Resources Control Board: disadvantaged communities: drinking water.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/11/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and states the intent of the Legislature that the board administer the water rights, water quality, and drinking water functions of the state government to provide for coordinated consideration of water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. Existing law provides to the board any powers that may be necessary or convenient for the exercise of its duties authorized by law. Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. This bill would require the board, before taking an action that significantly impacts drinking water, to use existing information to identify impacted disadvantaged communities and to seek to reduce impacts to those communities to the greatest extent practicable. The bill would also require the board to ensure that disadvantaged communities are provided an opportunity to participate in the public process for a decision that significantly impacts drinking water by holding a public hearing in or near an impacted community.

An act to add Section 186.5 to the Water Code, relating to water resources.

[AB 638](#) **Gray D** **Department of Water Resources: water storage: climate change impacts.**
Text Version: Enrollment: 9/12/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 9/12/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to gather and correlate information and data pertinent to an annual forecast of seasonal water crop, as specified. Existing law also requires the department 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. This bill would require the department, as part of the update to the California Water Plan every 5 years, to identify water storage facilities vulnerable to climate change impacts and the mitigation strategies for anticipated adverse impacts, as provided. The bill would require the department to provide a copy of this information to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and to the Natural Resources Agency and the Office of Planning and Research for specified climate adaptation planning functions. The bill would require the department, subject to an appropriation, to mitigate, or make grants available for the mitigation of, adverse impacts to water storage facilities caused by climate change, as specified.

An act to add Section 10004.7 to the Water Code, relating to water resources.

[AB 658](#)[Arambula D](#)**Water rights: water management.**

Text Version:

Enrollment: 9/12/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 9/12/2019-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

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 allows a person who has an urgent need to divert and use water to apply for, and the board to issue, a temporary permit, as prescribed. Existing law requires an applicant to pay an application fee and a permit fee, if a temporary permit is issued, both computed as specified. This bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency or local agency to apply for, and the board to issue, a conditional temporary permit for diversion of surface water to underground storage for beneficial use that advances the sustainability goal of a groundwater basin, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 1345, 1348, 1425, 1430, 1431, 1435, 1440, 1441, 1442, and 1704.4 of, to amend the heading of Chapter 6.6 (commencing with Section 1435) of Part 2 of Division 2 of, to add the heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section 1425) to Chapter 6.5 of Part 2 of Division 2 of, to add the heading of Article 1 (commencing with Section 1435) to Chapter 6.6 of Part 2 of Division 2 of, to add Article 2 (commencing with Section 1433) to Chapter 6.5 of Part 2 of Division 2 of, and to add Article 2 (commencing with Section 1443) to Chapter 6.6 of Part 2 of Division 2 of, the Water Code, relating to 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 756](#)[Garcia, Cristina D](#)**Public water systems: perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

Text Version:

Chaptered: 7/31/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 162, Statutes of 2019.

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. Under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to, monitoring of contaminants and requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to customers. This bill would authorize the state board to order a public water system to monitor for perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system, upon a detection of these substances, to report that detection, as specified. The bill would require a community water system or a nontransient noncommunity water system where a detected level of these substances exceeds the response level to take a water source where the detected levels exceed the response level out of use or provide a prescribed public notification.

An act to add Section 116378 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 835](#)[Quirk D](#)**Safe recreational water use: standards: harmful algal blooms.**

Text Version:

Amended: 4/2/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law authorizes recreational activities in which there is bodily contact with the water by any participant, in certain reservoirs, only in accordance with prescribed requirements. Existing law also requires the State Department of Public Health, by regulation and in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, local health officers, and the public, to establish, maintain, and amend as necessary, minimum standards for the sanitation of public beaches. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board by regulation and in consultation with the State Department of Public Health local health officers, California Native American tribes, as defined, and the public, to establish, maintain, and amend as necessary,

minimum standards for the safety of freshwater recreational bodies as related to harmful algal blooms, as it determines are reasonably necessary for the protection of the public health and safety.

An act to add Article 2.1 (commencing with Section 115917) to Chapter 5 of Part 10 of Division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to safe recreational water use.

[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 937](#) **[Rivas, Robert D](#)** **Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/20/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/4/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal agencies with authority over water quality. Under the act, persons discharging waste are required to file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge and the discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed by that regional board. This bill would authorize a regional board to approve a waste discharge requirement for the use or reuse of produced water from an oil and gas operation for agricultural purposes or for groundwater recharge, only if, after a public hearing, it finds that the California Council on Science and Technology has reviewed the best available independent scientific evidence and has found the use will not pose a significant risk to the public from any contaminants in the produced water, as provided.

An act to add Section 13263.8 to the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[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 1123](#) **[Reyes D](#)** **Safe Drinking and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986: appeal: notice to the Attorney General.**
Text Version: Chaptered: 8/30/2019 Position: Watch

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

Status: 8/30/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 187, Statutes of 2019.

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 65 at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election, prohibits a person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from knowingly discharging or releasing that chemical into water, or into or onto land and passing into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act authorizes a person, acting in the public interest, to bring an action to enforce the requirements of the act if that person has given a notice of violation to the Attorney General, the district attorney and a city attorney or prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and the alleged violator 60 days before the commencement of the action and neither the Attorney General nor a district attorney nor a city attorney or prosecutor has commenced and is diligently prosecuting an action against the alleged violator. This bill would require each party, in an appellate proceeding in which a violation of Proposition 65 is alleged or the application or construction of Proposition 65 is at issue, to serve a copy of the party's brief or petition and brief on the Attorney General, as provided. The bill would prohibit the acceptance for filing of a brief unless the proof of service shows service on the Attorney General. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 25249.7 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to toxics.

[AB 1180](#)

[Friedman D](#)

Water: recycled water.

Text Version:

Enrolled: 9/13/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 9/10/2019-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

(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 requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the state board to adopt standards for backflow protection and cross-connection control through the adoption of a policy handbook, as specified. This bill would require that handbook to include provisions for the use of a swivel or changeover device to supply potable water to a dual-plumbed system during an interruption in recycled water service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 116407 of the Health and Safety Code, and to add Section 13521.2 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 1184](#)

[Gloria D](#)

Public records: writing transmitted by electronic mail: retention.

Text Version:

Enrolled: 9/13/2019

Position: Oppose

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

Status: 9/10/2019-Assembly Rule 77 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

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. The act 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 1194](#)

[Frazier D](#)

Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council.

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/21/2019

Position: Oppose

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

Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/11/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which consists of 7 members, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan. This bill would increase the membership of the council to 13 members, including 11 voting members and 2 nonvoting members, as specified. By imposing new duties upon local officials to appoint new members to the council, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Section 85200 of, and to add Sections 85061, 85066.5, and 85200.5 to, the Water Code, relating to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

[AB 1204](#) **[Rubio, Blanca D](#)** **Public water systems: primary drinking water standards: implementation date.**
Text Version: Introduced: 2/21/2019 Position: Support
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/11/2019)(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. Existing law requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the technological and economic feasibility of compliance. This bill would require the adoption or amendment of a primary drinking water standard for a contaminant in drinking water not regulated by a federal primary drinking water standard or that is more stringent than a federal primary drinking water standard to take effect 3 years after the date on which the state board adopts or amends the primary drinking water standard. The bill would authorize the state board to delay the effective date of the primary drinking water standard adoption or amendment by no more than 2 additional years as necessary for capital improvements to comply with a maximum contaminant level or treatment technique.

An act to add Section 116365.1 to the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 1220](#) **[Garcia, Cristina D](#)** **Metropolitan water districts.**
Text Version: Chaptered: 7/10/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/10/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 71, Statutes of 2019.

Under the Metropolitan Water District Act, the board of a metropolitan water district is required to consist of at least one representative from each member public agency, as prescribed. The act authorizes each member public agency to appoint additional representatives not exceeding one additional representative for each 5% of the assessed valuation of property taxable for district purposes within the entire district that is within the boundaries of that member public agency. This bill would prohibit a member public agency from having fewer than the number of representatives it had as of January 1, 2019.

An act to amend Section 52 of the Metropolitan Water District Act (Chapter 209 of the Statutes of 1969), relating to metropolitan water districts.

[AB 1381](#) **[Salas D](#)** **Safe Drinking Water Plan.**
Text Version: Amended: 3/18/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 4/26/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/18/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

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. Existing law, known as the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to maintain a drinking water program and carry out various duties, responsibilities, and functions relating to drinking water, including submission to the Legislature, every 5 years, of a comprehensive Safe Drinking Water Plan for California that includes, but is not limited to, specified information including, among other things, an analysis of the overall quality of California's drinking water, specific recommendations to improve the quality of drinking water in California, and a detailed 5-year implementation program. This bill would additionally require the state board, in its Safe Drinking Water Plan, to identify, within the state, public water systems that consistently fail to deliver water that meets all applicable standards under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, specified areas in which persons have, and specified populations having, limited access to, or ability to pay for, safe and affordable drinking water, and strategies to address the changing needs of current and future populations. The bill would also require the plan to include a publicly accessible map that identifies areas that consistently lack, or are at risk of losing, access to safe and affordable drinking water. The bill would also authorize the state board to include additional information in the plan identifying water systems in the state that are not public water systems, their adequacy and reliability, and the extent of reliance on those water systems, and would require the state board, in providing this additional information, to collaborate with other local, state, and federal agencies. This bill contains other related provisions.

An act to amend Section 116355 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to drinking water.

[AB 1414](#)[Friedman D](#)**Urban retail water suppliers: reporting.**

Text Version:

Chaptered: 9/5/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 9/5/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 239, Statutes of 2019.

(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, in accordance with specified requirements. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier, on or before October 1, 2017, and on or before October 1 of each year thereafter, to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as prescribed by rules adopted by the Department of Water Resources. This bill would require each urban retail water supplier to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report as prescribed by the department on or before October 1 of each year until October 1, 2023, if reporting on a calendar year basis, and on or before January 1 of each year until January 1, 2024, if reporting on a fiscal year basis. The bill would require on or before January 1, 2024, and on or before January 1 of each year thereafter, each urban retail water supplier to submit a completed and validated water loss audit report for the previous calendar year or previous fiscal year as part of an existing report relating to its urban water use. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 10608.34, 10609.20, 10609.22, 10609.24, 10609.26, 10621, 10631, and 10632.1 of, and to add Section 10609.25 to, 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 1432](#)[Dahle R](#)**Water shortage emergencies: declarations: wildfires.**

Text Version:

Chaptered: 6/26/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 6/26/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 19, Statutes of 2019.

Existing law requires the governing body of a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition if the supplier makes certain findings. Existing law requires a public water supply that declares the existence of an emergency condition of water shortage to adopt regulations and restrictions on the delivery and consumption of water to conserve the water supply for the greatest public benefit. Existing law requires the declaration to be made only after a public hearing except in the event of a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency. This bill would additionally authorize a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition without holding a public hearing in the event of a wildfire.

An act to amend Section 351 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[AB 1439](#)[Melendez R](#)**State policy for water quality control.**

Text Version:

Introduced: 2/22/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 5/3/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/22/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the state policy for water quality control is required to consist of water quality principles and guidelines for long-range resource planning, water quality objectives, and other principles and guidelines deemed essential by the State Water Resources Control Board for water quality control. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

An act to amend Section 13142 of the Water Code, relating to water quality.

[AB 1486](#)[Ting D](#)**Surplus land.**

Text Version: Enrollment: 9/12/2019 Position: Oppose Unless Amended
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/12/2019-Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

(1)Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "local agency" for these purposes as every city, county, city and county, and district, including school districts of any kind or class, empowered to acquire and hold real property. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes as land owned by any local agency that is determined to be no longer necessary for the agency's use, except property being held by the agency for the purpose of exchange. Existing law defines "exempt surplus land" to mean land that is less than 5,000 square feet in area, less than the applicable minimum legal residential building lot size, or has no record access and is less than 10,000 square feet in area, and that is not contiguous to land owned by a state or local agency and used for park, recreational, open-space, or affordable housing. This bill would expand the definition of "local agency" to include sewer, water, utility, and local and regional park districts, joint powers authorities, successor agencies to former redevelopment agencies, housing authorities, and other political subdivisions of this state and any instrumentality thereof that is empowered to acquire and hold real property, thereby requiring these entities to comply with these requirements for the disposal of surplus land. The bill would specify that the term "district" includes all districts within the state, and that this change is declaratory of existing law. The bill would revise the definition of "surplus land" to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency, for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action, in a regular public meeting, declaring, supported by written findings, that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use, as defined. The bill would provide that "surplus land" for these purposes includes land held in the Community Redevelopment Property Trust Fund and land that has been designated in the long-range property management plan, either for sale or for future development, as specified. The bill would also broaden the definition of "exempt surplus land" to include specified types of lands. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 54220, 54221, 54222, 54222.3, 54223, 54225, 54226, 54227, 54230.5, 54233, and 65583.2 of, and to add Sections 54230.6, 54233.5, 54234, 65400.1, and 65585.1 to, the Government Code, relating to surplus land.

[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 1588](#)

[Gloria D](#)

Drinking water and wastewater operator certification programs.

Text Version: Enrollment: 9/11/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/11/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to operate water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Existing law requires the certification to indicate the classification of water treatment plant or water distribution system that the person is qualified to operate. Existing law requires the board to issue a water treatment operator certificate and water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity to any person holding a valid, unexpired, comparable certification issued by another state, the United States, prescribed territories or tribal governments, or a unit of any of these. Existing law requires the board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate or water treatment operator certificate of the appropriate grade. This bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to issue a water treatment operator certificate or water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity, or a wastewater certificate by examination waiver, to persons who performed duties comparable to those duties while serving in the United States military, as specified. The bill would require the board to evaluate opportunities to award experience and education credits to persons who performed duties comparable to the duties of an operator at a water treatment facility, water distribution system, or wastewater treatment plant while serving in the United States military. The bill would require the board, if it identifies opportunities and where appropriate, to issue those certificates by reciprocity or examination waiver to those persons or to award experience or education credits to those persons. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 106897 and 106898 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Sections 13627 and 13632 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[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.

[ACA 1](#) **[Aguilar-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 Aguilar-Curry.

(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.

SB 1 **Atkins D** **California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2019.**

Text Version: Enrollment: 9/14/2019 Position: Oppose
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/14/2019-In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 26. Noes 14.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

(1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. This bill would, until January 20, 2025, require specified agencies to take prescribed actions regarding certain federal requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species, as specified. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 2057 to, and to add and repeal Sections 2017 and 2076.7 of, the Fish and Game Code, to add and repeal Title 26 (commencing with Section 120000) of the Government Code, to add and repeal Section 116365.04 of the Health and Safety Code, and to amend Sections 13265 and 13350 of, and to add and repeal Sections 13250 and 13377.1 of, the Water Code, relating to public welfare.

SB 5 **Beall D** **Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program.**

Text Version: Enrolled: 9/13/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/11/2019-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Existing property tax law requires the county auditor, in each fiscal year, to allocate property tax revenue to local jurisdictions in accordance with specified formulas and procedures, subject to certain modifications. Existing law requires an annual reallocation of property tax revenue from local agencies in each county to the Educational Revenue Augmentation Fund (ERAF) in that county for allocation to specified educational entities. This bill would establish in state government the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program, which would be administered by the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee. The bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, joint powers agency, enhanced infrastructure financing district, affordable housing authority, community revitalization and investment authority, transit village development district, or a combination of those entities, to apply to the Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Committee to participate in the program and would authorize the committee to approve or deny plans for projects meeting specific criteria. The bill would also authorize certain local agencies to establish an affordable housing and community development investment agency and authorize an agency to apply for funding under the program and issue bonds, as provided, to carry out a project under the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 41202.6 to the Education Code, to add Part 4 (commencing with Section 55900) to Division 2 of Title 5 of, and to add Division 6 (commencing with Section 62300) to Title 6 of, the Government Code, and to add Section 97.68.1 to the Revenue and Taxation Code, relating to local government finance.

SB 13 **Wieckowski D** **Accessory dwelling units.**

Text Version: Enrollment: 9/13/2019 Position: Watch
[html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/13/2019-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 34. Noes 4.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

(1)The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a local agency, by ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, to provide for the creation of accessory dwelling units in single-family and multifamily residential zones in

accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires any ordinance adopted by a local agency to comply with certain criteria, including that it require accessory dwelling units to be either attached to, or located within, the proposed or existing primary dwelling or detached if located within the same lot, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total area of floor space. This bill would, instead, authorize the creation of accessory dwelling units in areas zoned to allow single-family or multifamily dwelling residential use. The bill would also revise the requirements for an accessory dwelling unit by providing that the accessory dwelling unit may be attached to, or located within, an attached garage, storage area, or other structure, and that it does not exceed a specified amount of total floor area. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 65852.2 of the Government Code, and to add and repeal Section 17980.12 of the Health and Safety Code, relating to land use.

[SB 19](#)

[Dodd D](#)

Water resources: stream gages.

Text Version:

Enrolled: 9/11/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 9/6/2019-Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

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, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages, as specified. The bill would require the department and the board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to develop the plan to address significant gaps in information necessary for water management and the conservation of freshwater species. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board to give priority in the plan to placing or modernizing and reactivating stream gages where lack of data contributes to conflicts in water management or where water can be more effectively managed for multiple benefits and to consider specified criteria in developing the plan.

An act to add Section 144 to the Water Code, relating to water resources.

[SB 45](#)

[Allen D](#)

Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.

Text Version:

Amended: 9/10/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status: 9/10/2019-Senate Rule 29.3(b) suspended. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

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 \$4,189,000,000 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 Budget and Fiscal Review

Drinking water.

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 128](#)

[Beall D](#)

Public contracts: Best Value Construction Contracting for Counties Pilot Program.

Text Version:

Enrollment: 9/6/2019

Position: Watch

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

Status:

9/6/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.

Existing law establishes a pilot program to allow the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Mateo, Solano, and Yuba to select a bidder on the basis of best value, as defined, for construction projects in excess of \$1,000,000. Existing law also authorizes these counties to use a best value construction contracting method to award individual annual contracts, not to exceed \$3,000,000, for repair, remodeling, or other repetitive work to be done according to unit prices, as specified. Existing law establishes procedures and criteria for the selection of a best value contractor and requires that bidders verify specified information under oath. Existing law requires the board of supervisors of a participating county to submit a report that contains specified information about the projects awarded using the best value procedures described above to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature and the Joint Legislative Budget Committee before January 1, 2020. Existing law repeals the pilot program provisions on January 1, 2020. This bill would authorize the County of Santa Clara and the County of Monterey to utilize this pilot program and would extend the operation of those provisions until January 1, 2025. The bill,

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 307](#) **[Roth D](#)** **Water conveyance: use of facility with unused capacity.**
Text Version: Chaptered: 7/31/2019 Position: Oppose
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 7/31/2019-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 169, Statutes of 2019.

Existing law prohibits the state or a regional or local public agency from denying a bona fide transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity for the period of time for which that capacity is available, if fair compensation is paid for that use and other requirements are met. This bill would, notwithstanding that provision, prohibit a transferor of water from using a water conveyance facility that has unused capacity to transfer water from a groundwater basin underlying desert lands, as defined, that is in the vicinity of specified federal lands or state lands to outside of the groundwater basin unless the State Lands Commission, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Department of Water Resources, finds that the transfer of the water will not adversely affect the natural or cultural resources of those federal or state lands, as provided. The bill would require a transferor of water to submit an application to the commission before using a water conveyance facility pursuant to these provisions. The bill would require, if the commission finds that the transfer of the water will not adversely affect the natural or cultural resources of those federal and state lands, the transferor of water to annually report to the commission on the condition of the groundwater basin.

An act to add Section 1815 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 332](#) **[Hertzberg D](#)** **Wastewater treatment: recycled water.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. Existing law declares that the use of potable domestic water for certain nonpotable uses is a waste or an unreasonable use of water if recycled water is available, as determined by the State Water Resources Control Board, and other requirements are met. This bill would declare, except in compliance with the bill's provisions, that the discharge of treated wastewater from ocean outfalls is a waste and unreasonable use of water. The bill would require each wastewater treatment facility that discharges through an ocean outfall and affiliated water suppliers to reduce the facility's annual flow as compared to the average annual dry weather wastewater discharge baseline volume, as prescribed, by at least 50% on or before January 1, 2030, and by at least 95% on or before January 1, 2040. The bill would subject the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility, as well as the affiliated water suppliers, to a civil penalty of \$2,000 per acre-foot of water above the required reduction in overall volume discharge for the failure to meet these deadlines. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to add Section 13557.5 to the Water Code, relating to water.

[SB 413](#) **[Rubio D](#)** **San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority.**
Text Version: Enrollment: 9/6/2019 Position: Support
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 9/6/2019-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.

(1) Existing law, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority Act, establishes the San Gabriel Water Basin Quality Authority, until July 1, 2030, and authorizes it to plan, finance, and implement groundwater remediation activities, as prescribed. The act requires the board of the authority to be composed of members and their alternates, as specified, generally with terms of office of 4 years. The act specifies the procedures for filling a vacancy in an office. This bill would require the terms of a member or alternate for a city with pumping rights elected in 2016 to expire January 1, 2022, and the terms of a member or alternate for a city without pumping rights elected in 2018 to expire on January 1, 2024, as prescribed. The bill would specify that a nomination is required to be submitted to the authority at least 60, but not more than 90, days preceding the meeting at which the board will select an appointee to fill a vacancy to the office of a member or alternate. The bill would require a vacancy in the office of a member or alternate elected by cities, at the general discretion of the board, to be filled by either a special election or an appointment process, as specified, except that an office may be left vacant if there is less than 6 months remaining in the term. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

An act to amend Sections 406, 505, 507, and 508 of, and to repeal Section 711 of, the San Gabriel Basin Water Quality Authority

Act (Chapter 776 of the Statutes of 1992), relating to the San Gabriel Water Quality Authority.

[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 454](#) **[Caballero D](#)** **State Water Resources Control Board: Administrative Hearings Office: Water Rights Hearings Office Fund.**
Text Version: Amended: 4/30/2019 Position: Watch
 [html](#) [pdf](#)
Status: 5/17/2019-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/13/2019)(May be acted upon Jan 2020)

Existing law, operative July 1, 2019, creates within the State Water Resources Control Board an Administrative Hearings Office composed of attorneys qualified to act as hearing officers in adjudicative proceedings involving water rights matters. Existing law establishes the Water Rights Fund and provides that moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for, among other things, the administration of the board's water rights program. This bill would require the board to assess filing fees for the filing of briefing papers or motions in a hearing conducted by the office, as specified. The bill would require filing fees related to hearings conducted by the office and any fine or monetary penalty imposed as a result of a hearing conducted by the office to be deposited in the Water Rights Hearings Office Fund, which the bill would establish. Under the bill, moneys in the Water Rights Hearings Office Fund are available to the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditure in the administration of the office and would require moneys deposited in the Water Rights Hearings Office Fund to directly reduce the funding used from the Water Rights Fund to support the office.

An act to amend Section 1110 of the Water Code, relating to water.

[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)

