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Mesa Water District
Active Legislation as of 10/23/2020

AB 1839 (**Bonta D**) **Economic, environmental, and social recovery: California COVID-19 Recovery Deal.** (Amended: 5/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 4/24/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes various environmental and economic policies. This bill would enact the California COVID-19 Recovery Deal. The bill would make a series of legislative findings and declarations pertaining to the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic and various economic, environmental, and social conditions in the state. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature that the state adopt a policy framework with principles and goals committed to accomplish specified economic, environmental, and social objectives and priorities as part of the state's COVID-19 recovery spending. The bill would state that the Legislature establishes various spending rules for the COVID-19 recovery, including adopting spending measures that prohibit businesses, organizations, or agencies from accepting public funds for any long-term projects that prolong the emission of greenhouses gases or lead to the expansion of fossil fuel projects and ensuring that recovery spending includes specific measures for California populations and communities most negatively impacted by COVID-19.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY		AA - No Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 2138 (**Chau D**) **California Public Records Act.** (Amended: 5/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. JUD. on 2/20/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would recodify and reorganize the provisions of the act. The bill would include provisions to govern the effect of recodification and state that the bill is intended to be entirely nonsubstantive in effect. The bill would contain related legislative findings and declarations. The bill would become operative on January 1, 2022.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

AB 2155 (Obornolte R) Public officers: contracts: prohibited interests. (Introduced: 2/10/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. JUD. on 4/24/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law prohibits members of the Legislature, and state, county, district, judicial district, and city officers or employees from being financially interested in any contract made by them in their official capacity, or by any body or board of which they are members, subject to certain exceptions and qualifications. A contract made in violation of these provisions may be avoided at the instance of any party, except the officer who is interested in it. This bill would define "party," for these purposes, for a contract formed on and after January 1, 2021, as a California taxpayer.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

AB 2194 (Kiley R) United States Senate vacancy. (Amended: 5/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. E. & R. on 5/7/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Under existing law, when a vacancy occurs in the office of Representative to Congress, or in either house of the Legislature, the Governor is required, within 14 calendar days after the occurrence of the vacancy, to call an election to fill the vacancy, as specified. With regard to a vacancy in the office of United States Senator, however, existing law authorizes the Governor to appoint a person to fill the vacancy, as specified. This bill would instead require that a vacancy in the office of United States Senator be filled in the same manner as a vacancy in a congressional representative or state legislative office. The bill would make conforming and technical changes.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

AB 2296 (Quirk D) State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program. (Vetoed: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/29/2020-Vetoed by Governor.

Location: 9/29/2020-A. VETOED

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, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water wells. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, by means of a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for a county that has not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2021, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health

officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2322](#) (Friedman D) Small water suppliers and rural communities: drought and water shortage planning: repeal. (Introduced: 2/14/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations regarding drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities, and requires the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other relevant state and local agencies and stakeholders, to use available data to identify, no later than January 1, 2020, small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability and notify counties and groundwater sustainability agencies of those suppliers or communities. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the state board, to propose to the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and implementation of countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans to address the planning needs of small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided. This bill would repeal these provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2334](#) (Levine D) Subsurface installations: attorney's fees and costs. (Introduced: 2/14/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was JUD. on 3/2/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires every operator of a subsurface installation, except the Department of Transportation, to become a member of, participate in, and share in the costs of, a regional notification center. Existing law requires an excavator planning to conduct an excavation to delineate the area to be excavated before notifying the appropriate regional notification center of the planned excavation, as provided. Existing law requires an operator, before the legal start date and time of the excavation, to locate and field mark, within the area delineated for excavation, its subsurface installations. Existing law, commencing July 1, 2020, establishes a process for an excavator to request and obtain a continual excavation ticket for an area of continual excavation, as defined, that is valid for one year from the date of issuance and eligible for renewal. Existing law requires this process to include onsite meetings to develop a mutually agreed-upon plan. Existing law prescribes liability for failure to comply with these processes. This bill would require a court to award attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees, to a prevailing party in a civil action or arbitration for specified damages arising from the excavation and arising between an operator of a subsurface installation and an excavator. The bill would apply certain procedures relating to offers to compromise to these civil actions and arbitrations. The bill would also authorize a court or arbitrator to consider offers of settlement exchanged between the parties, as specified, for purposes of

determining an attorney's fees and costs, including expert witness fees, award.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2488](#) ([Gonzalez D](#)) **Drinking water: Lead-Safe Schools Protection Act.** (Introduced: 2/19/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/19/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2509](#) ([Mathis R](#)) **Drinking water: consolidation.** (Introduced: 2/19/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/19/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system if a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or if a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. Existing law makes related findings and declarations. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2519](#) ([Wood D](#)) **Conservation projects: grants: advance payments.** (Amended: 6/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/18/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. N.R. & W. on 7/1/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes in state government the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Coastal Conservancy and the Department of Water Resources. Existing law establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, the conservancy, the department, and the board to administer various grant programs relating to natural

resources. This bill, until January 1, 2025, would require, to the extent not in conflict with any other law, the Natural Resources Agency, the conservancy, the department, and the board, when awarding grants for conservation projects, as defined, to provide an advance payment of up to 25% of the total grant award if requested by a grant recipient, as provided. The bill would require, on or before January 15 of each year, the granting entities specified above to provide a report to the Legislature, as part of the annual budget process, on the outcome of the use of the advance payments.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2623](#) (**[Arambula D](#)**) **Sustainable groundwater management.** (Introduced: 2/20/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/20/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 2736](#) (**[Garcia, Eduardo D](#)**) **Groundwater: pumped hydroelectric energy storage systems: Joshua Tree National Park.** (Amended: 5/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/2/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law provides for the management and monitoring of groundwater. Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans, except as specified. Existing law authorizes a local agency, as defined, to adopt and implement a groundwater management plan for a groundwater basin designated as a low- or very low-priority basin by the department. The bill would prohibit the extraction of groundwater in excess of maximum allowable change thresholds, as defined, by a pumped hydroelectric energy storage facility unless the extraction is permitted following consideration of an action or project that requires discretionary approval by a state or local governmental entity. The bill would subject extraction of groundwater beyond those thresholds to civil liability in an amount not to exceed \$10 per gallon of excess groundwater extracted, with the aggregate penalty not to exceed \$1,000,000. The bill would establish the Joshua Tree National Park Environmental Protection Fund and would require civil penalties imposed under the bill to be deposited in the fund. The bill would make moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to mitigate the environmental harms caused by the extraction

or use of water from a groundwater basin within 20 miles of the boundaries of Joshua Tree National Park for purposes of construction and operation of a pumped hydroelectric energy storage system.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 3128](#) (**[Burke D](#)**) **Electricity: deenergization events: fuel cells.** (Introduced: 2/21/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/21/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to submit its plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires the wildfire mitigation plan to include, among other things, protocols for disabling reclosers and deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system, also known as public safety power shutoffs, that consider the associated impacts on public safety. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would incentivize the use of fuel cells to address reliability issues associated with public safety power shutoffs.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[AB 3256](#) (**[Garcia, Eduardo D](#)**) **Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.** (Amended: 6/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 6/3/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-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 direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Economic Recovery, Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,980,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for an economic recovery, wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 797 (**Wilk R**) **Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure.** (Introduced: 1/6/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 1/15/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 952 (**Nielsen R**) **Sales and use taxes: exemption: backup electrical generators: deenergization events.** (Amended: 5/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. REV. & TAX on 6/29/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing state sales and use tax laws impose a tax on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state. The Sales and Use Tax Law provides various exemptions from those taxes. This bill, on and after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2026, would provide an exemption from those taxes with respect to the sale of, or the storage, use, or consumption of, a backup electrical generator as defined, if that backup electrical generator is purchased for use exclusively in powering a critical facility, as defined, by a city, county, city and county, special district, or other political subdivision during deenergization events, as defined, and the purchaser provides to the seller a written statement with regard to these facts.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1020 (**Dahle R**) **Income taxes: credits: generators.** (Introduced: 2/14/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 2/27/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2019, and before January 1, 2021, to a taxpayer that purchases a backup power generator for use in a residence or commercial property located in a high fire-threat district, as defined, not to exceed \$1,500 per tax payer. The bill would limit the total amount of credits allowed to \$2,000,000,000 and would require the credits to be allocated on a first-come-first-served basis. The bill also would include additional information required for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1044 (**Allen D**) **Firefighting equipment and foam: PFAS chemicals.** (Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/29/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 308, Statutes of 2020.

Location: 9/29/2020-S. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to make such changes as may be necessary to standardize all existing fire protective equipment throughout the state and requires the State Fire Marshal to notify industrial establishments and property owners having equipment for fire protective purposes of the changes necessary to bring their equipment into conformity with standard requirements. This bill, commencing January 1, 2022, would require any person, as defined, including a manufacturer, as defined, that sells firefighter personal protective equipment to any person to provide a written notice to the purchaser at the time of sale if the firefighter personal protective equipment contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The bill would require the seller and the purchaser to retain a copy of the written notice on file for at least 3 years and to furnish the notice and associated sales documentation to the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney within 60 days upon request, as provided. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney to request from a manufacturer, and the bill would require the manufacturer to provide, a certificate of compliance that certifies that the manufacturer is in compliance with these provisions. The bill would provide that a violation of these requirements is punishable by a specified civil penalty upon an action brought by the Attorney General, a city attorney, a county counsel, or a district attorney.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1056 (**Portantino D**) **Drinking water: testing: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.** (Introduced: 2/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/27/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

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

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1096 **(Caballero D) Water and sewer system corporations: consolidation of service.** (Introduced: 2/19/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 5/12/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

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

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1101 **(Caballero D) Water and Climate Science Advisory Board.** (Amended: 3/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/19/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1185 (Moorlach R) Emergency backup generators: operation during deenergization events. (Amended: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/14/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 6/29/2020)

Location: 8/14/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to establish airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources. This bill would authorize an air district to adopt, or revise, a rule to specify that hours for usage due to the loss of normal electrical service during a deenergization event, as defined, by a permitted natural-gas-powered emergency backup generator that is either federally compliant, as defined, or state board designated are prohibited from counting toward that permit's conditions for usage.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1188 (Stern D) The California Water Plan. (Amended: 4/8/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 3/5/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

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

include in the plan update, instead of a discussion of various strategies, a discussion of various strategies for increasing regional water resilience, as defined.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1208 (**Monning D**) **Wildlife: dudleya: taking and possession.** (Amended: 3/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/20/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and to add or remove species from either list if it finds, upon the receipt of sufficient scientific information, as specified, and based solely upon the best available scientific information, that the action is warranted. The commission has listed certain species of dudleya as threatened or endangered under the act. This bill would make it unlawful to uproot, remove, harvest, or cut dudleya, as defined, from land owned by the state or a local government or from property not their own without written permission from the landowner in their immediate possession, except as provided, and would make it unlawful to sell, offer for sale, possess with intent to sell, transport for sale, export for sale, or purchase dudleya uprooted, removed, harvested, or cut in violation of that provision. The bill would require a violation of those provisions, or any rule, regulation, or order adopted pursuant to those provisions, to be a misdemeanor punishable by a specified fine, imprisonment in a county jail for not more than a year, or both the fine and imprisonment. By creating a new crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Upon conviction or other entry of judgment for a violation of these provisions, the bill would require any seized dudleya to be forfeited to the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and would authorize the court to impose, in addition to, and separate from, any criminal penalty the cost of replanting any dudleya forfeited to the department. The bill would require the prosecution of an offense punishable under these provisions to be commenced within 3 years after commission of the offense.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1217 (**Dahle R**) **Urban water use targets: indoor residential water use: standards: studies and investigations: reports.** (Amended: 3/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 3/5/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and states the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets cumulatively result in a 20% reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires an urban retail

water supplier to adopt one of specified methods for determining its urban water use target, including estimating the per capita daily water use using the sum of 55 gallons per capita daily for indoor residential water use and a specified water efficiency standard for landscape irrigation use. This bill would revise that method of estimating the per capita daily water use to require an urban retail water supplier to use, instead of 55 gallons per capita daily for indoor residential water use, a standard that complies with the urban retail water supplier's own criteria for indoor residential water use.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[SB 1234](#) (**[Grove R](#)**) **Water rights: reasonable and beneficial use of water.** (Introduced: 2/20/2020 [html pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/20/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

[SB 1280](#) (**[Monning D](#)**) **Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service: at-risk water systems.** (Amended: 4/1/2020 [html pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 5/12/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

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. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system if a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or if a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act requires the state board, no later than July 1, 2020, to develop and adopt a policy that provides a process by which members of a disadvantaged community may petition the state board to consider ordering consolidation. This bill would authorize the state board to order consolidation between a receiving water system and an at-risk water system, as defined, upon receipt of a petition that substantially conforms to the above-referenced policy adopted by the state board and that is either approved by the water system's governing body or signed by at least 30% of the households served by the water system. For purposes of that provision, the bill would authorize the state board to contract with a technical assistance provider or appoint an administrator to provide information to a community regarding the petition process, to assist with the preparation of a petition, or to evaluate whether a

water system is an at-risk water system.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

SB 1388 (**Rubio D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: powers.** (Introduced: 2/21/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 2/21/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. 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. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to take all appropriate action to prevent waste, unreasonable use, an unreasonable method of use, or an unreasonable method of diversion of water. Existing law authorizes the board to investigate bodies of water, to take testimony in regard to the rights to water or the use of water, and to ascertain whether or not water is appropriated under the law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in the provisions relating to the authorization of the board to take that testimony and ascertain whether water has been appropriated.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY				

Notes 1:

Oppose

AB 2093 (**Gloria D**) **Public records: writing transmitted by electronic mail: retention.** (Introduced: 2/5/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was A. APPR. on 3/10/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires a public agency, defined to mean any state or local agency, to make public records available for inspection, subject to certain exceptions. Existing law specifies that public records include any writing containing information relating to the conduct of the public's business, including writing transmitted by electronic mail. Existing law requires any agency that has any information that constitutes a public record not exempt from disclosure to make that public record available in accordance with certain provisions, and authorizes every agency to adopt regulations stating the procedures to be followed when making its records available, if the regulations are consistent with those provisions. Existing law authorizes cities, counties, and special districts to destroy or to dispose of duplicate records that are less than two years old when they are no longer required by the city, county, or special district, as specified. This bill would, unless a longer retention period is required by statute or regulation, or established by the Secretary of State pursuant to the State Records Management Act, require a public agency, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, to retain and preserve for at least 2 years every public record, as defined, that is transmitted by electronic mail.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1: this is a re-introduction of AB 1184 that we opposed with CSDA coalition in 2019 by the same author...As soon as CSDA takes an oppose position and issues a coalition letter, we will sign onto it (Stacy w/Mesa)

Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition

AB 402 (**Quirk D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: local primacy delegation: funding stabilization program.** (Amended: 6/18/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/21/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 8/30/2019)
Location: 8/21/2020-S. DEAD

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, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act authorizes the state board to delegate, through a local primacy delegation agreement, primary responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement within a county to a local health officer, as specified. The act requires that a local primacy delegation remain in effect until specified conditions occur. This bill would authorize the state board to delegate partial responsibility for the act's administration and enforcement by means of a local primacy delegation agreement. The bill would authorize the state board, for counties that have not been delegated primary responsibility as of January 1, 2020, to offer an opportunity for the county to apply for partial or primary responsibility if the state board determines that it needs assistance in performing administrative and enforcement activities, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to approve the application for delegation if the state board determines that the local health officer is able to sufficiently perform the administrative and enforcement activities and would specify that a local primacy agency has all of the authority over designated public water systems as is granted to the state board by the act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition	AA - No Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 1253 (**Santiago D**) **Personal income taxes: additional tax.** (Amended: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 7/27/2020)
Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and California Constitution imposes taxes based upon taxable income of individuals, estates, and trusts at specified rates. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2020, in addition to those taxes, would impose an additional tax of at the rates of 1%, 3%, and 3.5% on that portion of a taxpayer's taxable income over specified thresholds, as provided.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition	AA - No Folder		

Notes 1:

SB 204 (**Dodd D**) **State Water Project: contracts.** (Amended: 5/17/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/14/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 6/6/2019)

Location: 8/14/2020-A. DEAD

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

Support

ACA 7 (**Kiley R**) **Elections: initiatives and referenda.** (Introduced: 2/6/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. PRINT on 2/6/2019)

Location: 8/31/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: The California Constitution provides that the electors may propose a statute or an amendment to the California Constitution by initiative and approve or reject a statute by referendum. An initiative measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the text of the proposed statute or amendment to the Constitution and is certified to have been signed by the required number of electors, as prescribed. A referendum measure may be proposed by presenting to the Secretary of State a petition that sets forth the statute or part of the statute to be

submitted to the electors, and is certified to have been signed by the required number of electors. Before the circulation of an initiative or referendum petition for signatures, the California Constitution requires that a copy of the petition be submitted to the Attorney General, who must prepare a title and summary of the measure. Existing statutory law also directs the Attorney General to prepare the ballot label and the ballot title and summary that is included in the state voter information guide for each measure that appears on a statewide ballot. This measure would transfer from the Attorney General to the Legislative Analyst the duty of preparing the title and summary for a proposed initiative or referendum. The measure would also require, for each measure that appears on a statewide ballot, the Legislative Analyst to prepare the ballot label and the ballot title and summary for the state voter information guide.

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

Notes 1:

SB 414 (**Caballero D**) **Small System Water Authority Act of 2019.** (Amended: 6/25/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/21/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2020)

Location: 8/21/2020-A. DEAD

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

Support - Coalition

AB 100 (Committee on Budget) State government. (Chaptered: 6/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 6/29/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 20, Statutes of 2020.
Location: 6/29/2020-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: (1)Under existing law, the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission is established as an independent unit within the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Existing law provides that the commission is composed of 20 members, with 15 commissioners appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and 5 members from specified state agencies. This bill would instead establish the Alfred E. Alquist Seismic Safety Commission as a separate unit within the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would reduce the number of commissioners from 20 to 15 and would provide that the Governor appoint 10 of the 15 commissioners, with 2 commissioners appointed by the Legislature and 3 commissioners serving as representatives of specified state agencies. The bill would specify the background qualifications for the commissioners. The bill would also expand the number of public entities that provide regular updates to the commission regarding earthquake preparedness and seismic safety activities.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 2182 (Rubio, Blanca D) Emergency backup generators: water and wastewater facilities: exemption. (Introduced: 2/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. U. & E. on 3/2/2020)
Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to establish airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources. This bill would exempt the operation of an alternative power source, as defined, to provide power to a critical facility, as defined, from any local, regional, or state regulation regarding the operation of that source. The bill would authorize providers of essential public services, in lieu of compliance with applicable legal requirements, to comply with the maintenance and testing procedure set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Standard for Emergency and Standby Power System, NFPA 110, for alternative power sources designated by the providers for the support of critical facilities.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Support - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

AB 2560 (Quirk D) Water quality: notification levels and response levels: procedures. (Chaptered: 9/30/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/30/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 350, Statutes of 2020.

Location: 9/30/2020-A. CHAPTERED

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 duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the state. The act requires the state board to adopt drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water based upon specified criteria and requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system, among other things, complies with those drinking water standards. This bill would require the state board to comply with specified public notice and comment procedures when establishing or revising a notification level or response level, except as specified for a contaminant that the Division of Drinking Water of the state board finds presents the potential for imminent harm to public health and safety.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Support - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

ACR 179 (Voepel R) Special Districts Week. (Introduced: 2/26/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RLS. on 3/12/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-A. DEAD

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Support - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

SB 996 (Portantino D) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program. (Amended: 4/1/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.Q. on 3/5/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable and safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing regulations. This bill would require the state board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas

for further study on constituents of emerging concern in drinking water that may pose risks to public health. The bill would require the state board to establish the Stakeholder Advisory Group and, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel, both as prescribed, to assist in the gathering and development of information for the program, among other functions. The bill would require the program to provide opportunities for public participation, including conducting stakeholder meetings and workshops to solicit relevant information and feedback for development and implementation of the program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Support - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

SB 1099 (**Dodd D**) **Emergency backup generators: critical facilities: exemptions.** (Amended: 7/27/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/14/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. NAT. RES. on 6/29/2020)

Location: 8/14/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law imposes various limitations on emissions of air contaminants for the control of air pollution from vehicular and nonvehicular sources. Existing law generally designates air pollution control and air quality management districts with the primary responsibility for the control of air pollution from all sources other than vehicular sources. Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to identify toxic air contaminants that are emitted into the ambient air of the state and to establish airborne toxic control measures to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants from nonvehicular sources. This bill would require an air district without a specified rule on emergency backup generators, as defined, as of January 1, 2021, that adopts such a rule to include in the rule provisions that allow the operator of a critical facility, as defined, to use a permitted emergency backup generator in exceedance of the applicable runtime and testing and maintenance limits if specified conditions are met. The bill would require a critical facility allowed to exceed applicable limits under a rule adopted pursuant to that provision to attest to and provide evidence of having taken demonstrable steps toward implementing the use of backup power technologies that meet or exceed emission standards set by the state board. By adding to the duties of air districts, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Support - Coalition	AA--Coalition		

Notes 1:

Watch

AB 134 (**Bloom D**) **Safe Drinking Water Restoration.** (Amended: 5/20/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/18/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/12/2019)

Location: 8/18/2020-S. DEAD

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

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA ANTHONY	Watch	AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 292 (**Quirk D**) **Recycled water: raw water and groundwater augmentation.** (Amended: 6/20/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 9/15/2019)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

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

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

Notes 1:

AB 352 (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.** (Amended: 8/14/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. E.Q. on 8/14/2019)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection

Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$3,920,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a wildlife prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 3, 2020, statewide general election. The bill would provide that its provisions are severable.

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

Notes 1:

AB 841 (Ting D) Energy: transportation electrification: energy efficiency programs: School Energy Efficiency Stimulus Program. (Chaptered: 9/30/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/30/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 372, Statutes of 2020.

Location: 9/30/2020-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations and gas corporations. Existing law requires the PUC, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and the State Air Resources Board, to direct electrical corporations to file applications for programs and investments to accelerate widespread transportation electrification to reduce dependence on petroleum, meet air quality standards, achieve the goals set forth in the Charge Ahead California Initiative, and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases to 40% below 1990 levels by 2030 and to 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. That law requires that the programs proposed by electrical corporations seek to minimize overall costs and maximize overall benefits. The PUC is required to approve, or modify and approve, programs and investments in transportation electrification, including those that deploy charging infrastructure, through a reasonable cost recovery mechanism, if they are consistent with the above-described purposes, do not unfairly compete with nonutility enterprises, include performance accountability measures, and are in the interests of ratepayers. This bill would require not less than 35% of the investments pursuant to these provisions to be in underserved communities, as defined.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 933 (Petrie-Norris D) Ecosystem resilience: watershed protection: watershed coordinators. (Amended: 7/11/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/21/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 8/30/2019)

Location: 8/21/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the state should coordinate and integrate its watershed programs and implement those programs by working with diverse interests at the local level. Existing law provides that the state's watershed management goals should include maintaining and restoring healthy watersheds that support thriving communities, provide clean water, and sustain natural habitats for future generations. This bill would require the department, to the extent funds are available, to establish and administer the Ecosystem Resilience Program to fund watershed coordinator positions, as provided, and other necessary costs, throughout the state for the purpose of achieving specified goals, including the goal to develop and implement watershed improvement plans, and other plans to enhance the natural functions of a

watershed, aligned with multiple statewide and regional objectives across distinct bioregions. The bill would require the department to develop performance measures and accountability controls to track progress and outcomes of all watershed coordinator grants. The bill would require, on or before January 31, 2022, and every 3 years thereafter, the department to report those outcomes to the appropriate fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature.

This bill contains other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

[AB 992](#) ([Mullin D](#)) **Open meetings: local agencies: social media. (Chaptered: 9/18/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))**
Status: 9/18/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2020.
Location: 9/18/2020-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act generally requires that the meetings of legislative bodies of local agencies be conducted openly. That act defines "meeting" for purposes of the act and prohibits a majority of the members of a legislative body, outside a meeting authorized by the act, from using a series of communications of any kind to discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item of business that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would provide that, until January 1, 2026, the prohibition described above does not prevent a member from engaging in separate conversations or communications outside of a meeting authorized by this act with any other person using an internet-based social media platform, as defined, to answer questions, provide information to the public, or to solicit information from the public regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, provided that a majority of the members do not use the internet-based social media platform to discuss among themselves, as defined, business of a specific nature that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body, and that a member shall not respond directly to any communication on an internet-based social media platform regarding a matter that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body that is made, posted, or shared by any other member of the legislative body.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

[AB 1415](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Department of Water Resources: reporting requirements: civil penalties. (Amended: 5/24/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))**
Status: 8/21/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(15). (Last location was S. 2 YEAR on 8/30/2019)
Location: 8/21/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources, which is under the control of the Director of Water Resources. Existing law requires specified plans and reports relating to water management to be provided to the department. This bill would require the department to impose a civil penalty on an entity that fails to file with the department a specified report or plan by the deadline required for that particular report or plan, as provided. The bill would authorize the department to reduce or waive the civil penalty under certain

circumstances. The bill would require the department, not later than February 1, 2021, and not later than February 1 each year thereafter, to prepare and submit a report to specified legislative committees listing each entity that, during the preceding calendar year, failed to timely file a report or plan subject to the civil penalties imposed by this bill.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:

AB 1484 (**Grayson D**) **Mitigation Fee Act: housing developments.** (Amended: 9/6/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. RLS. on 9/9/2019)
Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

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, the Quimby Act, which is within the Subdivision Map Act, authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to require the dedication of land or to impose fees for park or recreational purposes as a condition to the approval of a tentative map or parcel subdivision map if specified requirements are met. The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982, after a community facilities district has been created and authorized to levy specified special taxes, authorizes the legislative body, by ordinance, to levy the special taxes at the rate and apportion them in the manner specified in the resolution forming the community facilities district. This bill would prohibit a local agency from imposing a housing impact requirement adopted by the local agency on a housing development project, as defined, unless specified requirements are satisfied by the local agency, including that the housing impact requirement be roughly proportional in both nature and extent to the impact created by the housing development project. The bill, for purposes of these provisions, defines "housing impact requirement" as a fee imposed under the Mitigation Fee Act, dedications of parkland or in-lieu fees imposed under the Quimby Act, a construction excise tax, or landowner-approved taxes imposed under the Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982. This bill would prohibit a housing impact requirement from curing deficiencies in a public facility serving existing development, unless the amount of the housing impact requirement is roughly proportional both in nature and extent to the housing development project's impact on the public facility. The bill would prohibit a housing impact requirement from being based on providing a level of service, as defined, that exceeds the existing community's current level of service. This bill would require a local agency to adopt a nexus study that is used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of these provisions, subject to specified public participation requirements. The bill would require a local agency to make an individualized determination that a housing development project will have the same type and amount of impact projected for a type of development analyzed in the nexus study. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including zoning variances, use permits, building inspections, and the processing of maps, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law provides that these fees may be challenged within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance or resolution establishing the fee. This bill would additionally provide that those fees are subject to specified protest procedures upon the payment of the fees.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Priority	Subject	Group
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Organization Assigned **Position**
Mesa Water DKA Watch
District ANTHONY

Notes 1:

AB 1924 (**Grayson D**) **Housing development: fees.** (Introduced: 1/14/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 5/29/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 1/23/2020)

Location: 5/29/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to charge or imposed a variety of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions in connection with the approval of a development project, as defined. Existing law, when a local agency imposes any fee or exaction as a condition of approval of a proposed development, as defined, or development project, prohibits those fees or exactions from exceeding the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service or facility for which the fee or exaction is imposed. This bill would require that a fee levied or imposed on a housing development project by a local agency be proportionate to the square footage of the proposed unit or units. By imposing additional duties on local agencies that impose fees under the Mitigation Fee Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization Assigned **Position** **Priority** **Subject** **Group**
Mesa Water DKA Watch
District ANTHONY

Notes 1:

AB 2095 (**Cooper D**) **Public water systems: reduction of water charges: customers impacted by COVID-19.** (Amended: 5/4/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 6/5/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 2/20/2020)

Location: 6/5/2020-A. DEAD

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

Organization Assigned **Position** **Priority** **Subject** **Group**
Mesa Water DKA Watch
District ANTHONY

Notes 1:

AB 2107 (**Rodriguez D**) **Local government: securitized limited obligation notes.** (Chaptered: 9/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/28/2020-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 213, Statutes of 2020.

Location: 9/29/2020-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, until December 31, 2019, authorizes a special district to issue, as specified,

securitized limited obligation notes for the acquisition or improvement of land, facilities, or equipment. This bill would extend that authorization to December 31, 2024.

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

Notes 1:

AB 2473 (**Cooper D**) **Public investment funds.** (Amended: 7/28/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/18/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. L., P.E. & R. on 6/23/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. Existing law excludes from the disclosure requirement certain records regarding alternative investments in which public investment funds invest. This bill would exempt from disclosure under the act specified records regarding an internally managed private loan made directly by a public investment fund, including quarterly and annual financial statements of the borrower or its constituent owners, unless the information has already been publicly released by the keeper of the information.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 2528 (**Diep R**) **Sales and use taxes: income taxes: written advice.** (Amended: 6/3/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/18/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. GOV. & F. on 6/23/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Under the Sales and Use Tax Law, the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration is authorized to relieve a person from the payment of sales and use taxes, penalties, and interest if the department finds that a person's failure to make a timely return or payment is due to that person's reasonable reliance on written advice from the department, as specified. This bill would require the department to confirm receipt of a request by a person for written advice from the department other than presentation of a taxpayer's books and records for audit by sending a letter or email within 30 days from the date of receipt of the request. The bill would require the department to provide a response within 180 days from the date the request by a person for written advice from the department is received by the department, except as specified. The bill would make the changes to the written advice provisions apply to written requests received by the department on or after January 1, 2021.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 3107 (**Bloom D**) **Planning and zoning: commercial zoning: housing development.** (Amended: 7/21/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/18/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was S. HOUSING on 7/1/2020)

Location: 8/18/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires that the legislative body of each county and each city adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county and city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. That law also authorizes the legislative body of any county or city, pursuant to specified procedures, to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, and other purposes. This bill, notwithstanding any inconsistent provision of a city's or county's general plan, specific plan, zoning ordinance, or regulation, would require that a housing development be an authorized use on a site designated in any local agency's zoning code for commercial uses if certain conditions apply. Among these conditions, the bill would require that the housing development be subject to a recorded deed restriction requiring that at least 20% of the units have an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for lower income households, as those terms are defined, and located on a site that satisfies specified criteria. The bill would require the city or county to apply certain height, density, and floor area ratio standards to a housing development that meets these criteria. The bill would deem a housing development consistent, compliant, and in conformity with local development standards, zoning codes, and general plan if it meets the requirements of the bill. The bill would require a jurisdiction to comply with these requirements only until it has completed the rezoning, required as described above, for the 6th revision of its housing element. The bill would repeal these provisions as of January 1, 2030.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

ACA 1 (**Aguiar-Curry D**) **Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.** (Amended: 3/18/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. RECONSIDERATION on 5/20/2019)

Location: 8/31/2020-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.

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

Notes 1:

ACA 3 (**Mathis R**) **Clean Water for All Act.** (Amended: 3/20/2019 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. W.,P. & W. on 4/30/2019)

Location: 8/31/2020-A. DEAD

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

This bill contains other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 45 (**Allen D**) **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020.** (Amended: 1/23/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. DESK on 1/29/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-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 direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2020, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:

SB 668 (Rubio D) Fire hydrants: water suppliers: regulations. (Amended: 8/25/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was A. THIRD READING on 8/25/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires a public water system with 10,000 or more service connections to undertake specified actions, including, among other things, to review and revise its disaster preparedness plan to ensure that it is sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios and, following a declared state of emergency, to furnish an assessment of its emergency response within 6 months thereafter and implement related recommendations in a timely manner. Existing law also requires the Office of Emergency Services to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with public water systems. This bill would instead impose these requirements upon an urban water supplier, as defined in statute. The bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with urban water suppliers. The bill would also require an urban water supplier to review and revise its disaster preparedness plan every 5 years. Because the bill would require local agencies to perform additional duties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 939 (Wiener D) Emergencies: COVID-19: commercial tenancies: evictions. (Amended: 5/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/31/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(18). (Last location was S. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/9/2020)

Location: 8/31/2020-S. DEAD

Summary: Existing law permits the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency during conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property, including epidemics. Existing law provides that the proclamation takes effect immediately, affords specified powers to the Governor, and terminates upon further proclamation by the Governor. Existing law prohibits the eviction of residential tenants during the pendency of a state of emergency, except as specified. This bill would prohibit a commercial landlord, as defined, from serving a specified notice of eviction on a commercial tenant, as defined, until 90 days after the state of emergency proclaimed by the Governor on March 4, 2020, is lifted and if specified criteria apply, including that the commercial tenant served a written notice on the landlord affirming, under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant. By creating a new crime with regard to the notice being signed under the penalty of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define an "eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant" for the purposes of these provisions as a commercial tenant, operating primarily in California, that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets certain financially related criteria. The bill would provide that specified notices of eviction served on commercial tenants are void under specified circumstances, including that the commercial tenant was an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant at the time the notice of eviction was served. The bill, among other things, would also provide a means for stopping an eviction in process, prohibit nonpayment of rent during the state of emergency from being grounds for an unlawful detainer action, as provided, limit when late fees can be imposed on a commercial tenancy, and require the landlord to provide written notice of the protections afforded by these provisions. The bill would prohibit the landlord from willfully harassing, intimidating, threatening, or retaliating against a commercial tenant with the intent to terminate the occupancy, and would subject the landlord to various damages if found by a court to have engaged in that behavior. The bill would also make a willful violation of these provisions an unlawful business practice and an act of unfair competition, subject to specified remedies and

penalties. This bill would authorize an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant, defined for the purposes of these provisions as a small business that operates primarily in California and is an eating or drinking establishment, place of entertainment, or performance venue that occupies commercial real property pursuant to a lease and that meets specified financially related criteria, to engage in good faith negotiations with its landlord in order to modify any rent or economic requirements. The bill would authorize an eligible COVID-19 impacted commercial tenant (eligible tenant) to serve written notice on the landlord, affirming under the penalty of perjury, that the commercial tenant is an eligible tenant and stating what lease modifications the commercial tenant is seeking. By creating a new crime with regard to the notice being signed under the penalty of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also provide that if the eligible tenant and the landlord do not reach a mutually satisfactory agreement within a certain timeframe, the eligible tenant is authorized to terminate the lease, as provided. The bill would exclude publicly traded companies and affiliated companies from these provisions. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on December 31, 2021, or 2 months after the declared state of emergency ends, whichever is later. 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. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

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

Notes 1: Added per Stacy's call on 6/10/2020

SB 1385 (Caballero D) Local planning: housing: commercial zones. (Amended: 7/29/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/14/2020-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was A. L. GOV. on 6/29/2020)

Location: 8/14/2020-A. DEAD

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for its physical development, and the development of certain lands outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires that the housing element include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. If the inventory of sites does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all households pursuant to specified law, existing law requires the local government to rezone sites within specified time periods and that this rezoning accommodate 100% of the need for housing for very low and low-income households on sites that will be zoned to permit owner-occupied and rental multifamily residential use by right for specified developments. This bill, the Neighborhood Homes Act, would deem a housing development project, as defined, an allowable use on a neighborhood lot, which is defined as a parcel within an office or retail commercial zone. The bill would require the density for a housing development under these provisions to meet or exceed the density deemed appropriate to accommodate housing for lower income households according to the type of local jurisdiction, including a density of at least 20 units per acre for a suburban jurisdiction. The bill would require the housing development to meet all other local requirements for a neighborhood lot, other than those that prohibit residential use, or allow residential use at a lower density than that required by the bill. The bill would provide that a housing development under these provisions is subject to the local zoning, parking, design, and other ordinances, local code requirements, and procedures applicable to the processing and permitting of a housing development in a zone that allows for the housing with the density required by the act. The bill would also require that a housing development under these provisions comply with public notice, comment, hearing, or other procedures applicable to a housing development in a zone with the applicable density. The bill would provide that the existing zoning designation applies if the existing zoning designation for the parcel allows residential use at a density greater than that required by these provisions. The bill would require a local agency to require that a rental of any unit created pursuant to the bill's provisions be for a term longer than 30 days. The bill would authorize a local agency to exempt a neighborhood lot from these provisions in its land use element of the general plan if the local agency concurrently reallocates the lost residential density to other lots so that there is no net loss in residential density in the jurisdiction, as provided. The bill would specify that it does not alter or affect the application of any housing, environmental, or labor law applicable to a housing

development authorized by these provisions, including, but not limited to, the California Coastal Act, the California Environmental Quality Act, the Housing Accountability Act, obligations to affirmatively further fair housing, and any state or local affordability laws or tenant protection laws. The bill would require an applicant of a housing development under these provisions to provide notice of a pending application to each commercial tenant of the neighborhood lot.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

Total Measures: 60

Total Tracking Forms: 60

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