



1112 11<sup>th</sup> Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## Mesa Water District

### Active Legislation as of 2/16/2022

#### AB 84

**(Committee on Budget) Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave.** ( Amended: 2/2/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 2/9/2022-Re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.

**Location:** 2/9/2022-S. BUDGET & F.R.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, entitles an employee who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment to paid sick days. Under existing law, an employee accrues paid sick days at a rate of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked, subject to certain use, accrual, and yearly carryover limitations. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to enforce the act and provides for procedures, including investigation and hearing, and for remedies and penalties. Existing law, until December 31, 2020, provided for COVID-19 food sector supplemental paid sick leave for food sector workers and required a hiring entity to provide COVID-19 food sector supplemental paid sick leave, as described, to each food sector worker unable to work due to specified reasons relating to COVID-19. Existing law also established, until December 31, 2020, COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered workers, including certain persons employed by private businesses of 500 or more employees or persons employed as certain types of health care providers or emergency responders by public or private entities. Existing law, until September 30, 2021, provided for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees, in-home supportive service providers, and personal waiver care service providers who were unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee or provider was advised by a health care provider to self-quarantine due to concerns related to COVID-19. Existing law entitled a covered employee or provider to 80 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave, as specified, and set the compensation for that leave. This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, until September 30, 2022, would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee is attending a COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine booster appointment for themselves or a family member, or is experiencing symptoms, or caring for a family member experiencing symptoms, related to a COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine booster. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 40 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee either works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working fewer or variable hours, as specified. This bill would entitle a covered employee, in addition to the COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave described above, to take up to 40 more hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if the covered employee, or a family member for whom the covered employee is providing care, tests positive for COVID-19. The bill would authorize the employer to require the covered employee, if that employee tests positive, to submit to another test on or after the fifth day after the first positive test and provide documentation of those results. The bill would also authorize the employer to require the covered employee to provide documentation of a family member's test result before paying the additional COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave, as applicable. The bill would specify that the employer has no obligation to provide additional COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if the employee refuses to provide documentation of a test result. This bill would provide that the total number of hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave to which a covered employee is entitled to under these provisions is in addition to any paid sick leave available under the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, and in addition to prior COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave the employee was entitled to, as specified. This bill would specify the compensation rate for a nonexempt and exempt covered employees. The bill would require the Labor Commissioner to enforce these COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave provisions, as provided. The bill would also require the Labor Commissioner to make publicly available a model notice relating to COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. This bill would also provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for

specified in-home supportive service providers and personal waiver care service providers, as defined, who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19. Under the bill, a provider would be entitled to COVID-19 supplemental paid leave for the same reasons as a covered employee. The bill would entitle a provider to up to 40 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid leave, if the provider worked or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week, as specified, or met certain other work conditions, and entitle a provider to take additional COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave under specified conditions. The bill would set the compensation rate for this supplemental paid sick leave, as specified. The bill would authorize the State Department of Social Services and the State Department of Health Care Services to implement, interpret, or make these provisions specific by means of all-county letters or similar instructions, without taking any regulatory action. This bill would make these requirements, with respect to covered employees, in-home supportive service providers, and personal waiver care service providers, to provide COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave take effect 10 days after the date of enactment of the bill and would apply these provisions retroactively to January 1, 2022, as specified. The bill would provide that the requirement to provide COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave would apply until September 30, 2022, as specified. (2) This bill would appropriate \$100,000 from the General Fund to the Labor Commissioner to implement the provisions related to the COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave, as specified. (3) This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a bill providing for appropriations related to the Budget Bill.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**AB 1717** (**Aguiar-Curry D**) **Public works: definition.** ( Introduced: 1/27/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/3/2022-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

**Location:** 2/3/2022-A. L. & E.

**Summary:** Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law defines the term "public works" for purposes of requirements regarding the payment of prevailing wages to include construction, alteration, demolition, installation, or repair work done under contract and paid for using public funds, except as specified. Existing law makes a willful violation of laws relating to the payment of prevailing wages on public works a misdemeanor. This bill would expand the definition of "public works" to include fuel reduction work paid for in whole or in part out of public funds performed as part of a fire mitigation project, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 2/1/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 3.

**Location:** 1/31/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. The act defines a "meeting" to include any congregation of a majority of the members of a state body at the same time and place to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the state body to which it pertains. The act authorizes teleconferenced meetings under specified circumstances, provided that at least one member of the state body is physically present at the location specified in the notice of the meeting, and all votes taken during a teleconferenced meeting are taken by rollcall. The act provides that if the state body elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference, the state body is required to post agendas at all teleconference locations and conduct teleconference meetings in a manner that protects the rights of any party or member of the public appearing before the state body. The act requires each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and each

teleconference location to be accessible to the public, and the agenda to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body at each teleconference location. This bill would specify that a "meeting" under the act, includes a meeting held entirely by teleconference. The bill would require all open meetings to be held by teleconference, would allow for use of teleconference in closed sessions, and would remove existing provisions of the act that require each teleconference location to be identified in the notice and agenda and accessible to the public. The bill would instead require the state body to provide a means by which the public may remotely hear, or hear and observe, the meeting and may remotely address the state body via two-way audio-visual platform or two-way telephonic service, as specified, and would require information to be provided in any notice to the public indicating how the public can access the meeting remotely. The bill would require the state body to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body. The bill would require the state body to provide members of the public a physical location to hear, observe, and address the state body, and would authorize the members of the state body to participate in a meeting remotely or at a designated physical meeting location, and specify that physical presence at any physical meeting location is not necessary for the member to be deemed present at the meeting. The bill would require the agenda to be posted 10 days in advance of the meeting, or as provided in accordance with the provisions applicable to a special or emergency meeting, as well as posted on the state body's internet website and, on the day of the meeting, at any physical meeting location designated in the notice. The bill would also provide that the notice of the meeting is required to specify the means by which a meeting may be accessed by teleconference. The bill would prohibit the notice and agenda from disclosing any information regarding any remote location from which a member is participating, and require members attending a meeting from a remote location to disclose whether any other individuals 18 years of age or older are present in the room, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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**AB 1748** (**Seyarto R**) **Exempt surplus land: regional housing need.** ( Introduced: 2/1/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. L. GOV.

**Summary:** Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency. Existing law defines "surplus land" for these purposes to mean land owned in fee simple by any local agency for which the local agency's governing body takes formal action declaring that the land is surplus and is not necessary for the agency's use. Existing law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for disposal of surplus land for "exempt surplus land," except as provided. Existing law categorizes as "exempt surplus land," surplus land that a local agency is transferring to another local, state, or federal agency for the agency's use. This bill would add to the definition of "exempt surplus land," surplus land that is zoned for a density of up to 30 residential units and is owned by a city or county that demonstrates adequate progress in meeting its share of regional housing need in its annual report, as specified, has constructed an adequate number of housing units to meet its share of regional housing need in the immediately preceding or current housing element cycle, as specified, or is designated as prohousing by the department.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

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**AB 1776** (**Gallagher R**) **Resource conservation districts: California Prompt Payment Act.** ( Introduced: 2/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/10/2022-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. A. & A.R.

**Summary:** Existing law generally provides that a state agency that acquires property or services pursuant to a contract with a business, but fails to make payment to the person or business on the date required by the contract, shall be subject to a late payment penalty, as specified. Existing law provides that the penalty payable to a certified small business, a nonprofit organization, or a nonprofit public benefit corporation, as specified, is 1/4 of 1% of the amount due, per calendar day, from the required payment date, except as specified. This bill would include resource conservation districts within the list of entities entitled to the late payment penalty described above for the failure of a state agency to make payment for goods and services to a resource conservation district pursuant to a contract, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

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**AB 1784** (**Smith R**) **Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014: groundwater sustainability projects: grants and loans.** ( Introduced: 2/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/4/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 6.

**Location:** 2/3/2022-A. PRINT

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



changes to these latter provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1791** (**Nazarian D**) **Environmental permits.** ( Introduced: 2/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/4/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 6.

**Location:** 2/3/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Permit Streamlining Act, establishes requirements for the review and approval of development projects. The act authorizes the Secretary for Environmental Protection, at the request of an applicant for more than one environmental permit, to convene a permitting team, as specified, to identify all statutory and regulatory requirements for the issuance of environmental permits and provide the information to the applicant to facilitate the uniform, consistent, and expeditious processing of environmental permit applications. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1795** (**Fong R**) **Open meetings: remote participation.** ( Introduced: 2/7/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/8/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

**Location:** 2/7/2022-A. PRINT

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

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1811** (**Medina D**) **Water: State Water Resources Control Board: fully appropriated stream systems.** ( Introduced: 2/7/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/8/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.

**Location:** 2/7/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, after notice and hearing, to make certain findings and adopt a declaration that a stream system, as defined, is fully appropriated. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1865** (**Bennett D**) **Court fee waiver: water rights cases.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

**Location:** 2/8/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires the court to grant a fee waiver to an applicant at any stage of the proceedings

at both the appellate and trial court levels if the applicant meets specified standards of eligibility and application requirements, including a person who is receiving certain public benefits, such as Supplemental Security Income or Medi-Cal, or who has a monthly income of 125% or less of the current poverty guidelines, as specified. An initial fee waiver excuses the applicant from paying, among other fees and costs, fees for the first pleading and other court fees and costs as specified in rules adopted by the Judicial Council. This bill would additionally require a court to grant a fee waiver to a person who was joined or countersued in a case involving a water right held by the person.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**[AB 1867](#)** (**[Lee D](#)**) **Local government.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

**Location:** 2/8/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires local agencies to comply with all applicable building ordinances and zoning ordinances of the county or city in which the territory of the local agency is situated. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**[AB 1879](#)** (**[Mathis R](#)**) **California regional water quality control boards: investigations.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

**Location:** 2/8/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards implement the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act by prescribing waste discharge requirements for discharges to the waters of the state, as specified. Existing law authorizes the state board and the regional boards to hold hearings necessary for carrying out their duties, as specified. This bill would authorize a regional board to decline to investigate one or more complaints if the regional board determines, after an initial investigation, that repeated demands for subsequent investigations regarding a matter that is within the jurisdiction of the regional board are not warranted. If the regional board determines a demand or complaint is not warranted, the bill would require the regional board to notify the complainant and the subject of the complaint, as specified, of that determination and the decision to decline to investigate. If demands for investigations or complaints alleging violations regarding matters that are within the jurisdiction of the regional board persist, the bill would authorize the regional board to investigate the accused agency, business, or other entity not more than once per quarter and up to 4 times per calendar year.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**[AB 1883](#)** (**[Quirk-Silva D](#)**) **Public restrooms.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 11.

**Location:** 2/8/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires every public agency, as defined, that conducts an establishment serving the public or open to the public and that maintains restroom facilities for the public, to make every water closet available without cost or charge, as provided. Existing law also requires publicly and privately owned facilities where the public congregates to be equipped with sufficient temporary or permanent restrooms to meet the needs of the public at peak hours. This bill would require each local government, as defined, to complete an inventory of public restrooms owned and maintained by the local government, either directly or by contract, that

are available to the general population in its jurisdiction. The bill would require local governments to report their findings to the State Department of Public Health, which would be required to compile the information and to make the inventory available in a searchable database on its internet website, as specified. The bill would require the department to conduct educational outreach to the general public and homelessness service providers that the database is available on its internet website.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1932](#)** (**[Daly D](#)**) **Public contracts: construction manager at-risk construction contracts.** ( Introduced: 2/10/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/11/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes, until January 1, 2023, a county, with approval of the board of supervisors, or a public entity, of which the members of the county board of supervisors make up the members of the governing body of that public entity, with the approval of its governing body, to utilize construction manager at-risk construction contracts for the erection, construction, alteration, repair, or improvement of any infrastructure, owned or leased by the county, subject to certain requirements, including that the method may only be used for projects that are in excess of \$1,000,000. This bill would indefinitely extend those provisions, and would also make a nonsubstantive change.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1943](#)** (**[Bigelow R](#)**) **Wildland fire prevention and vegetation management.** ( Introduced: 2/10/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/11/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law declares that the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection has extensive technical expertise in wildland fire prevention and vegetation management on forest, range, and watershed lands that, when appropriately applied, can have significant public resource benefits, including decreasing high-intensity wildland fires. Existing law requires the department to assist local governments in preventing future high-intensity wildland fires and instituting appropriate fuels management by making the department's wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments, as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision requiring the department to make its wildland fire prevention and vegetation management expertise available to local governments.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1996](#)** (**[Cooley D](#)**) **State government: administrative regulations: review.** ( Introduced: 2/10/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/11/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 13.

**Location:** 2/10/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, in part, authorizes various state entities to adopt, amend, or repeal regulations for various specified purposes. These rulemaking provisions of the act require the Office of Administrative Law and the state agency proposing to adopt, amend, or repeal a regulation to review the proposed changes for, among other things, consistency with existing state regulations. Existing law requires

the office to initiate a priority review of existing regulations when requested by a committee of the Legislature, as specified. This bill would require each state agency to, on or before January 1, 2026, review that agency's regulations, identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, to revise those identified regulations, as provided, and report to the Legislature and Governor, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**AB 2041** (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: primary drinking water standards: compliance.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt primary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water. Existing law requires the state board to consider specified criteria when it adopts a primary drinking water standard, including the technological and economic feasibility of compliance. This bill would require the state board to take specified actions if the state board adopts a primary drinking water standard with a compliance period for which public water systems are given a designated period of time to install necessary measures, including, but not limited to, installation of water treatment systems, to comply with the primary drinking water standard without being held in violation of the primary drinking water standard. Those actions would include, among other actions, developing a financial plan to assist public water systems that will require financial assistance in procuring and installing the necessary measures.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**AB 2054** (**Quirk-Silva D**) **Corporation taxes: exempt organizations: mutual ditch or irrigation companies: public water system: mutual water companies.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The Corporation Tax Law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, exempts various types of organizations from taxes imposed by that law, including an exemption for transfers of assets by specified mutual water companies that are tax exempt under federal income tax laws, but are a taxable entity under state law when certain conditions are met. Existing law requires mutual water companies that operate a public water system to comply with various open meeting and record accessibility requirements for eligible persons, defined to include shareholders, specified persons receiving drinking water from that public water system, and elected officials of a city or county who represent those persons receiving drinking water from the public water system. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2028, would exempt from the taxes imposed by the Corporation Tax Law a mutual ditch or irrigation company that operates a public water system if the company complies with specified requirements, including those open meeting and record accessibility requirements for eligible persons. The bill would provide that gross income does not include specified funding provided by the State Water Resources Control Board to a mutual ditch or irrigation company that operates a public water system or to specified mutual water companies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

**AB 2081** (**Garcia, Eduardo D**) **Municipal water districts: water service: Indian lands.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.



**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Municipal Water District Law of 1911, provides for the formation of municipal water districts and grants to those districts specified powers. Existing law permits a district to acquire, control, distribute, store, spread, sink, treat, purify, recycle, recapture, and salvage any water for the beneficial use of the district, its inhabitants, or the owners of rights to water in the district. Existing law, upon the request of certain Indian tribes and the satisfaction of certain conditions, requires a district to provide service of water at substantially the same terms applicable to the customers of the district to the Indian tribe's lands that are not within a district, as prescribed. Existing law also authorizes a district, until January 1, 2023, under specified circumstances, to apply to the applicable local agency formation commission to provide this service of water to Indian lands, as defined, that are not within the district and requires the local agency formation commission to approve such an application. This bill would extend the above provisions regarding the application to the applicable local agency formation commission to January 1, 2025. By imposing new duties on local officials, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**SB 114** (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review) **Employment: COVID-19: supplemental paid sick leave.** (Chaptered: 2/9/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/9/2022-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 4, Statutes of 2022.

**Location:** 2/9/2022-S. CHAPTERED

**Summary:** Existing law, the Healthy Workplaces, Healthy Families Act of 2014, entitles an employee who works in California for the same employer for 30 or more days within a year from the commencement of employment to paid sick days. Under existing law, an employee accrues paid sick days at a rate of not less than one hour per every 30 hours worked, subject to certain use, accrual, and yearly carryover limitations. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to enforce the act and provides for procedures, including investigation and hearing, and for remedies and penalties. This bill, beginning January 1, 2022, until September 30, 2022, would provide for COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave for covered employees who are unable to work or telework due to certain reasons related to COVID-19, including that the employee is attending a COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine booster appointment for themselves or a family member, or is experiencing symptoms, or caring for a family member experiencing symptoms, related to a COVID-19 vaccine or vaccine booster. The bill would entitle a covered employee to 40 hours of COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave if that employee works full time or was scheduled to work, on average, at least 40 hours per week for the employer in the 2 weeks preceding the date the covered employee took COVID-19 supplemental paid sick leave. The bill would provide a different calculation for supplemental paid sick leave for a covered employee who is a firefighter subject to certain work schedule requirements and for a covered employee working fewer or variable hours, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**SB 880** ([Laird D](#)) **Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.** (Introduced: 1/26/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/11/2022-Set for hearing March 8.

**Location:** 2/2/2022-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/8/2022 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion

and use by persons including, but not limited to, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, license, or registration for small irrigation use or livestock stockpond use, or a certification for livestock stockpond use. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires any diverter, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passage of a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter's diversion. Existing law also requires the University of California Cooperative Extension and the board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test. This bill would indefinitely extend the above-described provisions.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**SB 886** (**Wiener D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: environmental impact reports: public review period.** ( Introduced: 1/27/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022- Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 1/27/2022-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA requires that the public review period for a draft environmental impact report prepared for a proposed project involving the expansion or enlargement of a publicly owned airport requiring the acquisition of any tide and submerged lands or other lands subject to the public trust for commerce, navigation, or fisheries, or any interest therein, be not less than 120 days. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision relating to the public review period for those draft environmental impact reports.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**SB 938** (**Hertzberg D**) **The Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000: protest proceedings: procedural consolidation.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2022- From printer.

**Location:** 2/8/2022-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law, the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000, provides the exclusive authority and procedure for the initiation, conduct, and completion of changes of organization and reorganization for cities and districts, except as specified. Under existing law, in each county there is a local agency formation commission (commission) that oversees these changes of organization and reorganization. With a specified exception, existing law provides for protest proceedings for a change of organization or reorganization following adoption of a resolution making certain determinations by the commission, as provided. Existing law sets forth required procedures for the commission following a protest hearing depending on the nature of the conducting authority, as defined, the type of change of organization or reorganization, and the results of the protest proceeding. The bill would reorganize and consolidate the above-described procedures. The bill would make conforming changes and remove obsolete provisions.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water	DKA				

District AM

**Notes 1:**

**SB 995** **(Nielsen R) Navigable waters: hazardous, medical, or human waste.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )  
**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer.  
**Location:** 2/14/2022-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump garbage in or upon the navigable waters of this state, or to place, deposit, or load it upon a vessel, with intent that it be dumped or deposited in or upon the navigable waters of this state or at any point in the ocean within 20 miles of any point on the coastline of the state. Existing law specifies the methods by which hazardous and medical waste may be disposed of and makes the disposal in violation of those provisions a misdemeanor. Existing law authorizes the State Public Health Officer or a local health officer to declare a local health emergency in a jurisdiction where a release of hazardous or medical waste is determined to be an immediate threat to the public health. This bill would also make it a misdemeanor to place, deposit, or dump hazardous, medical, or human waste in or upon the navigable waters of this state, or to place, deposit, or load it upon a vessel, with intent that it be dumped or deposited in or upon the navigable waters of this state or at any point in the ocean within 20 miles of any point on the coastline of the state. The bill would also authorize a public health officer to declare a public health emergency if the garbage or hazardous, medical, or human waste constitutes a threat to the public health. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:**

**SB 1020** **(Atkins D) California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )  
**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer.  
**Location:** 2/14/2022-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. The act requires the state board to conduct a series of public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan and requires a portion of those workshops to be conducted in regions of the state that have the most significant exposure to air pollutants, including communities with minority populations, communities with low-income populations, or both. This bill instead would modify, with respect to the provision that a portion of the workshops be conducted in regions of the state that have the most significant exposure to air pollutants, the above-described included communities as additionally being areas designated as federal extreme nonattainment.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

**Notes 1:****Oppose Unless Amended - Coalition**

**SB 222** **(Dodd D) Water Rate Assistance Program.** ( Amended: 8/30/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#) )  
**Status:** 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/3/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)  
**Location:** 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law

declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would require the Department of Community Services and Development to develop and administer the Water Rate Assistance Program established by the bill. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the department to provide, in consultation with the state board, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, and water crisis assistance, and would require 80% of total funds to be directly applied to customer assistance. The bill would authorize the department to identify and contract with a third-party fund administrator. The bill would impose requirements on the department, in consultation with the state board, in connection with the program, including, among others, developing guidelines and fund oversight procedures for implementation of the program by January 1, 2023, consulting with an advisory group, and adopting an annual fund expenditure plan.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

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

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### Watch

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

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

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

**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with, or extension of service from, a receiving water system if a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or if a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would prohibit a public water system from transferring or abandoning a water right held by the public water system except upon approval of the state board, as prescribed.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1642** (**Salas D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: water system well and domestic well projects: exemption.** ( Introduced: 1/12/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 1/20/2022-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 1/20/2022-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project



would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project that relates to a well that is part of a water system or to a domestic well that has been designated by the state board as high risk or medium risk in the state board's drinking water assessment and that is designed to mitigate or prevent a failure of the well or the domestic well that would leave residents that rely on the well, the water system to which the well is connected, or the domestic well without an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The bill would require a lead agency that determines that a project is exempt from CEQA pursuant to these provisions to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and the county clerk, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine the applicability of this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

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**AB 2016** (**Bauer-Kahan D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: desalination plant: feasibility study.** (

Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law establishes, within the California Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board that exercises the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. This bill would require the board to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study of the potential impact of desalination plants within the state, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to contract with an educational institution, as defined, or related organization to conduct the feasibility study. The bill would require the board to prepare and present to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2025, a prescribed report about the feasibility study. The bill would authorize the board to seek a one time extension of up to one year to complete the feasibility study, as specified.

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

Notes 1:

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**AB 2106** (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Water quality: permits.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. Existing law authorizes the state board to require a person submitting a report to the state board, a regional board, or a local agency to submit the report in electronic format. This bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the state board to modernize its Stormwater Multiple Application and Report Tracking System (SMARTS) database through specified actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

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**AB 2108** (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Water policy: environmental justice and tribal community representation.** (

Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) in the California Environmental Protection Agency. The state board consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor, including one member who is not required to have specialized experience. Existing law requires one of those members, excluding the member who is not required to have specialized experience, to additionally be qualified in the field of water supply and water quality relating to irrigated agriculture. Existing law also establishes 9 California regional water quality control boards. Each regional board consists of 7 members appointed by the Governor, of whom 6 are appointed on the basis of demonstrated interest or proven ability in the field of water quality and one as a public member not specifically associated with any enumerated qualification. This bill would require that one of the persons appointed by the Governor to the state board be qualified in the field of water supply and water quality relating to environmental justice or tribal communities. The bill would also require that at least one person appointed to each regional board have specialized experience to represent environmental justice or tribal communities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**AB 2113** (**Rivas, Robert D**) **State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceed transfers.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2022-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would create within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund the Waterway Recovery Account, the Citizen Monitoring Account, the Community Capacity Building Account, and the Stormwater Innovation Account, and would annually transfer from the annual proceeds of the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, subject to a future legislative act, 50% to the Waterway Recovery Account, and 5% to each of the other 3 accounts created by the bill. The bill would provide that moneys in the accounts created by the bill are available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the following purposes: for the Waterway Recovery Account, to bring impaired waters into attainment with water quality standards; for the Citizen Monitoring Account, to fund a specified state board program to increase water quality monitoring; for the Community Capacity Building Account, to create and fund a community capacity program to increase environmental justice community participation in state board outreach and regulatory processes; and for the Stormwater Innovation Account, for specified activities relating to stormwater best management practices. This bill contains other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**ACA 1** (**Aguiar-Curry D**) **Local government financing: affordable housing and public infrastructure: voter approval.** ( Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 4/22/2021-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and APPR.

**Location:** 4/22/2021-A. L. GOV.

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

special district measure imposing an ad valorem tax to pay the interest and redemption charges on bonded indebtedness for these purposes that is submitted at the same election as this measure.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 37**

**(Cortese D) Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act.** ( Amended: 9/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Location:** 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 45**

**(Portantino D) Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.** ( Amended: 1/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 1/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 1/24/2022-A. DESK

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and

local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department.

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

Notes 1:

**SB 230** (**Portantino D**) **State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program.** ( Amended: 1/20/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 1/26/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 1/26/2022-A. DESK

**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 a dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern in Drinking Water Program for 5 years to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel for 3 years to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CECs for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide a final report to the Legislature by June 1, 2026, on the work conducted by the panel.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:

**SB 260** (**Wiener D**) **Climate Corporate Accountability Act.** ( Amended: 1/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#))

**Status:** 1/26/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 23. Noes 7.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 1/26/2022-A. DESK

**Summary:** Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2024, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as "reporting entities," to publicly disclose to the Secretary of State, and verify, starting in 2025 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year, as provided. The bill would require reporting entities to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state.

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

Notes 1:

**SB 335** (**Cortese D**) **Workers' compensation: liability.** ( Amended: 3/10/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

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



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

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

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

**SB 463**

**(Dahle R) Water: landowner or water right holder right to modify, repair, or replace jointly used conduits.** ( Amended: 1/10/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 1/10/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 1/10/2022-A. W.,P. & W.

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 520**

**(Wilk R) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use.** ( Amended: 3/17/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

**Status:** 7/14/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 5/13/2021)(May be acted upon Jan 2022)

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

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program

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

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 559** (**Hurtado D**) **Department of Water Resources: water conveyance systems: Water Conveyance Restoration Fund.** ( Amended: 8/30/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 9/10/2021-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(15). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/8/2021) (May be acted upon Jan 2022)

**Location:** 9/10/2021-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the Department of Water Resources determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Water Conveyance Restoration Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the Department of Water Resources in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the Director of Water Resources to apportion money appropriated from the fund, subject to specified requirements, for the Friant-Kern Canal, Delta-Mendota Canal, San Luis Field Division of the California Aqueduct, and San Joaquin Division of the California Aqueduct. The bill would require the director to disburse the funding to the owner of the conveyance facility subject to an agreement that addresses specified issues. The bill would require the director to convene a public meeting for comment on the director's apportionment of appropriated funding and the agreement and would require the Department of Water Resources to submit to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee annual and final reports, as prescribed. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal the provisions as of January 1, 2031.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 786** (**Becker D**) **Santa Clara Valley Water District.** ( Amended: 5/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

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

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

**Summary:** The Santa Clara Valley Water District Act creates the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and authorizes the district to provide for the conservation and management of flood, storm, and recycled waters, and other waters, for beneficial uses and to enhance natural resources in connection with carrying out the purposes of the district. The act authorizes the district to levy ad valorem taxes or assessments in the district to pay the general administrative costs and expenses of the district, to carry out the act's objects or purposes, and to pay the costs and expenses of constructing or extending works within the district. The act additionally authorizes the district to levy taxes or assessments upon all property or all real property within a portion of the district for

specified purposes. The act authorizes the district to issue bonds for specified purposes, and requires that the bonds be paid by revenue derived from those tax levies and assessments, except the ad valorem taxes or assessments. This bill would additionally authorize the district to use the revenues from the ad valorem taxes or assessments to pay for the bonds.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 832** (**Dodd D**) **Water rights: measurement of diversion.** ( Introduced: 1/3/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 1/19/2022-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 1/19/2022-S. N.R. & W.

**Summary:** Current law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet or more of water per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage. Current law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board, as specified in regulations adopted by the state board. Current law requires a permittee or licensee to maintain a record of all diversion monitoring, as provided, and to include those records with annual reports required to be submitted to the state board. Current law authorizes the state board to modify these requirements if the state board finds that strict compliance with these requirements is infeasible, is unreasonably expensive, would unreasonably affect public trust uses, or would result in the waste or unreasonable use of water, or that the need for monitoring and reporting is adequately addressed by other conditions of the permit or license. This bill would clarify existing law that a person diverting 10 acre-feet or more of water per year under a registration is subject to these water diversion measurement, recording, and reporting requirements.

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

**Notes 1:**

**SB 890** (**Nielsen R**) **Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water storage and conveyance.** ( Introduced: 1/31/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#) )

**Status:** 2/11/2022-Set for hearing March 8.

**Location:** 2/9/2022-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/8/2022 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair

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

This bill contains other related provisions.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

**Notes 1:** Watch Per Stacy's email 2-2-22

**Total Measures: 45**

**Total Tracking Forms: 45**

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