



1112 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mesa Water District

Active Legislation as of 8/18/2021

SB 594 **(Glazer D) Elections: redistricting.** (Amended: 8/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/16/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 6/17/2021-A. RLS.

Summary: (1)(a)The California Constitution establishes the Citizens Redistricting Commission for the purpose of drawing district lines for the election of Members of the State Senate, Assembly, Congress, and the State Board of Equalization, and requires the commission to do so by August 15 in each year ending in the number one thereafter. For redistricting occurring in 2021, the Supreme Court of California, by peremptory writ of mandate in *Legislature of State of California v. Padilla* (2020) 9 Cal.5th 867, extended that deadline to December 15, 2021, or to a later date if specified conditions are met, due to a delay in the release of federal census data caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. This bill would, for the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election, make various changes, described below, to existing law relating to candidate nominations and compilation of registered voter data in order to accommodate the extended state redistricting deadline. The bill would define "state redistricting deadline" for these purposes to mean the extended deadline established by the Supreme Court of California described above, or that deadline as modified in any subsequent related proceeding. If a subsequent proceeding further modifies the deadline, the bill would require the Secretary of State, within 7 days, to prepare a calendar of key election dates and deadlines and requirements for the nomination of candidates. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. By increasing the duties of local elections officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (b)Existing law provides that a person is not eligible to be elected to an elective office unless that person is a registered voter and otherwise qualified to vote for that office at the time that nomination papers are issued to the person. This bill would provide that a person is not ineligible to be elected to the office of Member of the State Board of Equalization, State Senator, or Member of the Assembly on the ground that the person was not otherwise qualified to vote for the office if, at the time that nomination papers are issued to the person, the person is registered to vote and would be qualified to vote for the office if the person was a resident of, and registered to vote in, the election district from which the office is elected. (c)Existing law generally requires nomination documents for elective office to be made available to candidates not more than 113 days before the election. This bill would require those nomination documents to be first available on February 14, 2022, or the 46th day after the state redistricting deadline, whichever is later. (d)Existing law authorizes a candidate for elective office to submit a petition containing a specified number of signatures in lieu of all or part of the fee for filing nomination papers. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to make forms for securing signatures available to each candidate commencing 60 days before the first day for circulating nomination papers, except as specified, and requires candidates to file in-lieu-filing-fee petitions at least 30 days before the close of the nomination period. This bill would require the Secretary of State to make those forms available commencing 7 days after the state redistricting deadline, and require in-lieu-filing-fee petitions to be filed not later than February 9, 2022, or 41 days after the state redistricting deadline, whichever is later. The bill would require the elections official to proportionally reduce the required number of signatures for a petition by the same proportion as the reduction in the number of days for a candidate to collect signatures on a petition compared to the number of days specified in existing law for a candidate to collect signatures for a regular election for the same office. (e)Existing law requires each county elections official to provide the Secretary of State with specified information regarding the number of voters and their party preferences in the county and each supervisorial, Congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Board of Equalization district in the county on the 135th day before each direct primary election, with respect to all voters who are registered voters on the 154th day before the primary election. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to compile a statewide list of this information within 30 days after receiving it from each county elections official. This bill would require the Secretary of State to determine, by December 31, 2021, whether it is feasible to include in the statewide list described above the number of voters by party preference in each supervisorial, Congressional, Senate, Assembly, and Board of Equalization district with

respect to all voters who are registered voters on the 154th day before the June 7, 2022, statewide direct primary election. If the Secretary of State determines it is not feasible, the bill would not require that information to be included in the information provided by the counties and the compiled statewide list. The bill would require the Secretary of State to prepare a supplemental statewide list showing that information on a date specified by the Secretary of State, but not later than the 88th day before the election. (f) Existing law requires the Secretary of State, at least 158 days before the statewide direct primary election, to prepare and transmit to each county elections official a notice designating all of the offices, except those of county officers and judges, for which candidates are to be nominated. This bill would instead require that notice to be transmitted not later than the 6th day after the state redistricting deadline. (2) Existing law requires, after each federal decennial census, the board of directors of certain special districts to adjust, by resolution, their division boundaries so that their divisions are equal in population and in compliance with specified requirements, and prohibits those districts from making a change in division boundaries within 180 days preceding the election of any director. Existing law also requires certain special districts that elect their board members from or by divisions to adjust their boundaries before November 1 of the year following the year in which each decennial census is taken. For district conducting elections in 2022, this bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, require a governing board to adopt adjusted division boundaries no later than April 17, 2022, if the board has a regular election to elect members of its governing board on the same date as the 2022 statewide general election. If the board does not have a regular election on that date, the bill would require the board to adopt adjusted division boundaries prior to 180 days preceding the district's first regular election occurring after January 1, 2022. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2023. The bill would also clarify that the date of adoption of a resolution adjusting division boundaries is the date of passage of the resolution by the board. (3) Existing law requires counties, general law cities, and charter cities that elect members of their legislative bodies using district-based elections to adopt boundaries for those supervisorial or council districts following each federal decennial census, as specified. Existing law expressly authorizes a city council to adopt district boundaries by resolution or ordinance. This bill would clarify that "adopting" district boundaries for these purposes means the passage of an ordinance or resolution specifying those boundaries. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

Oppose

AB 377 ([Rivas, Robert D](#)) **Water quality: impaired waters.** (Amended: 4/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/19/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require, by January 1, 2023, the state board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan. The bill would require penalties obtained pursuant to the above-described prioritized enforcement of water quality standards to be deposited into the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would require, by January 1, 2026, and subject to a future legislative act, 50% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to be annually transferred to the Waterway Recovery Account.

The bill would require the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to expend 5% of the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account to fund a specified state board program.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Oppose	AA - Folder		

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email from watch to Oppose on 3-12-21

AB 1434 (**Friedman D**) **Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.** (Amended: 4/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 4/27/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and including collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law establishes, beginning January 1, 2025, 52.5 gallons per capita daily and, beginning January 1, 2030, 50 gallons per capita daily, as the standards for indoor residential water use, unless the department and the board recommend more appropriate standards for indoor residential water use. This bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2023, until January 1, 2025, the standard for indoor residential water use as 48 gallons per capita daily. The bill would establish, beginning January 1, 2025, the standard as 44 gallons per capita daily and, beginning January 1, 2030, 40 gallons per capita daily.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Oppose	AA - Folder		

Notes 1: Oppose Per Stacy's email 4-7-21

SB 223 (**Dodd D**) **Discontinuation of residential water service.** (Amended: 5/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law prohibits an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year long residents. The bill would require the written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment to include an arrearage management plan, as specified, and, for those systems that provide water use audits or have the capacity to do so, to include a water use audit offered at no additional charge to low-income households.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Oppose	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email from Oppose Unless Amended to Oppose on 4-9-21
Per Stacy's email from watch to Oppose Unless Amended on 3-12-21

Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition

SB 222

(Dodd D) Water Rate Assistance Program. (Amended: 7/15/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/15/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/30/2021-A. APPR.

Calendar: 8/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 4202
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

Summary: 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 Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to develop and administer the Water Rate Assistance Program established by the bill. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the department to provide, in consultation with the state board, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, and water crisis assistance. The bill would authorize the department to identify and contract with a third-party fund administrator. The bill would impose requirements on the department, in consultation with the state board, in connection with the program, including, among others, developing guidelines and fund oversight procedures for implementation of the program by January 1, 2023, consulting with an advisory group, and adopting an annual fund expenditure plan.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email from watch to Oppose Unless Amended on 3-12-21

SB 342

(Gonzalez D) South Coast Air Quality Management District: board membership. (Amended: 5/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 6/4/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 6/3/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 6/4/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District vested with the authority to regulate air emissions from stationary sources located in the South Coast Air Basin and establishes a district board, consisting of 13 members. This bill would add 2 members to the district board, appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the 2 additional members to reside in and work directly with communities in the South Coast Air Basin that are disproportionately burdened by and vulnerable to high levels of pollution and issues of environmental justice. The bill would also require a candidate for these positions to meet other specified requirements.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

Support

AB 361 (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.** (Amended: 7/6/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 7/15/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.
Location: 7/15/2021-S. THIRD READING
Calendar: 8/19/2021 #66 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public. The act generally requires all regular and special meetings of the legislative body be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. The act authorizes the district attorney or any interested person, subject to certain provisions, to commence an action by mandamus or injunction for the purpose of obtaining a judicial determination that specified actions taken by a legislative body are null and void. This bill, until January 1, 2024, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting during a declared state of emergency, as that term is defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing during a proclaimed state of emergency held for the purpose of determining, by majority vote, whether meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, and during a proclaimed state of emergency when the legislative body has determined that meeting in person would present imminent risks to the health or safety of attendees, as provided. This bill would require legislative bodies that hold teleconferenced meetings under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, including an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option, and to conduct the meeting in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties and the public appearing before the legislative body. The bill would require the legislative body to take no further action on agenda items when there is a disruption which prevents the public agency from broadcasting the meeting, or in the event of a disruption within the local agency's control which prevents members of the public from offering public comments, until public access is restored. The bill would specify that actions taken during the disruption are subject to challenge proceedings, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Support	AA - Folder		

Notes 1: Per Stacy email 2/24/21, Mesa Water's Board adopted SUPPORT position

AB 588 (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: compliance.** (Amended: 3/30/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water. 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 state board to identify actions necessary to assist specified water systems to achieve compliance within any compliance period established.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Support	AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 703 (**Rubio, Blanca D**) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.** (Amended: 4/29/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was L. GOV. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)
Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would remove the notice requirements particular to teleconferencing and would revise the requirements of the act to allow for teleconferencing subject to existing provisions regarding the posting of notice of an agenda, provided that the public is allowed to observe the meeting and address the legislative body directly both in person and remotely via a call-in option or internet-based service option, and that a quorum of members participate in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the jurisdiction. The bill would require that, in each instance in which notice of the time of the teleconferenced meeting is otherwise given or the agenda for the meeting is otherwise posted, the local agency also give notice of the means by which members of the public may observe the meeting and offer public comment and that the legislative body have and implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with the federal Americans with Disabilities Act, as provided.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Support	AA - Folder		

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email from watch to Support on 3-12-21

ACR 17 (**Voepel R**) **Special Districts Week.** (Chaptered: 7/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 6/24/2021-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 54, Statutes of 2021
Location: 6/24/2021-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: This measure proclaims the week of May 16, 2021, to May 22, 2021, to be Special Districts Week.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Support			

Notes 1: Per Stacy email 2/24/21, Mesa Water's Board adopted SUPPORT position

Support if Amended

SB 323 (**Caballero D**) **Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.** (Amended: 8/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/16/2021-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to

Com. on APPR.

Location: 6/24/2021-A. APPR.

Calendar: 8/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 4202
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to establish, increase, or impose a variety of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions for services, and in connection with the approval of a development project, as defined. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law provides that a local agency levying a new water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution. This bill would require a water or sewer agency mailing a written notice to the record owner of a parcel affected by a proposed fee or charge pursuant to Article XIID to include a statement that there is a 120-day statute of limitations for challenging any new, increased, or extended fee or charge. This bill would provide that the provisions of this bill do not apply to a judicial action arising from billing errors, as provided, due to the defective implementation of an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting, modifying, or amending a fee or charge for water or sewer service. Because this bill would require an agency issuing a notice pursuant to Article XIID to include additional information in the notice, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Support if Amended	AA - Folder		

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email from watch to Support if Amended on 3-12-21

Watch

AB 62 **(Gray D) Income taxes: credits: costs to comply with COVID-19 regulations.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html pdf](#).)

Status: 3/22/2021-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the total amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer to comply with the regulations adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on November 19, 2020, relating to COVID-19 prevention and approved by the Office of Administrative Law. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 67 **(Petrie-Norris D) Sea level rise: working group: economic analysis.** (Amended: 4/5/2021 [html pdf](#).)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires state agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure. Existing law requires specified entities to submit to the Natural Resources Agency sea level rise planning information, as provided. This bill would require a state agency to take into account the current and future impacts of sea level rise based on projections provided by the Ocean Protection Council when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in infrastructure located in the coastal zone, within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, or when otherwise approving the allocation of state funds, including, but not limited to, bonds, grants, and loans, for those purposes. The bill would provide that new or expanded infrastructure built pursuant to the above-described provision shall only qualify for state funds if the project is not anticipated to be vulnerable to sea level rise risks during the life of that project. The bill would provide that specified projects may be exempt from the above-described analysis so long as the project design is resilient to mid-century sea level rise projections provided by the Ocean Protection Council and consistent with relevant state and local agency policies. The bill would require, by March 1, 2022, the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to establish a multiagency working group, consisting of specified individuals, on sea level rise to provide recommended policies, resolutions, projects, and other actions to address sea level rise, the breadth of its impact, and the severity of its anticipated harm. The bill would require the council, in consultation with the working group, to, among other things, develop a standardized methodology and template for conducting economic analyses of risks and adaptation strategies associated with sea level rise, as provided. The bill would require a state agency to conduct a sea level rise analysis for any state-funded infrastructure project located in the coastal zone, within the jurisdiction of the commission, or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, and restrict funding as needed, pursuant to that methodology. The bill would authorize the Controller to conduct audits of state agencies and consult with working group member agencies, as necessary, to verify and ensure compliance with certain of the above-described provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 71

(Rivas, Luz D) Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act. (Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/3/2021-Ordered to inactive file at the request of Assembly Member Luz Rivas.

Location: 6/3/2021-A. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: (1)The Personal Income 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 federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global intangible low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global intangible low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any regulation, standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 72

(Petrie-Norris D) Environmental protection: coastal adaptation projects: natural infrastructure: regulatory review and permitting: report. (Amended: 6/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/16/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.

Location: 8/16/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law requires the agency, by July 1,

2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. This bill would enact the Coastal Adaptation Permitting Act of 2021. The bill would require the agency to explore, and authorize it to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure, as defined. The bill would require the agency to submit, by July 1, 2023, a report to the Legislature with suggestions and recommendations for improving and expediting the coordination between appropriate agencies in their regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 100 (**Holden D**) **Drinking water: endpoint devices: lead content.** (Amended: 6/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 7/7/2021-S. APPR.

Calendar: 8/23/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203)
SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: 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 prohibits, with certain exceptions, the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a facility providing water for human consumption. Existing law defines "lead free" for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2023, prohibit a person from manufacturing, and offering for sale in the state, an endpoint device, as defined, that does not meet a certain lead leaching standard. The bill would, commencing July 1, 2023, prohibit a person from introducing into commerce or offering for sale in the state an endpoint device that does not meet that lead leaching standard. The bill would require the consumer-facing product packaging or product labeling of an endpoint device to bear specified lettering if the endpoint device meets that lead leaching standard and the above-described definition of "lead free."

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 339 (**Lee D**) **Local government: open and public meetings.** (Amended: 7/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 8/17/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 8/17/2021-S. THIRD READING

Calendar: 8/19/2021 #123 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Under existing law, a member of the legislative body who attends a meeting where action is taken in violation of this provision, with the intent to deprive the public of information that the member knows the public is entitled to, is guilty of a crime. This bill would require local agencies to conduct meetings subject to the act consistent with applicable state and federal civil rights laws, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 391** (**Villapudua D**) **Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.** (Amended: 6/29/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**Status:** 7/5/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.**Location:** 7/5/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to expend in accordance with law all money which is made available for its use. Existing law, the Apiary Protection Act, provides for the regulation and management of apiaries, including regulations for bees used in the pollination of agricultural crops. This bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the department in order to provide funding to partner with the University of California Cooperative Extension, California resource conservation districts, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance, outreach, and provide grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 418** (**Valladares R**) **Emergency services: grant program.** (Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**Status:** 7/5/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.**Location:** 7/5/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services in the office of the Governor and provides that the office is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. This bill would establish the Community Power Resiliency Program (program), to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local governments' efforts to improve resiliency in response to power outage events, as provided. The bill would require the office to allocate funds, pursuant to an appropriation by the Legislature, to local governments, special districts, and tribes for various purposes relating to power resiliency, and would require certain entities, in order to be eligible for funding, to either describe the portion of their emergency plan that includes power outages or confirm that power outages will be included when the entity revises any portion of their emergency plan.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 460** (**Mayes I**) **Fire protection: residential fire sprinklers: fees.** (Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)Existing law authorizes any public agency providing water for fire protection purposes to, by ordinance or resolution, fix and collect a charge to pay the costs of operation, installation, capital, maintenance, repair, alteration, or replacement of facilities and equipment related to supplying water for fire protection purposes. Existing law authorizes specified local jurisdictions and fire protection districts to make changes or modifications that are more stringent than specified state standards, as provided. Existing law neither authorizes nor prohibits a local jurisdiction or a fire protection district from mandating the installation of residential fire sprinkler systems within newly constructed or existing dwelling units. This bill, among other things, would, as provided, prohibit water-related fees imposed on the owner of residential property from being affected by the installation of a residential fire sprinkler system on that residential property, including those residential fire sprinkler systems mandated by a local jurisdiction or a fire protection district. The bill would provide that homes

with residential fire sprinklers installed before January 1, 2022, may have their water meter rates reassessed to comply with this prohibition. For purposes of the rate reassessment, the bill would require the local agency that establishes water meter size to reassess the property owner's water meter size. The bill would authorize the local agency to impose a reasonable fee on the property owner to recover the cost of the reassessment. The bill would require the local agency to develop a reassessment application and provide this application and other information to the local public agency that provides water service to residential property. By requiring a local agency to perform new duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.(2)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 564 (**Gonzalez, Lorena D**) **Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act.** (Introduced: 2/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was A. & A.R. on 2/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law provides that it is the Department of Fish and Wildlife's mission to manage California's diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources, and the habitats upon which they depend, for their ecological values and for their use and enjoyment of the public. Existing law provides that one of the department's core programs is biodiversity conservation.This bill would establish the Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act and would provide that it is the policy of the state that all state agencies, boards, and commissions shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the biodiversity conservation purposes and goals of certain executive orders. The bill would require all state agencies, boards, and commissions to consider and prioritize the protection of biodiversity in carrying out their statutory mandates. The bill would require strategies related to the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's land and coastal waters by 2030 to be made available to the public and provided to certain legislative committees by no later than June 30, 2022.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 747 (**Mathis R**) **Water treatment facility: State Water Resources Control Board: grant.** (Introduced: 2/16/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)
Status: 4/7/2021-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.
Location: 2/25/2021-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: Under existing law, various measures provide funds for water facilities and programs. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to establish the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program, to the extent funding is made available, to provide funding to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment.This bill would appropriate \$20,000,000 from the General Fund to the board for the purpose of improving water treatment. The bill would require the board to grant \$20,000,000 to a specified joint powers authority for a water treatment facility to be operated by the joint powers authority.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 836 (**Gabriel D**) **California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems.** (Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)The California Building Standards Law provides for the adoption of building standards by state agencies by requiring all state agencies that adopt or propose adoption of any building standard to submit the building standard to the California Building Standards Commission for approval and adoption. Existing law requires the commission to conduct research to assist in the development of mandatory green building standards for the installation of recycled water systems for newly constructed commercial and public buildings, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other interested parties. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the commission to adopt mandatory building standards requiring that a newly constructed nonresidential building be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of recycled water for all applicable nonpotable water demands, as defined, if that building is located within an existing or planned recycled water service area, as specified. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2023, the commission to adopt mandatory building standards requiring that a newly constructed nonresidential building with a total gross floor area of 100,000 square feet or more be constructed with dual plumbing to allow the use of nonpotable water sources for all applicable nonpotable water demands and provide for the collection, onsite treatment, and reuse of available onsite rainwater, graywater, and foundation drainage. The bill would establish exemptions to these requirements, including waiver by the board on a project-by-project basis if the board finds that strict compliance would have a significant adverse impact on public health, downstream water rights, water quality, operation of a sewer collection or treatment system, or plant life, fish, or wildlife. (2) Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. Existing law requires the board, in consultation with the California Building Standards Commission and the Department of Housing and Community Development, to adopt regulations for risk-based water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of nonpotable water, as provided. Existing law requires a local jurisdiction that elects to establish a program for onsite treated nonpotable water systems to, among other things, adopt, through ordinance, a local program that includes the risk-based water quality standards established by the board. Existing law prohibits the board from administering a local jurisdiction's program in place of a local jurisdiction that is unable to effectively implement its program while protecting public health or that decides to terminate its program. This bill would delete that prohibition. The bill would require the board, on or before January 1, 2024, to establish a program for large onsite treated nonpotable water systems, as defined, for local jurisdictions that do not have a local program for onsite treated nonpotable water systems. The bill would authorize the board to establish a reasonable schedule of fees for reimbursement of its costs of establishing and operating the program.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 845**

(Rodriguez D) Disability retirement: COVID-19: presumption. (Chaptered: 7/23/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/23/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 122, Statutes of 2021.

Location: 7/23/2021-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, until 2023, defines "injury" for purposes of workers' compensation insurance to include illness or death resulting from the 2019 novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) under specified circumstances, and creates a disputable presumption, as specified, that the injury arose out of the course of employment and is compensable. This presumption is applicable to specified public safety, firefighter, and medical occupation, among others, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2023, would create a presumption, applicable to the retirement systems that PEPRAs regulate and to specified members in those systems, that would be applied to disability retirements on the basis, in whole or in part, of a COVID-19-related illness. In this circumstance, the bill would require that it be presumed the disability arose out of, or in the course of, the member's employment. The bill would authorize the presumption to be rebutted by evidence to the contrary, but unless controverted, the applicable governing board of a public retirement system would be required to find in accordance with the presumption. The bill would apply this presumption to members employed in specified firefighter, public safety officer, and health care job classifications, or their functional equivalents, and to members in other job classifications who test positive for COVID-19 during an outbreak of the disease at their places of employment, as defined.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water	DKA	Watch			

District AM

Notes 1:**AB 1058** (**Garcia, Cristina D**) **Water corporations: bill payment options.** (Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 6/22/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**Location:** 6/22/2021-S. THIRD READING**Calendar:** 8/19/2021 #32 SENATE ASSEMBLY BILLS - THIRD READING FILE

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical, gas, and water corporations. Existing law authorizes the commission to fix the rates and charges for every public utility, and requires that those rates and charges be just and reasonable. Existing law authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, if approved by the commission, and, upon approval, authorizes an electrical, gas, or water corporation to recover, through an individual customer transaction fee, reasonable transaction costs incurred by the electrical, gas, or water corporation from those customers that choose those methods of payment. Existing law includes statements of legislative intent relative to electrical, gas, and water corporations offering customers the option to pay by credit card or debit card. This bill would delete water corporations from the above-described authorization to offer credit card and debit card bill payment options, the associated cost recovery provisions, and the related statements of legislative intent, thereby limiting those provisions to electrical and gas corporations.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 1084** (**Low D**) **Gender neutral retail departments.** (Amended: 7/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/16/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.**Location:** 8/16/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Unruh Civil Rights Act, specifies that all persons within the jurisdiction of the state are free and equal, and no matter their sex, race, color, religion, ancestry, national origin, disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sexual orientation, citizenship, primary language, or immigration status, are entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities, privileges, or services in all business establishments of every kind. This bill would require a retail department store that is physically located in California that has a total of 500 or more employees across all California retail department store locations that sells childcare items or toys to maintain a gender neutral section or area, to be labeled at the discretion of the retailer, in which a reasonable selection of the items and toys for children that it sells shall be displayed, regardless of whether they have been traditionally marketed for either girls or for boys.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 1099** (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Environmental equity: principles: bond and fund expenditures.** (Amended: 3/25/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The existing State General Obligation Bond Law contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance, sale, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Existing law establishes various funds in the State Treasury for purposes of providing financial incentives to eligible entities for specified purposes. This bill would require the administration of proceeds from the sales of bonds issued under a bond act that is enacted by the Legislature and is approved by the voters on or after January 1, 2022, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law and that addresses environmental issues, and the administration of certain funds established on or after January 1, 2022, that provide financial assistance to eligible entities to incorporate certain principles of environmental equity. The bill would require guidelines or regulations adopted by state agencies receiving funding to administer a competitive grant program funded by the proceeds of those bonds or moneys in those funds to meet certain requirements.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1161 (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **Electricity: eligible renewable energy and zero-carbon resources: state agencies: procurement.** (Amended: 4/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was U. & E. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes as the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. This bill would enact the Clean Economy and Clean Jobs Stimulus Act of 2021 and would require the Department of Water Resources to procure newly developed eligible renewable energy resources or zero-carbon resources, and energy storage associated with those resources, in an amount that satisfies 100 percent of the electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2030, as provided.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1177 (**Santiago D**) **California Public Banking Option Act.** (Amended: 7/7/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/16/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.

Location: 8/16/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: (1)Existing law, the CalSavers Retirement Savings Trust Act, creates in state government the CalSavers Retirement Savings Board and requires the board to, among other things, design and implement the CalSavers Retirement Savings Program. This bill, the California Public Banking Option Act, would, among other things, establish in state government the Public Banking Option Board consisting of nine members, including the Treasurer or the Treasurer's designee and would require the board to administer the BankCal Program, which the act would create for the purpose of protecting consumers who lack access to traditional banking services from predatory, discriminatory, and costly alternatives by offering access to voluntary, zero-fee, zero-penalty, federally insured transaction account and related services, as specified, at no cost to accountholders. The act would require the board to design and implement the BankCal Program by, among other things, selecting a financial services network administrator and establishing the duties and functions of the financial services network administrator, including contracting with, managing, and coordinating the financial services vendors for the program, as prescribed. The act would make the requirement of the board to design and implement the BankCal Program, among other requirements, operative only if the Senate Committee on Banking and Financial Institutions and the Assembly Committee on Banking and Finance consider, and the Legislature approves by statute, the implementation of the program after the completion of the market analysis described below. The act would make its provisions inoperative if the board determines, after making 3 solicitations to applicants, that no applicant meets the minimum capabilities of a financial services network administrator, as prescribed.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1195 (**Garcia, Cristina D**) **Drinking water.** (Amended: 5/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/9/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 7/14/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: 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 relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system if a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or if a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would prohibit a public water system from transferring or abandoning a water right held by the public water system except upon approval of the state board, as prescribed.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1205 (**Frazier D**) **State Air Resources Board: elections.** (Amended: 3/18/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/18/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law provides that the State Air Resources Board shall consist of 14 voting members, 12 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and one of whom shall be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. This bill would require, as of January 1, 2025, that the state board consist of 14 voting members, 11 of whom shall be elected by district voters and 3 of whom shall be appointed by the Governor, the Senate pro Tempore, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would provide that each elected state board member shall serve a 4-year term commencing on January 1 of the calendar year following a statewide election, with the first state board election occurring in 2024, and that no elected state board member shall serve more than a total of 3 terms. The bill would provide that the office of an elected state board member shall be a nonpartisan office, subject to the provisions specified in the Elections Code for nominations and elections. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2023, and within one year of each federal decennial census, to establish and adopt 11 districts within the state, as provided, and develop a map depicting the geographical boundaries of each district. The bill would require the state board to engage the public, as specified, prior to adopting the district boundaries and map. The bill would require that a vacancy of an elected state board position be filled by the Governor within 30 days of the date on which the vacancy occurs, and would identify the process pursuant to which an elected state board member may be recalled.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1250**(Calderon D) Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.** (Amended: 7/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/16/2021-In committee: Referred to suspense file.**Location:** 8/16/2021-S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: 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 2021, 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 small community water system or state small water system identified as failing or at risk of failing by the state board. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny the application within 12 months, except as provided. The bill would establish the Consolidation For Safe Drinking Water Fund, with all moneys available, upon appropriation, to the commission in order to process the applications and cover any associated regulatory costs. The bill would require a water or sewer system corporation to pay a fee of \$10,000 when filing an application pursuant to the above provision and would require the fee to be deposited into the fund.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1269**(Garcia, Cristina D) Community colleges: part-time faculty.** (Amended: 4/13/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the California Postsecondary Education Commission to conduct a comprehensive study of the part-time faculty, employment, salary, and compensation patterns, as specified, of the California Community Colleges. Existing law requires, as part of the study, an examination of whether part-time faculty salaries vary among community colleges and factors associated with any salary differential. Existing law requires the commission, in conducting the study, to consult various representatives from the education community, including the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges, community college faculty groups, and other interested parties. This bill would instead require the California Community Colleges Chancellor's Office to conduct a comprehensive study of part-time faculty as specified, to be completed by July 1, 2023. The bill would also require, as part of the study, the chancellor's office to collect and report part-time faculty parity data from each community college district, and would require that data to be reported on the public internet website for each community college district and the public internet website for the chancellor's office by July 1, 2022. The bill would require the study to identify specific policy and fiscal recommendations that would enable the California Community Colleges to achieve a compensation schedule that achieves pay equity for part-time faculty by January 1, 2027. The bill would also require the chancellor's office, in conducting the study, to convene a working group including representatives of community college faculty unions, and consult various representatives of the education community as specified, for the purpose of identifying a statewide definition of part-time faculty parity that could be applied locally. The bill would also delete an obsolete reporting requirement. By imposing new duties on community college districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 1286 (Petrie-Norris D) Marriage: local registrar.** (Amended: 4/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the State Registrar to create a document, no later than March 1, 2020, with annual updates, containing information received by local registrars concerning marriage certificates in which one or both of the parties were minors at the time of solemnization of the marriage. Existing law requires the local registrar, at least annually, to submit information, as specified, to the State Registrar for those purposes. Existing law restricts the local registrar from submitting that information if the local registrar did not accept any marriage certificates in the same calendar year. This bill would require the State Registrar to also provide that document to the Legislature annually. The bill would require the local registrar to submit that information four times a year, as specified. The bill would instead require, if no marriage certificates were accepted by the local registrar, that the local registrar submit a report to the State Registrar concurrently with the information described above indicating that no marriage certificates were accepted.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 1296 (Kamlager D) South Coast Air Quality Management District: district board: membership.** (Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/7/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2021)

Location: 5/7/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law imposes various limitations on the emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law assigns the responsibility for controlling air pollution for sources other than vehicular sources to an air pollution control district or air quality management district. Existing law establishes the South Coast Air Quality Management District as the district with the responsibility for controlling air pollution from sources other than vehicular sources in the South Coast Air Basin. Existing law establishes a district board consisting of 13 members to govern the south coast district. Existing law requires one member of the district board to be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and one member to be appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. This bill would increase the number of members of the district board of the south coast district to 15 members by adding 2 environmental justice appointees, one appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules and one appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**AB 1376 (Gray D) Water quality: state certification.** (Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/4/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under Section 401 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, any applicant seeking a federal license for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification, as specified. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state board to certify or provide a statement to a

federal agency, as required pursuant to federal law, that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards. The federal act provides that if a state fails or refuses to act on a request for this certification within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year after receipt of the request, then the state certification requirements are waived with respect to the federal application. This bill would require the state board to make the certificate or statement available on its internet website for a 60-day public comment and review period, and would provide that the certificate or statement shall not be final until voted upon by a majority of the members of the state board at the conclusion of that period. The bill would require an additional 60-day public comment and review period if the certificate or statement is materially modified by the state board after the close of the initial 60-day public comment and review period.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1408 (**Petrie-Norris D**) **Coastal resources: coastal development permits: fees.** (Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/11/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act further provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. The act prohibits the commission, except as provided, from exercising its coastal development permit review authority, as specified, over any new development within the area to which the certified local coastal program, or any portion thereof, applies. Existing law requires a local government, if it has been delegated authority to issue coastal development permits, to recover any costs incurred from fees charged to individual permit applicants. Existing law authorizes the local government to elect to not levy fees, as provided. This bill would, at the request of an applicant for a coastal development permit, authorize a city or county to waive or reduce the permit fee for specified projects. The bill would authorize the applicant, if a city or county rejects a fee waiver or fee reduction request, to submit the coastal development permit application directly to the commission.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1500 (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.** (Amended: 5/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2021-Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 12. Noes 3.) (May 20). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 5/20/2021-A. RLS.

Summary: 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. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

AB 1553 **(O'Donnell D) Department of Transportation: cleanup and maintenance projects: California Conservation Corps.** (Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was TRANS. on 3/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)
Location: 4/30/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of the state highway system, including associated property, and authorizes the department to administer highway maintenance programs, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to require the removal of any encroachment in, under, or over any state highway. This bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement directly with one or more certified community conservation corps to perform cleanup and maintenance projects authorized by the department. The bill would require the department to establish pursuant to this authority a pilot program to enter into agreements by April 1, 2022, with certified community conservation corps to perform cleanup and maintenance projects, as specified, on department property. The bill would require the program to include a plan to conduct cleanup and maintenance projects in the City of Long Beach and the County of Santa Clara, and would authorize plans to conduct similar projects in other areas of the state. As part of the pilot program, the bill would require the department to develop agreements with the certified community conservation corps operating in the areas where the pilot program is conducted, with provisions for corps members to conduct cleanup and maintenance projects on department property. The bill would also require the agreement to include provisions governing compensation for the certified community conservation corps for all work associated with authorized projects. The bill would require the department to, on or before December 31, 2026, submit a report to the Legislature that includes information on the locations of, and time of completion for, all projects conducted as part of the pilot program. The pilot program provisions would be repealed on January 1, 2027.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

ACA 1 **(Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.
Location: 4/22/2021-A. L. GOV.

Summary: (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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

ACA 8 **(Lee D) Wealth tax: appropriation limits.** (Introduced: 3/22/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 3/23/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee April 22.

Location: 3/22/2021-A. PRINT

Summary: The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature to impose a property tax on any type of tangible personal property, shares of capital stock, evidences of indebtedness, and any interest therein not exempt from taxation pursuant to the California Constitution. The California Constitution authorizes the Legislature, by two-thirds vote of the membership of each house, to classify such personal property for differential taxation or for exemption. The California Constitution limits taxation of certain specified personal property to no more than 0.4% of the value of such property, and limits the tax rate on personal property to no more than the tax rate on real property in the same jurisdiction. This measure would authorize the Legislature to impose a tax upon all forms of personal property or wealth, whether tangible or intangible, and would require any tax so imposed to be administered and collected by the Franchise Tax Board and the Office of the Attorney General as provided in statute. The measure would authorize the Legislature to classify any form of personal property or wealth for differential taxation or for exemption by a majority vote.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1: Watch per Stacy's email on March 29

ACA 9 **(Kiley R) Property taxation: transfers of principal residences.** (Introduced: 5/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 5/4/2021-From printer. May be heard in committee June 4.

Location: 5/3/2021-A. PRINT

Summary: The California Constitution limits the amount of ad valorem taxes on real property to 1% of the full cash value of that property, defined as the county assessor's valuation of real property as shown on the 1975–76 tax bill and, thereafter, the appraised value of the real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership occurs after the 1975 assessment, subject to an annual inflation adjustment not to exceed 2%. The California Constitution, until February 15, 2021, excluded from classification as a "purchase" or "change in ownership" requiring reappraisal the purchase or transfer of a principal residence and the first \$1,000,000 of other real property of a transferor in the case of a transfer between parents and their children, or between grandparents and their grandchildren if all the parents of those grandchildren are deceased. On November 3, 2020, the voters approved Proposition 19. Pursuant to Proposition 19, the California Constitution, on and after February 16, 2021, removes the above-described exclusion from classification as a "purchase" and "change in ownership" requiring reappraisal, and instead excludes from classification as a "purchase" and "change in ownership" the purchase or transfer of a family home or family farm, as those terms are defined, of the transferor in the case of a transfer between parents and their children, or between grandparents and their grandchildren if all the parents of those grandchildren are deceased, if the property continues as the family home or family farm of the transferee. In the case of the exclusion so provided to a transfer of a family home, the California Constitution, pursuant to Proposition 19, requires the transferee to claim the homeowner's or disabled veteran's exemption within one year of the transfer. This measure would repeal the above-described provisions of Proposition 19. The measure would reinstate the prior rule excluding from classification as a "purchase" or "change in ownership" requiring reappraisal the purchase or transfer of the principal residence and the first \$1,000,000 of other real property of a transferor in the case of a transfer between parents and their children, or between grandparents and their grandchildren if all the parents of those grandchildren are deceased. The measure would apply retroactively to all effected purchases or transfers occurring on or after February 16, 2021.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
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Mesa Water District DKA AM Watch

Notes 1:**SB 1** **(Atkins D) Coastal resources: sea level rise.** (Amended: 6/24/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/14/2021-July 14 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.**Location:** 7/14/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: (1)Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, within 90 days after January 1, 1977, to adopt, after public hearing, procedures for the preparation, submission, approval, appeal, certification, and amendment of a local coastal program, including a common methodology for the preparation of, and the determination of the scope of, the local coastal programs, as provided. This bill would also include, as part of the procedures the commission is required to adopt, recommendations and guidelines for the identification, assessment, minimization, and mitigation of sea level rise within each local coastal program, as provided. The bill would delete the timeframe specified above by which the commission is required to adopt these procedures. The bill would require the commission to take into account the effects of sea level rise in coastal resource planning and management policies and activities, as provided. In addition, the bill would require state and regional agencies to identify, assess, and, to the extent feasible and consistent with their statutory authorities, avoid, minimize, and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise. To the extent that a regional agency is a local public agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 10** **(Wiener D) Planning and zoning: housing development: density.** (Amended: 7/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/6/2021-Read second time. Ordered to third reading.**Location:** 7/6/2021-A. THIRD READING**Calendar:** 8/19/2021 #33 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development within its boundaries that includes, among other things, a housing element. Existing law requires an attached housing development to be a permitted use, not subject to a conditional use permit, on any parcel zoned for multifamily housing if at least certain percentages of the units are available at affordable housing costs to very low income, lower income, and moderate-income households for at least 30 years and if the project meets specified conditions relating to location and being subject to a discretionary decision other than a conditional use permit. Existing law provides for various incentives intended to facilitate and expedite the construction of affordable housing. This bill would, notwithstanding any local restrictions on adopting zoning ordinances, authorize a local government to adopt an ordinance to zone any parcel for up to 10 units of residential density per parcel, at a height specified in the ordinance, if the parcel is located in a transit-rich area or an urban infill site, as those terms are defined. The bill would prohibit a local government from adopting an ordinance pursuant to these provisions on or after January 1, 2029. The bill would specify that an ordinance adopted under these provisions, and any resolution to amend the jurisdiction's General Plan, ordinance, or other local regulation adopted to be consistent with that ordinance, is not a project for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would prohibit an ordinance adopted under these provisions from superceding a local restriction enacted or approved by a local initiative that designates publicly owned land as open-space land or for park or recreational purposes.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

District AM

Notes 1:

SB 37**(Cortese D) Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act.** (Amended: 6/30/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**Status:** 7/7/2021-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (July 7). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.**Location:** 7/7/2021-A. APPR.**Calendar:** 8/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 4202
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, hazardous waste facilities where the department took, or contracted for the taking of, corrective action to remedy or prevent, for example, an imminent substantial danger to public health. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, all cease and desist orders and cleanup and abatement orders issued under the Water Code that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials. Existing law requires designated local enforcement agencies to compile and submit to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery a list of all solid waste disposal facilities from which there is a known migration of hazardous waste, and requires the department to compile these lists into a statewide list. Existing law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary for Environmental Protection. Under existing law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. This bill would enact the Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions. The bill would repeal the requirement for the state agencies to provide their respective lists to the Secretary for Environmental Protection and instead require these agencies to post the lists on their respective internet websites. The bill would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to consolidate the information submitted by the state agencies and instead require the secretary to post the information, or links to the information, on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website. The bill would repeal the requirement for the Secretary for Environmental Protection to distribute the information to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 45**(Portantino D) Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.** (Amended: 4/8/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)**Status:** 6/1/2021-Ordered to inactive file on request of Senator Portantino.**Location:** 6/1/2021-S. INACTIVE FILE

Summary: 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. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 52

(Dodd D) State of emergency: local emergency: planned power outage. (Amended: 4/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/12/2021-From consent calendar on motion of Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry. Ordered to third reading.

Location: 7/12/2021-A. THIRD READING

Calendar: 8/19/2021 #44 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - SENATE BILLS

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. This bill would define a "deenergization event" as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a local emergency, with prescribed limitations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 204

(Dodd D) Electricity: demand response. (Amended: 3/23/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/5/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each load-serving entity, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to maintain physical generating capacity and electrical demand response adequate to meet its electrical demand requirements. Existing law requires the commission to establish rules for how and when backup generation may be used within a demand response program and to establish reporting and data collection requirements to verify compliance with those rules. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has authorized the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to offer reliability-based demand response programs, including the base interruptible program, which is available to qualifying nonresidential customers of an electrical corporation. This bill would require that the base interruptible program be available to qualifying commercial and industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer's supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive levels for program participation for the 2023 calendar year be those applicable within the service territory of each electrical corporation during 2018, adjusted for inflation using a price index determined by the commission to be appropriate. Beginning January 1, 2024, the bill would authorize the commission to approve increased or decreased incentive levels for program participation if the commission determines that those incentives are reasonably necessary to ensure continued participation by eligible customers, to ensure continued delivery of resource adequacy, and to ensure expected ratepayer benefits. Because the bill would require actions by those load-serving entities that are community choice aggregators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water	DKA	Watch			

District AM

Notes 1:**SB 230****(Portantino D) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program.** (Introduced: 1/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. on 3/15/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable and safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing regulations. This bill would require the state board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 259****(Wilk R) Public Utilities Commission: oversight of electrical corporations.** (Introduced: 1/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)**Location:** 1/26/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires a wildfire mitigation plan of an electrical corporation to include, among other things, protocols for deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communications infrastructure. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to strengthen the commission's oversight of electrical corporations' efforts to reduce their fire risk and use of deenergization events.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 260****(Wiener D) Climate Corporate Accountability Act.** (Amended: 4/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air

contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose, starting in 2024 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year. The bill would require reporting entities to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state. The bill would require reporting entities to ensure that their public disclosures have been independently verified by a third-party auditor, approved by the state board, with expertise in greenhouse gas emissions accounting. The bill would require the state board, in developing these regulations, to consult with a panel of experts to determine standards and protocols to ensure that public disclosures are made in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to state residents and for the state board to utilize to collect data for all scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions by reporting entities. The bill would require the state board to adopt regulations relating to the enforcement of the above requirements, including the imposition of administrative civil penalties for a violation.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 282

(Dahle R) State Water Resources Control Board. (Introduced: 2/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)

Location: 2/1/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board, consisting of 5 members, in the California Environmental Protection Agency to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 295

(Dahle R) District elections. (Introduced: 2/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/22/2021-Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)

Location: 2/3/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: The Uniform District Election Law specifies procedures to elect the elective officers of districts. The law generally provides that the term of each elective officer is 4 years or until the officer's successor is elected. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 335

(Cortese D) Workers' compensation: liability. (Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was INS. on 6/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative

Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries arising out of and in the course of their employment. Existing law prohibits a claim for workers' compensation from being maintained unless within 30 days after the occurrence of the injury, the injured person, or in case of the death, a dependent, or someone on the injured person's or dependent's behalf, serves notice of the injury upon the employer. Existing law also requires an injured employee, or in the case of death, a dependent, or an agent of the employee or dependent, to file a claim form with the employer. Under existing law, except for specified injuries, if liability is not rejected within 90 days after the date the claim form is filed with the employer, the injury is presumed compensable and the presumption is rebuttable only by evidence discovered subsequent to the 90-day period. This bill would reduce those 90-day time periods to 45 days and, for certain injuries or illnesses, including hernia, heart trouble, pneumonia, or tuberculosis, among others, sustained in the course of employment of a specified member of law enforcement or a specified first responder, would reduce those time periods to 30 days. Existing law requires an employer, one working day after an employee files a claim form, to authorize the provision of all treatment, as specified, for the alleged injury and to continue to provide the treatment until the date that liability for the claim is accepted or rejected. Existing law limits liability for medical treatment to \$10,000 until the date the claim is accepted or rejected. This bill would increase that amount from \$10,000 to \$17,000.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1: Per Stacy's email - 6/22/21

SB 351 (**Caballero D**) **Water Innovation Act of 2021.** (Amended: 4/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources, and within the department, the California Water Commission. Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board for the purposes of providing for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources of the state. This bill, the Water Innovation Act of 2021, would create the Office of Water Innovation at the California Water Commission for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, by December 31, 2023, to take specified measures to advance innovation in the water sector. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 380 (**Eggman D**) **End of life.** (Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/7/2021-Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 6). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 7/6/2021-A. APPR.

Calendar: 8/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 4202
ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the End of Life Option Act, until January 1, 2026, authorizes an adult who meets certain qualifications, and who has been determined by their attending physician to be suffering from a terminal disease, as defined, to make a request for an aid-in-dying drug for the purpose of ending their life. Existing law

establishes the procedures for making these requests, including that 2 oral requests be made a minimum of 15 days apart, specified forms to request an aid-in-dying drug be submitted, under specified circumstances, and a final attestation be completed. Existing law requires specified information to be documented in the individual's medical record, including, among other things, all oral and written requests for an aid-in-dying drug. This bill would allow for an individual to qualify for aid-in-dying medication by making 2 oral requests a minimum of 48 hours apart. The bill would eliminate the requirement that an individual who is prescribed and ingests aid-in-dying medication make a final attestation. The bill would require that the date of all oral and written requests be documented in an individual's medical record and would require that upon a transfer of care, that record be provided to the qualified individual. The bill would extend the operation of the act indefinitely, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program by extending the operation of crimes for specified violations of the act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 403 (**Gonzalez D**) **Drinking water: consolidation.** (Amended: 7/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/14/2021-July 14 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.

Location: 7/14/2021-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: 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, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would revise those consolidation provisions, including, among other revisions, authorizing the state board to also order consolidation where a water system serving a disadvantaged community is an at-risk water system, as defined, or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on at-risk domestic wells, as defined.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 427 (**Eggman D**) **Water theft: enhanced penalties.** (Chaptered: 7/23/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/23/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 137, Statutes of 2021.

Location: 7/23/2021-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or a county to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty and limits the maximum fine or penalty amounts for infractions, to \$100 for the first violation, \$200 for a 2nd violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation, and \$500 for each additional violation of the same ordinance within one year of the first violation. This bill would authorize the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water service to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty in excess of the limitations above, as specified. The bill would require the local agency to adopt an ordinance that sets forth the administrative procedures governing the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of the administrative fines or penalties for water theft and to establish a process for granting a hardship waiver to reduce the amount of the fine, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 463****(Dahle R) Water: landowner right to modify, repair, or replace jointly used conduits. (**Amended: 6/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 5/13/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law declares that the general welfare requires that the water sources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of water in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. This bill would authorize a landowner to, where a conduit is constructed across or buried beneath the lands of 2 or more landowners, and the conduit is not under the control or management of any public agency or authority, modify, repair, or replace, as defined, the conduit on or beneath their land if the modification, repair, or replacement is made in a manner that does not impede the flow of the water to any other property receiving a benefit of the conduit or, otherwise injure any person using or interested in the conduit.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 520****(Wilk R) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use. (**Amended: 3/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 5/13/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:**SB 526****(Min D) Community water systems: lead user service lines. (Introduced: 2/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))****Status:** 4/30/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/25/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)**Location:** 4/30/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires, by July 1, 2018, a community water system to compile an inventory of known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system and identify areas that may have lead user service lines

in use in its distribution system. Existing law requires, by July 1, 2020, a community water system with known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to provide a timeline for replacement of those lines to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law requires the state board to review and approve an established timeline, and requires, if the state board fails to act within 30 days of the submission of the timeline, the timeline to be deemed approved. Existing law authorizes the state board to enforce these requirements, as specified, and a violation is considered a violation of the California Safe Drinking Water Act, subjecting the violator to specified civil and criminal penalties. This bill would, until January 1, 2025, require a community water system to remove or replace the full lead user service line, if the community water system disturbs, removes, or replaces a portion thereof. The bill would apply the above-described enforcement provisions to a violation of the requirements of the bill, thereby creating a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of crimes under the California Safe Drinking Water Act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 559

(Hurtado D) Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund. (Amended: 6/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 8/16/2021-August 19 hearing postponed by committee.

Location: 7/1/2021-A. APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the department determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the department. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority. The bill would make operation of these provisions contingent on specified conditions being met. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2031.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 592

(Dahle R) Fish and wildlife: working group: catastrophic wildfires: reports. (Amended: 4/20/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 5/25/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 5/25/2021-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife, which is administered through the Director of Fish and Wildlife, and prescribes the functions and responsibilities of the department with regard to the implementation, administration, and enforcement of laws regulating fish and wildlife in the state. Existing law also establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, which is under the control of the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection, and requires the department to implement and administer various fire prevention and suppression programs on lands under the jurisdiction of the department. This bill would require the Director of Fish and Wildlife to establish a working group, composed of the director or the director's representative, the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection or their representative, and a county government representative from each county impacted by any catastrophic wildfire being studied by the workgroup, as described below. The bill

would require the working group to study, investigate, and report, on or before December 31, 2022, and by December 31 each year thereafter, to the Legislature on the impacts on wildlife and wildlife habitat resulting from any catastrophic wildfire, as defined, that occurred during that calendar year, including specified information on a catastrophic wildfire's impact on ecosystems, biodiversity, and protected species in the state, and would require, to the extent feasible, the department to obtain and keep current baseline data suitable for interpreting that impact. By requiring county government representatives to participate in the working group, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

[SB 698](#) **([Grove R](#)) Water rights: reasonable and beneficial use of water.** (Introduced: 2/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 3/3/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.
Location: 2/19/2021-S. RLS.

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

[SB 708](#) **([Melendez R](#)) Water shortage emergencies: declarations: deenergization events.** (Chaptered: 7/9/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 7/9/2021-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 68, Statutes of 2021.
Location: 7/9/2021-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: 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 supplier 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 wildfire or a breakage or failure of a dam, pump, pipeline, or conduit causing an immediate emergency. This bill would additionally authorize the governing body of a public water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency condition without holding a public hearing in the event of a deenergization event, as defined.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

[SB 776](#) **([Gonzalez D](#)) Safe drinking water and water quality.** (Amended: 7/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 7/14/2021-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.
Location: 7/13/2021-A. APPR.

Calendar: 8/19/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - State Capitol, Room 4202
 ASSEMBLY APPROPRIATIONS, GONZALEZ, LORENA, Chair

Summary: (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

provides that the California Safe Drinking Water Act does not apply to small state water systems, except as specified. This bill would expand the application of the act to small state water systems, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 786

(Becker D) Santa Clara Valley Water District. (Amended: 5/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was L. GOV. on 5/28/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

Location: 7/14/2021-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act creates the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and authorizes the district to provide for the conservation and management of flood, storm, and recycled waters, and other waters, for beneficial uses and to enhance natural resources in connection with carrying out the purposes of the district. The act authorizes the district to levy ad valorem taxes or assessments in the district to pay the general administrative costs and expenses of the district, to carry out the act's objects or purposes, and to pay the costs and expenses of constructing or extending works within the district. The act additionally authorizes the district to levy taxes or assessments upon all property or all real property within a portion of the district for specified purposes. The act authorizes the district to issue bonds for specified purposes, and requires that the bonds be paid by revenue derived from those tax levies and assessments, except the ad valorem taxes or assessments. This bill would additionally authorize the district to use the revenues from the ad valorem taxes or assessments to pay for the bonds.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

Total Measures: 67

Total Tracking Forms: 67

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