



1112 11th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814

Mesa Water District - Active Legislative Status Report as of 9/19/2022

Oppose Unless Amended

SB 1157 (**Hertzberg D**) **Urban water use objectives.** (Enrollment: 9/13/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/13/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Location: 9/13/2022-S. ENROLLED

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, the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law requires the board, in coordination with the department, to adopt by regulation variances recommended by the department and guidelines and methodologies pertaining to the calculation of an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective recommended by the department. This bill would eliminate the option of using the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily and the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily, as applicable, or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would instead require that from January 1, 2025, to January 1, 2030, the standard for indoor residential water use be 47 gallons per capita daily and beginning January 1, 2030, the standard be 42 gallons per capita daily. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board to conduct necessary studies and investigations to assess and quantify the economic benefit and impacts of the 2030 indoor residential use standard on water, wastewater, and recycled water systems, as specified. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to summarize the findings of these studies and investigations in a report to the Legislature by October 1, 2028. The bill would prohibit enforcement of specified provisions against an urban retail water supplier solely for failing to meet the indoor residential use standard. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the department, in coordination with the board, to submit a report to the Legislature on the progress of urban retail water suppliers towards achieving their urban water use objective.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amended

Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition

SB 222 (**Dodd D**) **Water Rate Assistance Program.** (Enrollment: 9/6/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Location: 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Current 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 residential ratepayers. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, in consultation with relevant

agencies, direct water bill assistance to low-income residential ratepayers served by eligible systems, as defined, and would require 80% of total expenditures from the fund to be directly applied to residential ratepayer accounts. The bill would require the state board, to the extent feasible, cost effective, and permitted under the California Constitution, to identify and contract with one or more third-party providers. The bill would impose requirements on the state board in connection with the program, including, among others, within 270 days of the effective date, as defined, adopting guidelines in consultation with relevant agencies and an advisory group for implementation of the program and preparing a report to be posted on state board's internet website identifying how the fund has performed. The bill would require the guidelines to include minimum requirements for eligible systems, including the ability to confirm eligibility for enrollment through a request for self-certification of eligibility under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position

Oppose Unless
Amended -
Coalition

Support

AB 2041 (Garcia, Eduardo D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: primary drinking water standards: compliance. (Amended: 4/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: 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 take specified actions if the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard with a compliance period for which public water systems are given a designated period of time to comply with the primary drinking water standard without being held in violation of the primary drinking water standard. Specifically, the bill would require the state board to determine which public water system may not be able to comply with the primary drinking water standard without receiving financial assistance and develop a compliance plan, including a financial plan to assist that public water system in complying with the primary drinking water standard. The bill would also require the state board, if a public water system is in violation of the primary drinking water standard after the compliance period, to take into consideration whether or not the public water system implemented the compliance plan.

Position

Support

AB 2054 (Quirk-Silva D) Corporation taxes: exempt organizations: mutual ditch or irrigation companies: public water system: mutual water companies. (Amended: 4/19/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, exempts various types of organizations from taxes imposed by that law, including an exemption for transfers of assets by specified mutual water companies that are tax exempt under federal income tax laws, but are a taxable entity under state law when certain conditions are met. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would exempt from the taxes imposed by the Corporation Tax Law a mutual ditch or irrigation company that operates a public water system if the company complies with specified requirements, including those open meeting and record accessibility requirements for eligible persons. The bill would require the California Association of Mutual Water Companies Joint Powers Risk and Insurance Management Authority, commencing July 1, 2027, to conduct outreach to eligible mutual ditch or irrigation companies regarding the potential repeal of the exemption. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support

Support - Coalition

AB 2016 (**Bauer-Kahan D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: desalination plant: feasibility study.** (Amended: 6/23/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)
Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD
Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, not later than July 1, 2004, to report to the Legislature on potential opportunities and impediments for using seawater and brackish water desalination, and to examine what role, if any, the state should play in furthering the use of desalination technology. Existing law requires the department to convene a Water Desalination Task Force, composed of representatives from listed agencies and interest groups, to advise the department in carrying out these duties and in making recommendations to the Legislature. This bill would repeal those provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
Position
Support -
Coalition

AB 2142 (**Gabriel D**) **Income taxes: exclusion: turf replacement water conservation program.** (Enrollment: 8/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.
Location: 8/30/2022-A. ENROLLED
Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing law provides an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate or voucher from a local water or energy agency or supplier for the purchase or installation of a water conservation water closet, energy efficient clothes washers, and plumbing devices, as specified. This bill would, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, and before January 1, 2027, under both of these laws, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, as defined, local government, or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.
Position
Support -
Coalition

AB 2449 (**Rubio, Blanca D**) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.** (Chaptered: 9/13/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 9/13/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 285, Statutes of 2022.
Location: 9/13/2022-A. CHAPTERED
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 generally requires posting an agenda at least 72 hours before a regular meeting that contains a brief general description of each item of business to be transacted or discussed at the meeting, and prohibits any action or discussion from being undertaken on any item not appearing on the posted agenda. The act authorizes a legislative body to take action on items of business not appearing on the posted agenda under specified conditions. The act contains specified provisions regarding 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 revise and recast those teleconferencing provisions and, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements that each teleconference location be identified in the notice and agenda and that each teleconference

location be accessible to the public if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. Under this exception, the bill would authorize a member to participate remotely under specified circumstances, including participating remotely for just cause or due to emergency circumstances. The emergency circumstances basis for remote participation would be contingent on a request to, and action by, the legislative body, as prescribed. The bill, until January 1, 2026, would authorize a legislative body to consider and take action on a request from a member to participate in a meeting remotely due to emergency circumstances if the request does not allow sufficient time to place the proposed action on the posted agenda for the meeting for which the request is made. The bill would define terms for purposes of these teleconferencing provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Support -
Coalition

Watch

AB 1195 (Garcia, Cristina D) Limited Eligibility and Appointment Program: lists.

(Enrollment: 9/13/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/13/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Location: 9/13/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Human Resources, which succeeds to and is vested with all of the powers and duties exercised and performed by the Department of Personnel Administration. Existing law specifically grants the department the powers, duties, and authority necessary to operate the state civil service system in accordance with Article VII of the California Constitution, the Government Code, the merit principle, and applicable rules duly adopted by the State Personnel Board. Existing law creates the Limited Examination and Appointment Program (LEAP), which the Department of Human Resources administers, to provide an alternative to the traditional civil service examination and appointment process to facilitate the hiring of persons with disabilities. Existing law requires the Department of Human Resources, when an appointing power seeks to fill a vacant position by using an employment list, to provide the appointing power with a certified list of the names and addresses of all eligible candidates, as specified. Existing law requires the department to provide a single certified list of eligible candidates if more than one employment list or LEAP referral list exists, and the department is required to combine the names and addresses of all eligible candidates. This bill, as an alternative to receiving a combined list of eligible candidates, would require the department, upon request of an appointing power, to provide a list of eligibles that includes only the names and addresses of candidates, if any, on a LEAP referral list and the names and addresses of candidates, if any, on any applicable reemployment or State Restriction of Appointment list. The bill would authorize the appointing power to notify individuals listed of the opportunity to apply for a vacant position, to screen applications for candidates' eligibility, and to hire from among those eligible applicants whose names appear on the list. The bill would authorize the board to adopt or amend regulations, if necessary, to ensure these procedures are implemented in a manner consistent with merit principles and the California Constitution. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 1717 (Aguiar-Curry D) Public works: definition. (Enrollment: 9/12/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/12/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Location: 9/12/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would, commencing January 1, 2024, expand the definition of "public works" to include fuel reduction work done under contract and paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. The bill would limit those provisions to work that falls within an apprenticeship occupation in the building and construction trades for which an apprenticeship program has been approved and to contracts in

excess of \$100,000. The bill would delay the application of those provisions until January 1, 2025, for nonprofits. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

PositionWatch

AB 1733 (Quirk D) State bodies: open meetings. (Introduced: 1/31/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was G.O. on 2/18/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act defines a "meeting" to include any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body to which it pertains. The act authorizes teleconferenced meetings under specified circumstances, provided that at least one member of the state body is physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting, and all votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting are taken by rollcall. The act provides that if the state body elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference, the state body is required to post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the public appearing before the state body. The act requires each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each teleconference location to be accessible to the public, and the agenda to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body at each teleconference location. This bill would specify that a "meeting" under the act, includes a meeting held entirely by teleconference. The bill would require all open meetings to be held by teleconference, would allow for use of teleconference in closed sessions, and would remove existing provisions of the act that require each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda and accessible to the public. The bill would instead require the state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear, or hear and observe, the meeting and may remotely address the state body via two-way audio-visual platform or two-way telephonic service, as specified, and would require information to be provided in any notice to the public indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely. The bill would require the state body to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body. The bill would require the state body to provide members of the public a physical location to hear, observe, and address the state body, and would authorize the members of the state body to participate in a meeting remotely or at a designated physical meeting location, and specify that physical presence at any physical meeting location is not necessary for the member to be deemed present at the meeting. The bill would require the agenda to be posted 10 days in advance of the meeting, or as provided in accordance with the provisions applicable to a special or emergency meeting, as well as posted on the state body's internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at any physical meeting location designated in the notice. The bill would also provide that the notice of the meeting is required to specify the means by which a meeting may be accessed by teleconference. The bill would prohibit the notice and agenda from disclosing any information regarding any remote location from which a member is participating, and require members attending a meeting from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

PositionWatch

AB 1774 (Seyarto R) California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review. (Introduced: 2/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/10/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

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

a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 1784 (**Smith R**) **Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014: groundwater sustainability projects: grants and loans.** (Introduced: 2/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/3/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes, among other things, the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,120,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. Existing law provides for the sum of \$900,000,000 to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Fund of 2014, for expenditures on, and competitive grants, and loans for, projects to prevent or clean up the contamination of groundwater that serves or has served as a source of drinking water, as provided. Existing law requires a project that receives funding to be selected by a competitive grant or loan process with added consideration for those projects that leverage private, federal, or local funding, and outlines the additional requirements and processes applicable to projects that receive funding. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these latter provisions.

Position

Watch

AB 1795 (**Fong R**) **Open meetings: remote participation.** (Introduced: 2/7/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was G.O. on 2/18/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires state bodies to allow all persons to attend meetings and provide an opportunity for the public to address the state body regarding any item included in its agenda, except as specified. This bill would require state bodies, subject to existing exceptions, to provide all persons the ability to participate both in-person and remotely, as defined, in any meeting and to address the body remotely.

Position

Watch

AB 1879 (**Mathis R**) **California regional water quality control boards: unfounded or frivolous complaints.** (Vetoed: 9/13/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/13/2022-Vetoed by Governor.**Location:** 9/13/2022-A. VETOED

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and the regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. This bill would authorize a regional board to develop a plan or policy to address unfounded or frivolous complaints.

Position

Watch

AB 1883 (**Quirk-Silva D**) **Public restrooms.** (Amended: 6/23/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires every public agency, as defined, that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge, as provided. Existing law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that are available to the general population in its jurisdiction. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to make the inventory available in a searchable database on its internet website, as specified. The bill would require the database to be updated quarterly. The bill would require the department to conduct educational outreach to the general public and homelessness service providers that the database is available on its internet website. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 1931 (**Rivas, Luz D**) **Community water systems: lead service lines.** (Amended: 6/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law prohibits a person from using 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, except when necessary for the repair of leaded joints of cast iron pipes. This bill would require, until January 1, 2025, or as specified, the State Water Resources Control Board to provide certain federal funds received by the board to community water systems to fund, among other things, the removal or replacement of lead service lines or lead fittings that are owned by a community water system, and the removal or replacement of lead service lines, and galvanized lines downstream of lead service lines or lead components, that are not owned by the community water system, as specified. The bill would also require a community water system to take specified actions when replacing an unknown material user service line or a user service line containing lead. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 1944 (**Lee D**) **Local government: open and public meetings.** (Amended: 5/25/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 6/8/2022)

Location: 7/5/2022-S. DEAD

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 require the agenda to identify any member of the legislative body that will participate in the meeting remotely. The bill would also require an updated agenda reflecting all of the members participating in the meeting remotely to be posted, if a member of the legislative body elects to participate in the meeting remotely after the agenda is posted. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 1953 (Maienschein D) Drinking water: accessible water bottle refill stations.(Amended: 3/29/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2022)**Location:** 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

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. This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the owner or operator of a transit hub, local park, public building, publicly owned building, shopping mall, or municipal golf course that has a water infrastructure source to install and maintain at least one, or maintain at least one existing, accessible water bottle refill station, as prescribed and except as specified. The bill would also require those owners and operators that have a water bottle refill station that is not accessible to upgrade, by January 1, 2025, the water bottle refill station to an accessible water bottle refill station. By imposing additional requirements on local agencies that own or operate local parks, publicly owned buildings, or municipal golf courses, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. If installation or maintenance of, or upgrade to, an accessible water bottle refill station is not feasible, the bill would authorize substitution of an accessible water cooler or accessible drinking fountain bubbler. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2081 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Municipal water districts: water service: Indian lands.(Enrolled: 8/26/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/31/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.**Location:** 8/24/2022-A. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, provides for the formation of municipal water districts and grants to those districts specified powers. Existing law permits a district to acquire, control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recycle, recapture, and salvage any water for the beneficial use of the district, its inhabitants, or the owners of rights to water in the district. Existing law, upon the request of certain Indian tribes and the satisfaction of certain conditions, requires a district to provide service of water at substantially the same terms applicable to the customers of the district to the Indian tribe's lands that are not within a district, as prescribed. Existing law also authorizes a district, until January 1, 2023, under specified circumstances, to apply to the applicable local agency formation commission to provide this service of water to Indian lands, as defined, that are not within the district and requires the local agency formation commission to approve such an application. This bill, among other things, would extend the above provisions regarding the application to the applicable local agency formation commission to January 1, 2027. By imposing new duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2106 (Rivas, Robert D) Water quality: permits. (Enrollment: 9/12/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 9/12/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.**Location:** 9/12/2022-A. ENROLLED

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, on or before December 31, 2025, the state board to update its stormwater data collection systems and software through specified actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2108 (Rivas, Robert D) Water policy: environmental justice: disadvantaged and tribal communities. (Chaptered: 9/16/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 9/16/2022-Signed by the Governor**Location:** 9/16/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to formulate and adopt

state policy for water quality control. Existing law requires the regional boards to prescribe requirements as to the nature of any proposed discharge, existing discharge, or material change in an existing discharge, except discharges into a community sewer system, with relation to the conditions existing in the disposal area or receiving waters upon, or into which, the discharge is made or proposed. Existing law also authorizes the state board or a regional board to waive these requirements as to a specific discharge or type of discharge if the state board or a regional board determines, after any necessary state board or regional board meeting, that the waiver is consistent with any applicable state or regional water quality control plan and is in the public interest. This bill would, among other things, specify that the state board and each regional board need to begin outreach to identify issues of environmental justice as early as possible in planning, policy, and permitting processes. The bill would require the state board and each regional board to engage in equitable, culturally relevant community outreach to promote meaningful civic engagement from potentially impacted communities of proposed discharges of waste that may have disproportionate impacts on water quality in disadvantaged communities or tribal communities and ensure that outreach and engagement shall continue throughout the waste discharge planning, policy, and permitting processes. The bill would require the state board and each regional board, contingent upon an appropriation, to hire environmental justice and tribal community coordinator positions for specified purposes. The bill would require the state board, contingent upon a specific appropriation, to establish a community capacity-building stipend program to promote meaningful civic engagement by disadvantaged communities and tribal communities in the state board and regional board decisionmaking processes, among other activities. The bill would require the state board and each regional board to make a finding, as specified, on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations when adopting water quality control plans or state policies for water quality control, and when issuing or reissuing waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements. The bill would also set forth related findings and declarations.

Position

Watch

AB 2113 (Rivas, Robert D) State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceed transfers. (Amended: 3/15/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/4/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

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 create within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund the Waterway Recovery Account, the Citizen Monitoring Account, the Community Capacity Building Account, and the Stormwater Innovation Account, and, subject to future legislation, would annually transfer from the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, subject to a future legislative act, the following amounts: 30% to the Waterway Recovery Account; 5% to the Citizen Monitoring Account, but in no instance less than \$250,000; 10% to the Community Capacity Building Account, but in no instance less than \$500,000; and 5% to the Stormwater Innovation Account. The bill would require moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account to be distributed by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to each regional board on a pro rata basis to expend on specified purposes, including, among others, restoration projects that improve water quality. The bill would provide that moneys in each of the other 3 accounts created by the bill are available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the following purposes: for the Citizen Monitoring Account, to fund a specified state board program to increase water quality monitoring or to establish a priority water-contact recreation site monitoring program; for the Community Capacity Building Account, to create and fund a community capacity program to increase disadvantaged and tribal community participation in state board outreach and regulatory processes; and for the Stormwater Innovation Account, for specified activities relating to stormwater best management practices. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2133 (Quirk D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit. (Amended: 8/23/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was CONCURRENCE on 8/31/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Under the act, the state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. Under the act, a violation of a rule, regulation, order, emission limitation, emission reduction measure, or other measure adopted by the state board under the act is a crime. This bill instead would require the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 55% below the 1990 level by no later than December 31, 2030. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. 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.

Position

Watch

AB 2157 (Rubio, Blanca D) Urban water use objectives: indoor residential water use.

(Introduced: 2/15/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/15/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and in 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, beginning January 1, 2025, establishes the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department and the board to collaborate with, and seek input from, stakeholders with regard to the studies, investigations, and report.

Position

Watch

AB 2173 (Petrie-Norris D) Public contracts: payment. (Chaptered: 7/19/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/19/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 121, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 7/19/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2023, authorizes the retention proceeds withheld from any payment by an awarding entity, as described, from the original contractor, by the original contractor from any subcontractor, and by a subcontractor from any subcontractor, to exceed 5% on specific projects where the director of the applicable department, as specified, has made, or the governing body of the public entity or designated official of the public entity has approved, a finding prior to the bid that the project is substantially complex and requires a higher retention and the department or public entity includes both this finding and the actual retention amount in the bid documents. This bill would make these provisions operative indefinitely.

Position

Watch

AB 2237 (Friedman D) Transportation planning: regional transportation improvement plan: sustainable communities strategies: alternative planning strategy: state transportation funding. (Amended: 6/13/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. TRANS. on 6/16/2022)

Location: 7/5/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt

regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires each regional transportation plan to also include a sustainable communities strategy prepared by each metropolitan planning organization in order to, among other things, achieve certain targets established by the State Air Resources Board for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from automobiles and light trucks in the region for 2020 and 2035, respectively. Existing law, to the extent the sustainable communities strategy is unable to achieve the greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets, requires the affected metropolitan planning organization to prepare an alternative planning strategy showing how the targets may be achieved through alternative development patterns, infrastructure, or additional transportation measures or policies. Existing law requires each regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission to biennially adopt and submit to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation a 5-year regional transportation improvement program that includes, among other things, regional transportation improvement projects and programs proposed to be funded, in whole or in part, in the state transportation improvement program. This bill would require that those projects and programs included in each regional transportation improvement program also be consistent with the most recently prepared sustainable communities strategy of the regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission, or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy, and state and federal air quality standards. The bill would prohibit funds collected from any local transportation tax measure passed on or after January 1, 2023, from being spent until the transportation projects or programs to be funded by the tax measure are included in the most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy of the applicable regional transportation planning agency or county transportation commission or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy. The bill would also prohibit the expenditure of funds from local tax measures that passed before January 1, 2023, but that exclusively provide for the collection and expenditure of funds on or after January 1, 2023, until the transportation projects or programs to be funded by the tax measure are included in the most recently adopted sustainable communities strategy, or, if applicable, the alternative planning strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2313 **(Bloom D) Water: judges and adjudications.** (Amended: 6/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified. This bill would authorize the Judicial Council, on or before January 1, 2025, to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute, or by using existing funds for judicial training. The bill would require a court to prioritize assigning a judge with training or education under the program for actions relating to water, if certain conditions are met. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2362 **(Mullin D) Water quality control plans: funding.** (Amended: 8/11/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/22/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on behalf of itself or a regional board, to accept donations of moneys from a permittee for the purpose of updating a water quality control plan. This bill would also authorize the state board, on behalf of itself or a regional board, to accept moneys from donations, grants, or contributions, or through contractual agreements, given for the purpose of planning, permitting, or providing technical support for projects of public benefit within the state board or regional board's jurisdiction. The bill would require these moneys and the above-described donations from a permittee to be deposited, and separately accounted for, in the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, for expenditure in accordance with the terms of the donation, grant, contribution, or contractual agreement, to be available for expenditure upon appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2028.

Position
Watch

AB 2387 (Garcia, Eduardo D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022. (Amended: 3/21/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-A. DEAD

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 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 \$7,430,000,000 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.

Position
Watch

AB 2412 (Villapudua D) Agriculture: State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.

(Amended: 4/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, requires the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish and oversee an environmental farming program that provides incentives to farmers whose practices promote the well-being of ecosystems, air quality, and wildlife and their habitat. The act requires the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to convene the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming to advise the secretary on the implementation of the Healthy Soils Program and the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program, and to assist federal, state, and local government agencies, as appropriate or necessary, on issues relating to the impact of agricultural practices on air, water, and wildlife habitat, as specified. This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature of additional funds, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide grants to agricultural operations to implement irrigation, water reclamation, water storage, or groundwater recharge systems that reduce greenhouse gases and energy use or increase water use efficiency. The bill would require the secretary, on or before one year after receiving an appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to develop guidelines for awarding grants under the program, as specified. The bill would require the secretary, on or before January 1, 2027, and biennially thereafter, to submit a report to the Legislature, as prescribed.

Position
Watch

AB 2419 (Bryan D) Environmental justice: federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Justice40 Advisory Committee. (Amended: 6/9/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/2/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Strategic Growth Council consisting of specified state agency members and members of the public. Existing law requires the council, among other things, to recommend policies and investment strategies and priorities to the Governor, the Legislature, and to appropriate state agencies to encourage the development of sustainable communities, such as those communities that promote equity, strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and promote public health and safety. The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)

provides additional federal funds to rebuild the nation's infrastructures. Executive orders issued by President Biden established the federal Justice40 Initiative with the goal that 40% of the overall federal benefits flow to disadvantaged communities and stating that the implementation of the IJJA should prioritize investing public dollars equitably, including through the Justice40 Initiative. This bill would require a minimum of 40% of funds received by the state under the IJJA and certain other federal funds to be allocated to projects that provide direct benefits to disadvantaged communities and disadvantaged unincorporated communities and, except as specified, a minimum of an additional 10% be allocated for projects that provide direct benefits to low-income households and low-income communities, as provided. The bill would require state agencies administering those federal funds to perform specified tasks related to the expenditure of those federal funds. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2421 (**Rubio, Blanca D**) **Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation.** (Amended: 4/20/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 6/8/2022)

Location: 7/5/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful to deposit, permit to pass, or place where it can pass, specified pollutants into the waters of this state, including any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals, or bird life. A violation of this provision is a crime under the Fish and Game Code. Existing law also subjects a violation of that provision to a civil penalty of no more than \$25,000 for each violation and an additional civil penalty of no more than \$10 for each gallon or pound of material discharged, and requires the civil action to be brought by the Attorney General upon complaint by the Department of Fish and Wildlife or by the district attorney or city attorney in the name of the people of the State of California. Existing law provides that a specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision does not apply to an action for civil penalties or injunctive relief pursuant to that civil provision. This bill would provide that the specified affirmative defense to a violation of the criminal provision also does not apply in any other civil action that alleges a violation resulting from unlicensed cannabis cultivation. The bill would delete the requirement that the Attorney General only bring that civil action upon complaint by the department and would authorize, for a violation resulting from unlicensed cannabis cultivation, the civil action to be brought by a county counsel in the name of the people of the State of California. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2451 (**Wood D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.** (Amended: 8/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/8/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Existing law requires the work of the state board to be divided into at least 2 divisions, known as the Division of Water Rights and the Division of Water Quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. This bill would create a Drought Section within the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines provide for the development of watershed-level contingency plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. The bill would require the state board to adopt those principles and guidelines no later than March 31, 2024.

Position

Watch

AB 2505 (**Gray D**) **Water theft: irrigation districts.** (Chaptered: 6/20/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 6/20/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 23, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 6/16/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, that provides water services to adopt an ordinance that prohibits water theft, as defined, subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Existing law requires 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. Existing law, the Irrigation District Law, provides for the formation of irrigation districts with prescribed powers. This bill would authorize irrigation districts, as defined, to impose fines or penalties for water theft in accordance with both of the above-described provisions, and would provide that the above-specified provisions do not cap or limit the fines that an irrigation district may impose in accordance with the Irrigation District Law. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2536 (Grayson D) Development fees: impact fee nexus studies: connection fees and capacity charges. (Chaptered: 7/19/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/19/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 128, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 7/19/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act requires a local agency that establishes, increases, or imposes a fee as a condition of approval of a development project to, among other things, determine a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. Existing law requires a local agency that conducts an impact fee nexus study to follow certain standards and practices, as specified. Existing law also requires a local agency to hold at least one open and public meeting prior to levying a new fee or service charge, as specified. This bill would require a local agency, prior to levying a new fee or capacity charge or approving an increase in an existing fee or capacity charge, to evaluate the amount of the fee or capacity charge. The bill would require the evaluation to include evidence to support that the fee or capacity charge does not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing service, as specified. The bill would require all information constituting the evaluation to be made publicly available at least 14 days prior to a specified meeting. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2605 (Villapudua D) Water quality: state certification. (Amended: 4/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/10/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

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 federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit 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 authorize the state board to delegate its authority regarding the above-described issuance of a certificate or statement to the regional boards. The bill would require a project proponent, as defined, to request a pre-filing meeting with the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board to act on the certification request within 60 days, except as specified. The bill would require a certification request to the state board for either an individual license or permit or a general license or permit to contain specified information. The bill would require the state board to take specified actions depending on whether it grants, grants with conditions, or denies the certification request.

Position

Watch

AB 2639 (Quirk D) San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary: water quality

control plan: water right permits. (Amended: 4/19/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/27/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(11). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 5/19/2022)

Location: 5/27/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law authorizes the state board to adopt water quality control plans for waters that require water quality standards pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and provides that those plans supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict. This bill would require the state board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt a final update of the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, as specified, and to implement the amendments to the plan adopted by the state board pursuant to Resolution No. 2018-0059 on December 12, 2018. The bill would prohibit the state board, on or after January 1, 2024, from approving a new water right permit that would result in new or increased diversions to surface water storage from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River watershed until and unless the state board has taken those actions.

Position

Watch

AB 2734 (Petrie-Norris D) Coastal resources: research: landslides, erosion, and inundation flooding: advanced warning system: County of Orange. (Amended: 3/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the Climate Ready Program in the State Coastal Conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within the conservancy's jurisdiction. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to undertake projects within its jurisdiction, including projects related to beach and bluff erosion and other coastal hazards that threaten coastal communities, infrastructure, and natural resources. This bill would, upon appropriation of necessary funds by the Legislature, require the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego, to conduct research on coastal cliff landslides, flooding, and erosion in the County of Orange, as provided. The bill would require the research to be completed by January 1, 2027. The bill would require, by no later than March 15, 2027, the institution to provide a report to the Legislature with recommendations for establishing advanced coastal cliff landslide, erosion, and inundation flood warning systems based on available research. The bill would exempt the Regents of the University of California and its employees, acting in good faith, from civil liability for any harm resulting from measurements, predictions, or warnings regarding bluff failure, cliff landslides, or erosion contained in the report or from the research or related to the recommendations, unless those damages are the result of acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2740 (Dahle, Megan R) Water resources: desalination. (Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 3/17/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, not later than July 1, 2004, to report to the Legislature, on potential opportunities and impediments for using seawater and brackish water desalination, and to examine what role, if any, the state should play in furthering the use of desalination technology. Existing law requires the department to convene a Water Desalination Task Force, comprised of representatives from listed agencies and interest groups, to advise the department in carrying out these duties and in making recommendations to the Legislature. This bill would repeal these provisions.

Position

Watch

AB 2742 (Friedman D) Water meters: urban water suppliers. (Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/18/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The Water Measurement Law generally requires the installation of a water meter as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992. The law, with certain exceptions, requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2025. This bill would delay that requirement for an urban water supplier to install the water meters to on or before January 1, 2030.

Position

Watch

AB 2811 (Bennett D) California Building Standards Commission: recycled water: nonpotable water systems. (Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 3/17/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: 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, commencing January 1, 2024, all newly constructed nonresidential buildings 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 contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

AB 2857 (Bauer-Kahan D) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans: domestic well impacts. (Amended: 3/24/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/24/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act prescribes that a groundwater sustainability plan contain certain information, including, where appropriate and in collaboration with the appropriate local agencies, control of saline water intrusion, wellhead protection areas and recharge areas, a well abandonment and well destruction program, well construction policies, and impacts on groundwater dependent ecosystems. This bill would additionally require that a groundwater sustainability plan include measures to mitigate adverse impacts on domestic wells, as defined, including, but not limited to, compensating an owner of a domestic well or a user of water from a domestic well for increased energy costs associated with deeper groundwater pumping and increased costs to households associated with the delivery of water from an existing water supply system or alternative water supply. The bill would prohibit a mitigation measure from subjecting an owner of a domestic well or a user of water from a domestic well to an unreasonable financial burden or expense. By requiring local agencies that are groundwater sustainability agencies to include this additional information in their groundwater sustainability plans, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Insofar as this bill requires local agencies that are groundwater sustainability agencies to include in their mitigation measures compensation to owners of domestic water wells and users of water from domestic water wells for increased costs, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position

Watch

AB 2858 (Dahle, Megan R) Fish and wildlife: safe harbor agreements. (Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/18/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California State Safe Harbor Agreement Program Act, establishes a program that encourages landowners to manage their lands voluntarily to benefit endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or declining or vulnerable species, and not be subject to additional regulatory restrictions as a result of their conservation efforts. The act requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to the maximum extent practicable, to prioritize the review of, and decision to approve, a safe harbor agreement if the property proposed to be enrolled in the agreement is encumbered by a conservation easement that requires a permanent commitment to protect, restore, and maintain habitat conditions, provided that the department finds that practices consistent with the conservation easement can reasonably be expected to provide a net conservation benefit to the species listed in the application. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require safe harbor agreements authorized pursuant to the act to be reviewed and either approved and signed, or denied, by the department in a specified period of time upon receipt of all documents required by the act.

Position

Watch

AB 2874 (Cooley D) Fire prevention: electrical utility facilities and maintenance: liability of contractors. (Amended: 3/28/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. U. & E. on 3/17/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, and electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires any person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous, forest-covered, brush-covered, or grass-covered land to maintain a clearance between all vegetation and all conductors that are carrying electrical current, as prescribed. This bill would provide that a person or entity that performs tree trimming or vegetation maintenance services or specialty electrical contracting services under contract to an electrical utility is not liable for any damage or injury that results from a fire ignited by electrical utility facilities, except for damage or injury proximately caused by the contractor's negligence, gross negligence, or willful misconduct. The bill would, for contractors who retain at least \$10,000,000 of fire liability insurance, limit the liability to the dollar amount of fire liability insurance possessed by the contractor, as provided. The bill would define various terms for purposes of those provisions and would state related findings and declarations of the Legislature.

Position

Watch

AB 2876 (Bigelow R) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. (Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/18/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-A. DEAD

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

Position

Watch

AB 2957 (Committee on Local Government) Local government: reorganization.

(Chaptered: 6/21/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/21/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 37, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 6/21/2022-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization, reorganization, and sphere of influence changes for cities and districts, as specified. Existing law requires an applicant seeking a change of organization or reorganization to submit a plan for providing services within the affected territory. Existing law requires a petitioner or legislative body desiring to initiate proceedings to submit an application to the executive officer of the local agency formation commission, and requires the local agency formation commission, with regard to an application that includes an incorporation, to immediately notify all affected local agencies and any applicable state agency, as specified. This bill would define the term "successor agency," for these purposes to mean the local agency a commission designates to wind up the affairs of a dissolved district. This bill would also make clarifying changes to the above provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

[ACA 1](#)

(Aguiar-Curry D) Local government financing: affordable housing and public

infrastructure: voter approval. (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was L. GOV. on 4/22/2021)

Location: 8/31/2022-A. DEAD

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.

Position

Watch

[ACA 13](#)

(Mathis R) Water infrastructure projects: minimum funding requirement and general

obligation bonds. (Introduced: 3/17/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/7/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The California Constitution declares that the general welfare requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, and that the right to the use of water does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use, method of use, or method of diversion of water. This measure would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 2% of all state revenues from the General Fund to the Water Infrastructure Trust Account, which the measure would create. The measure would continuously appropriate moneys in the account to the California Water Commission for its actual costs of implementing these provisions and for specified water infrastructure projects, and in the amount annually necessary to pay the principal of, and interest on, bonds issued and sold pursuant to the Water Infrastructure Bond Act of 2022 described below. The measure would prescribe requirements for those projects and would require the chair of the commission to annually certify, under the penalty of perjury, the amount, by acre-feet, of additional annual water supply capacity created. The measure would require the commission to establish within the account a continuously appropriated subaccount for the legal defense of the measure and of projects allocated funding pursuant to the measure, as prescribed. The measure would authorize the commission to adopt regulations to implement these provisions and would prohibit the commission from taking certain actions. The measure would make these provisions, including the annual 2% transfer, inoperative once 5,000,000 acre-feet of annual new water storage is created, as certified by the commission and confirmed by the California State Auditor, by those projects, projects funded by the Water Infrastructure Bond Act of 2022, and the drought resiliency projects described below, except as necessary to repay any of those outstanding general obligation bonds. This bill contains other existing laws.

PositionWatch

ACR 180 (Bauer-Kahan D) Special Districts Week. (Chaptered: 6/17/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 6/17/2022-Chaptered by Secretary of State- Chapter 86, Statutes of 2022**Location:** 6/17/2022-A. CHAPTERED**Summary:** This measure proclaims the week of May 15, 2022, to May 21, 2022, to be Special Districts Week.**Position**Watch

SB 230 (Portantino D) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program. (Enrollment: 9/6/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.**Location:** 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED**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 build upon its existing work dealing with, and work to improve its knowledge of, constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in waters of the state and drinking water. The bill would require, as part of this work, the deputy director appointed by the state board, to work to improve the knowledge of CECs in drinking water by assessing the state of information, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to establish, maintain, and direct a dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program. The bill would authorize the deputy director to convene a Science Advisory Panel for CECs in drinking water with members that are experts in specified fields and would prescribe the duties of the panel. The bill would require the deputy director to post a report to the state board's internet website 3 years after the panel is convened on the work conducted by the panel.**Position**Watch

SB 335 (Cortese D) Workers' compensation: liability. (Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. 2 YEAR on 7/14/2021)**Location:** 7/5/2022-A. DEAD**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.**Position**Watch

SB 463 (Dahle R) Water: landowner or water right holder right to modify, repair, or replace jointly used conduits. (Amended: 1/10/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on

1/10/2022)

Location: 7/5/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law declares that the general welfare requires that the water resources 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, 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, to 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 water right holder receiving a benefit of the conduit. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 559 **(Hurtado D) Tribal gaming: compact ratification.** (Enrollment: 9/9/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/9/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Location: 9/9/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: The existing federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 provides for the negotiation and execution of tribal-state gaming compacts for the purpose of authorizing certain types of gaming on Indian lands within a state. The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to negotiate and conclude tribal-state gaming compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature. Existing law expressly ratifies a number of tribal-state gaming compacts between the State of California and specified Indian tribes. This bill would ratify the tribal-state gaming compact entered into between the State of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria, executed on August 18, 2022. The bill would provide that, in deference to tribal sovereignty, certain actions related to this compact are not projects for purposes of CEQA. The bill would repeal an obsolete provision related to the ratification of a prior compact between the State of California and the Santa Rosa Indian Community of the Santa Rosa Rancheria and make other conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 886 **(Wiener D) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: public universities: university housing development projects.** (Enrollment: 8/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Location: 8/30/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, exempt from CEQA a university housing development project, as defined, carried out by a public university, as defined, on real property owned by the public university if the project meets certain requirements, including that each building within the project is certified as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) platinum or better by the United States Green Building Council, that the project's construction impacts are fully mitigated, and that the project is not located, in whole or in part, on certain types of sites, including a site that is within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by a 1% annual chance flood or within a regulatory floodway as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, as provided. The bill, with respect to a site that is within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by a 1% annual chance flood or within a regulatory floodway, would prohibit a local government from denying an application on the basis that a public university did not comply with any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by that local government applicable to the site if the public university is able to satisfy all applicable federal qualifying criteria in order to demonstrate that the site meets these criteria and is otherwise eligible to be exempt from CEQA pursuant to the above requirements. By imposing additional duties on local governments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that a university housing development project is not exempt from CEQA if, among other things, the project would require the demolition of specified housing or a historic structure that is listed on a national, state, or local historic register. The bill would require the public university to hold at least one noticed public hearing to hear and respond to public comments before determining that the university housing development project is exempt under the bill's provisions. The bill would require the lead agency, before the issuance of a certificate of occupancy for each building within a project, to obtain the

LEED certification of the building, and to make a determination that all construction impacts of the project have been fully mitigated and issue a notice of that determination. The bill would require the lead agency to file the LEED certification and the notice with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk to make the certification and notice available to the public. To the extent that this bill would impose additional duties on a local agency, including the county clerk, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

PositionWatch

SB 890 (Nielsen R) Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water storage and conveyance. (Amended: 2/23/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 2/9/2022)**Location:** 8/31/2022-S. DEAD

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 Water Storage and Conveyance 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 and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all 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 complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and 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. This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions.

PositionWatch

SB 892 (Hurtado D) Cybersecurity preparedness: food and agriculture sector and water and wastewater systems sector. (Enrollment: 9/6/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 9/6/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.**Location:** 9/6/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Existing law requires Cal OES to establish the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) with the primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. Existing law requires Cal-CSIC to provide warnings of cyberattacks to government agencies and nongovernmental partners, coordinate information sharing among these entities, assess risks to critical infrastructure information networks, enable cross-sector coordination and sharing of best practices and security measures, and support certain cybersecurity assessments, audits, and accountability programs. Existing law also requires Cal-CSIC to develop a statewide cybersecurity strategy to improve how cyber threats are identified, understood, and shared in order to reduce threats to California government, businesses, and consumers, and to strengthen cyber emergency preparedness and response and expand cybersecurity awareness and public education. This bill would require Cal OES to direct Cal-CSIC to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist the food and agriculture sector and the water and wastewater sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, those sectors in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

PositionWatch

SB 938

(Hertzberg D) The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000: protest proceedings: procedural consolidation. (Chaptered: 7/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/1/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 89, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 7/1/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. Under existing law, in each county there is a local agency formation commission (commission) that oversees these changes of organization and reorganization. Existing law authorizes a commission to dissolve an inactive district if specified conditions are satisfied. This bill would also authorize a commission to initiate a proposal for the dissolution of a district, as described, if the commission approves, adopts, or accepts a specified study that includes a finding, based on a preponderance of the evidence, that, among other things, the district has one or more documented chronic service provision deficiencies, the district spent public funds in an unlawful or reckless manner, or the district has shown willful neglect by failing to consistently adhere to the California Public Records Act. The bill would require the commission to adopt a resolution of intent to initiate a dissolution based on these provisions and to provide a remediation period of at least 12 months, during which the district may take steps to remedy the stated deficiencies. The bill would authorize the commission, at the conclusion of the remediation period, to find that the district has failed to remedy the deficiencies and adopt a resolution to dissolve the district. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1059

(Becker D) Privacy: data brokers. (Amended: 4/21/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)

Location: 5/20/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018 (CCPA), grants a consumer various rights with respect to personal information that is collected or sold by a business, as defined, and also establishes, as approved by the voters as Proposition 24 at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election, the California Privacy Protection Agency and vests it with full administrative power, authority, and jurisdiction to implement and enforce the CCPA. The California Constitution grants a right of privacy. Existing law requires data brokers to register with, and provide certain information to, the Attorney General. Existing law defines a data broker as a business that knowingly collects and sells to third parties the personal information of a consumer with whom the business does not have a direct relationship, subject to specified exceptions. Existing law subjects data brokers that fail to register to injunction and liability for civil penalties, fees, and costs in an action brought by the Attorney General, with any recovery to be deposited in the Consumer Privacy Fund, as specified. Existing law imposes a \$100 civil penalty for each day a data broker fails to register. This bill would include in the definition of data broker a business that knowingly collects and shares, as defined, certain personal information to third parties. The bill would transfer all authority and responsibilities under the provisions relating to data broker registration from the Attorney General to the CCPA, including by requiring data brokers to annually register with the CPPA on or before January 31. However, the bill would authorize the Attorney General to also bring an action against a data broker that fails to register. The bill would require data brokers to provide additional information to the CPPA during the registration process would increase the civil penalty for failing to register to \$200 for each day the data broker fails to register. The bill would require the CPPA to adopt regulations in compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would also make other technical changes. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1124

(Archuleta D) Public health goal: primary drinking water standard: manganese.

(Amended: 6/23/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/12/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2022)

Location: 8/12/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and tasks the State Water Resources Control Board with various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act requires the state board

to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water that are based upon specified criteria, as provided. The act requires the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) to prepare and publish an assessment of the risks to public health posed by each contaminant for which the state board proposes a primary drinking water standard. The act requires the risk assessment to contain an estimate of the level of the contaminant in drinking water that is not anticipated to cause or contribute to adverse health effects, or that does not pose any significant risk to public health, also known as the public health goal for the contaminant. The act requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the public health goal for the contaminant published by OEHHA. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2025, OEHHA to prepare a public health goal for manganese, as provided. The bill would require the state board, after OEHHA publishes a public health goal for manganese, to adopt a primary drinking water standard, as defined, for manganese and to establish for that standard, and for the period before adoption of that standard, monitoring requirements for manganese, as specified. The bill would require, on or before January 31, 2024, the state board to consider establishing a notification and response level for manganese that would remain in place until the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard for manganese. The bill would authorize the state board, before adopting a primary drinking water standard for manganese, to continue to provide funding for treatment, source protection, and alternative water supplies and to continue to require community water systems to monitor manganese in their source water and within their distribution systems, as provided.

Position

Watch

SB 1144 (Wiener D) Water efficiency and quality assessment reports: state buildings and public school buildings. (Enrollment: 8/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.**Location:** 8/30/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. In this regard, existing law prohibits a person from using 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, except as provided. This bill would require, no later than January 1, 2027, except as provided, an operating agency, as defined, to complete a water efficiency and quality assessment report, as specified, for each covered building. The bill would define a "covered building" to mean a building owned and occupied, or leased, maintained, and occupied, by a state agency, or a public school building, including a charter school building, as described. If the report identifies noncompliant plumbing fixtures and noncompliant appliances, the bill would require the operating agency to replace those fixtures and appliances that fail to meet water efficiency standards, as specified, at the earliest practical time, subject to dedicated funding for this purpose. The bill would also require various mitigation and remediation actions with respect to lead-contaminated potable water systems, lead pipes, and non-lead-free pipes, as determined in the report, dependent on funding expressly earmarked for those actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1188 (Laird D) Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: financial assistance.(Enrollment: 8/26/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 8/26/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 2 p.m.**Location:** 8/26/2022-S. ENROLLED

Summary: Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the continuously appropriated Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide financial assistance for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide up to 100% grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0% financing on loans, from the fund to a project for a water system that serves a severely disadvantaged community. Existing law requires the interest rate for repayable financing provided from the fund to be 0% if the financing is for a public water system that serves a disadvantaged community with a financial hardship or if the financing is for a public water system that provides matching funds. This bill would delete those provisions relating to 0% financing and interest and would instead generally authorize the board, to the extent authorized by federal law, to provide reduced or 0% financing to further the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997. The bill would delete the requirement that a water system serve a severely

disadvantaged community in order to be provided with up to 100% grant funding or principal forgiveness and instead authorize providing that grant funding or principal forgiveness to certain other water systems. By making moneys in the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, a continuously appropriated fund, available for new purposes, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1197 (Caballero D) Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022.(Amended: 3/16/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 5/20/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/2/2022)**Location:** 5/20/2022-S. DEAD

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 creates the Office of Planning and Research to serve the Governor as staff for long-range planning and research and as a comprehensive state planning agency. This bill, the Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency Act of 2022, would create the Initiative to Advance Water Innovation and Drought Resiliency at the office for the furtherance of new technologies and other innovative approaches in the water sector. The bill would require the office, as part of the initiative, to take specified measures on or before December 31, 2024, to advance innovation in the water sector and ensure a drought-resilient economy. The bill would require the office to submit to the Legislature and post on its internet website a report detailing the actions taken as part of the initiative and recommendations for further actions. The bill would make findings and declarations regarding the need for water innovation. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

Watch

SB 1205 (Allen D) Water rights: appropriation. (Chaptered: 9/16/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 9/16/2022-Signed by the Governor**Location:** 9/16/2022-S. CHAPTERED

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. As a prerequisite to the issuance of a permit to appropriate water, existing law requires certain facts to exist, including that there is unappropriated water available to supply the applicant. This bill would require the board to develop and adopt regulations to govern consideration of climate change effects in water availability analyses used in the board's review of applications for water rights permits, including consideration of the effects of climate change, as specified, upon watershed hydrology, as specified. The bill would require the board to consult with the Department of Water Resources, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and qualified hydrologists and climate change scientists, among others, in preparing the regulations. The bill would prohibit the board from refusing to accept or delay processing or approval of an application on the grounds that the regulations have not yet been adopted.

Position

Watch

SB 1218 (Hurtado D) Delta Stewardship Council: annual water supply reliability estimation.(Introduced: 2/17/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 3/2/2022)**Location:** 4/29/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require the council, at least once annually, to publish on its internet website, in consultation with relevant state and federal agencies and the public, a water supply reliability estimation for the water flows into the Delta and out of the Straits of Carquinez and into the San Francisco Bay.

Position

Watch

SB 1219 (Hurtado D) 21st century water laws and agencies: committee. (Amended: 4/6/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/5/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 6/2/2022)

Location: 7/5/2022-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with specified duties relating to, among other things, administering water rights, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection to convene a committee to develop and submit, on or before December 31, 2024, to the Governor and to the Legislature a strategic vision, proposed statutes, and recommendations for a modern 21st century set of water laws and regulations and state and local water agencies for the state, as provided. The committee would consist of 5 specified heads of state agencies, 2 members appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, and 2 members appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. The bill would require the Governor or the committee to appoint a "blue ribbon" citizen commission or taskforce, a stakeholder advisory committee, and any other group that the Governor or the committee deems necessary or desirable to assist in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, at the request of the committee, to make available staff and resources to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes. The bill would authorize the committee, its members, and state agencies represented on the committee to contract for consultants to assist in the preparation of the strategic vision and proposed statutes, as specified, and would exempt those contracts from certain public contracting requirements.

Position

Watch

SB 1220 (Hurtado D) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans. (Introduced: 2/17/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/6/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 3/2/2022)

Location: 5/6/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would provide that nothing in those provisions relating to making submissions to the department shall be construed to prohibit groundwater sustainability agencies that have developed multiple groundwater sustainability plans for a basin from amending the coordination agreement following department issuance of an assessment of the plans. This bill contains other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1235 (Borgeas R) Air pollution: portable equipment: emergency events.

(Introduced: 2/17/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/2/2022)

Location: 4/29/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law authorizes local air pollution control and air quality management districts (air districts) to establish a permit system requiring that any person who builds, erects, alters, replaces, operates, or uses any article, machine, equipment, or other contrivance that may cause the issuance of air contaminants obtain a permit to ensure compliance with applicable air quality standards. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to establish, by regulation, an optional registration program for portable equipment that is, or may be, used in more than a single air district. Pursuant to this directive, the state board established the Portable Equipment Registration Program, which allows portable engines and equipment units to operate throughout the state without authorization or permits from air districts. The state board's regulations allow for the temporary operation of otherwise unregistered or unpermitted portable engines during an

emergency event if certain conditions are met. The state board's regulations define "emergency event" as any situation arising from a sudden and reasonably unforeseen natural disaster such as earthquake, flood, fire, or other unforeseen events beyond the control of the portable engine or equipment unit operator, its officers, employees, and contractors that threatens public health and safety and that requires the immediate temporary operation of portable engines or equipment units to help alleviate the threat to public health and safety. This bill would codify the state board's regulation authorizing portable equipment to be operated during an emergency event, as defined above, and would also authorize portable equipment to be operated during a public safety power shut-off event. The bill would define "public safety power shut-off event," in part, as a planned power outage undertaken by an electrical corporation to reduce the risk of wildfires caused by utility equipment.

Position

Watch

SB 1253 (Melendez R) Infrastructure plan: flood control: delta levees. (Chaptered: 8/26/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/26/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 195, Statutes of 2022.

Location: 8/26/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Governor's Budget, a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing prescribed information. Existing law requires the plan to identify state infrastructure needs and set out priorities for funding. This bill would additionally require the plan to set out infrastructure priorities relating to specified flood prevention and maintenance projects.

Position

Watch

SB 1254 (Hertzberg D) Drinking water: administrator: managerial and other services.

(Enrollment: 8/30/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/30/2022-Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Location: 8/30/2022-S. ENROLLED

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 contract with, or provide a grant to, an administrator to provide administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services, or any combination of those services, to a designated water system to assist with the provision of an adequate supply of affordable, safe drinking water. Existing law prescribes the processes and procedures pursuant to which the state board may identify a designated water system in need of services, order a designated water system to accept services from an administrator, and work with the administrator of a designated water system to develop adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity to deliver an adequate supply of affordable, safe drinking water so that administrator services are no longer necessary. This bill would, among other things, revise the definition of "designated water system" and limit the liability of an administrator when the state board appoints an administrator to a designated water system, as prescribed.

Position

Watch

SB 1426 (Caballero D) Cannabis: water pollution crimes. (Amended: 5/2/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/16/2022)

Location: 8/31/2022-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. AUMA authorizes the Legislature to amend its provisions with a 2/3 vote of both houses to further its purposes and intent. Under AUMA, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources. This bill would amend AUMA by making it a misdemeanor or felony to plant, cultivate, harvest, dry, or process more than 50 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, and where that activity involves unauthorized tapping into a

water conveyance or storage infrastructure or digging or extracting groundwater from an unpermitted well. The bill would also clarify that causing substantial environmental harm to public resources includes groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

Watch

SB 1466 (Stern D) Affordable Housing and Community Development Investment Program.(Introduced: 2/18/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 4/29/2022-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was ED. on 3/10/2022)**Location:** 4/29/2022-S. DEAD

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

Position

Watch

SB 1490 (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations. (Chaptered: 7/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/1/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 94, Statutes of 2022.**Location:** 7/1/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: This bill would enact the First Validating Act of 2022, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

Watch

SB 1491 (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations. (Chaptered: 7/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/1/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 95, Statutes of 2022.**Location:** 7/1/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: This bill would enact the Second Validating Act of 2022, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position

Watch

SB 1492 (Committee on Governance and Finance) Validations. (Chaptered: 7/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 7/1/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 96, Statutes of 2022.**Location:** 7/1/2022-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: This bill would enact the Third Validating Act of 2022, which would validate the organization, boundaries, acts, proceedings, and bonds of the state and counties, cities, and specified districts, agencies, and entities.

Position

Watch

Total Measures: 74

Total Tracking Forms: 74

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