

WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376
PH: (909) 875-1804 FAX: (909) 875-1849

**EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE MEETING
AGENDA**

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 2023 - 6:00 PM

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that West Valley Water District has called a meeting of the External Affairs Committee to meet in the Administrative Conference Room, 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Director Angela Garcia, Chair
Director Channing Hawkins

Members of the public may attend the meeting in person at 855 W. Base Line Road, Rialto, CA 92376, or you may join the meeting using Zoom by clicking this link: <https://us02web.zoom.us/j/8402937790>. Public comment may be submitted via Zoom, by telephone by calling the following number and access code: Dial: (888) 475-4499, Access Code: 840-293-7790, or via email to administration@wvwd.org.

If you require additional assistance, please contact administration@wvwd.org.

I. CALL TO ORDER

II. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

The public may address the Board on matters within its jurisdiction. Speakers are requested to keep their comments to no more than three (3) minutes. However, the Board of Directors is prohibited by State Law to take action on items not included on the printed agenda.

III. DISCUSSION ITEMS

1. Legislative Update Reports.
2. Updates to the External Affairs Committee
3. March 2023 Legislative Report.
4. Earth Day Status update.
5. January - March Social Media Update.
6. Communications Consultant.
7. Lobbyist Evaluation and Goals.

IV. ADJOURN

DECLARATION OF POSTING:

I declare under penalty of perjury, that I am employed by the West Valley Water District and posted the foregoing External Affairs Committee Agenda at the District Offices on March 23, 2023.

Elvia Dominguez

Elvia Dominguez, Board Secretary

David Turch and Associates

TO: Van Jew, Acting General Manager
Socorro Pantaleon, Acting Manager Government and Legislative Affairs
West Valley Water District

FROM: Jamie Jones
Jamie.jones@davidturch.com
202-543-3744

DATE: March 20, 2023

RE: Federal Advocacy Report for February 2023

- Ongoing work with WVWD staff, congressional offices and federal agencies in developing itinerary for the upcoming Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) February/March winter conference in Washington, DC. Along with the ACWA conference meetings, scheduled meetings with the offices of Representatives Ken Calvert, Norma Torres, Jay Obernolte, Senator Dianne Feinstein, Senator Alex Padilla, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration and Representative Pete Aguilar. Board members discussed the District's FY24 priorities including funding for the last phase of the Bloomington Alleyway Main Replacement Project, Bunker Hill Well, Emergency Generator Project and the SCADA project. Accompanied WVWD Board members and staff to congressional and agency meetings.
- Participated in WVWD External Affairs Committee meeting. Provided federal update and an update on the Washington, DC itinerary.
- Ongoing communications with WVWD staff throughout the month.
- Contacted the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to discuss WVWD's interest in the Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program and the Hazard Mitigation Program. Was directed by FEMA headquarters to contact FEMA Region 9 and coordinate with CalOES. FEMA Region 9 point of contact is Casey DeShong who can be reached at casey.deshong@fema.dhs.gov (510) 612-8691.
- Contacted the Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee to discuss potential FY24 funding accounts under the Bureau of Reclamation. Exploring whether the District can pursue funding under the Reclamation without have a pre-approved feasibility study under the WIIN Act.
- Joined WVWD's Board Meeting to discuss upcoming Washington, DC itinerary.

- Worked with WVWD staff on the District's FY24 Community Project Funding requests. The following projects with funding requests and Appropriations bills and accounts was discussed::

- PS 5-2 Emergency Generator = **\$650,000**

Bill: Homeland Security Appropriations Act

Account: FEMA/Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program

Local Match Requirement: 50% That means if we are requesting \$650,000, total project cost has to be at least \$1,300,000

- Bloomington Phase 3C = **\$4,540,000**

Bill: Interior-Environment Appropriations Act

Account: State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) Program

Local Match Requirement: 20%

- New Bunker Hill Well - **\$3,000,000**

Bill: Interior-Environment Appropriations Act

Account: State and Tribal Assistance Grant (STAG) Program

Local Match Requirement: 20%

- SCADA

Bill: Energy and Water Appropriations Act (in Senate only)

Account: Energy/Cybersecurity

On the House side, only bill/account we can target is THUD/HUD/Community Development Funding/EDI

- Provided WVWD with a draft FY24 Community Project Funding support letter for all four District projects.
- Set up a zoom call with WVWD and the Bureau of Reclamation's Temecula Office. WVWS explored BOR's WaterSMART program, in particular the drought resiliency and WEEG grant programs. WVWD has several wells that are off-line, particularly in the Chino Basin, because of nitrate and other groundwater pollutants. WVWD is looking for funding for wellhead treatment. In addition, the District is looking to expand its catch basins to help recharge its groundwater basins. For the WEEG grant program, WVWD has been investing in an ongoing AMI project and is interested in accessing BOR funding to replace its obsolete meters. Finally, District officials may want to pursue WEEG funding for a turf rebate program they are offering their ratepayers.

- Share with congressional offices WVWD's invitation for the Roemer groundbreaking ceremony on March 18, 2023.
- Notified WVWD staff of Senator Alex Padilla's FY24 Congressionally Designated Funding request deadline (March 3) and Senator Dianne Feinstein's deadline of March 13. Pete Aguilar and Norma Torres have yet to announce project deadlines.
- Provided District staff with updated Washington, DC schedules.
- Worked with the office of Representative Pete Aguilar in securing two White House tour tickets.
- Received WVWD's completed FY24 generic Community Project Funding questionnaire forms. Waiting to receive support letters before submitting projects to Senator Padilla.
- Ongoing contacts with congressional offices and federal agencies regarding WVWD's priorities and areas of interest.
- Kevin Bosch notifications to West Valley Water District regarding federal programs and funding grant opportunities for various departments/agencies including the Bureau of Reclamation, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Agriculture; and the Department of Homeland Security/FEMA.
- Provided WVWD with weekly Washington Updates covering legislative, executive and judicial branch activities.

TRES ES, INC.
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March 7, 2023

Greg Young
 President, Board of Directors
 WEST VALLEY WATER DISTRICT
 855 West Base Line Road
 Rialto, California 92376

Re: Legislative Report

Dear President Young and Members of the Board:

The deadline to submit bills for this first part of the legislative session was February 17, 2023. That means that committee hearings and votes are gearing up. As of the deadline, 2,632 bills were submitted (1,721 from the Assembly and 881 from the Senate.) As the session continues, we will continue to monitor and report to the District legislation of interest.

I. WATER SUPPLY CONDITIONS

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) conducted its third snow survey of the season on March 3, 2023, at Phillips Station. The manual survey recorded 116.5 inches of snow depth and a snow water equivalent of 41.5 inches, which is 177 percent of average for this location. The snow water equivalent measures the amount of water contained in the snowpack and is a key component of DWR's water supply forecast. Statewide the snowpack is 190 percent of average for March 3rd and is the snow water equivalent of 44.7 inches.

Statewide water year precipitation through March 8, 2023 is 23 inches, which is 133% of average for this time period. Based on these numbers, California is at 97% of average for the full water year which ends September 30, 2023. As of today's date, the groundwater monitoring wells are showing that 63% of the wells are below normal levels, 27% are at normal levels and 10% are at above normal levels. Statewide reservoir storage at the end of January is 96% of average. Storage can vary significantly based on size of the reservoir and its purpose.

II. STATE WATER PROJECT ALLOCATION

On February 22, 2023, the Department of Water Resources (DWR) announced a small increase in forecasted State Water Project (SWP) deliveries this year. The DWR now expects to deliver 35 percent of requested water supplies, up from 30 percent forecasted in January. That translates to an additional 210,000 acre-feet of water.

The 35 percent allocation forecast takes into account the snowpack and reservoir storage from the storms in January, current hydrology conditions, spring runoff forecasts, and anticipation of dry conditions ahead. The updated SWP forecast is on par with the Central Valley Project (CVP) initial allocations announced the same day by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. The forecasted allocation could be adjusted back down if extreme dry conditions warrant.

III. GROUNDWATER

In January 2022, after technical evaluation, the DWR found plans in 12 critically over drafted basins to be incomplete and identified significant deficiencies that precluded approval. The GSAs had 180 days to correct the deficiencies and revise and resubmit their plans to DWR for re-evaluation.

On March 2, 2023, the DWR announced decisions for groundwater sustainability plans for the 12 critically over drafted groundwater basins in Central California. Of the 12 approved, plans for six basins were recommend for approval with recommended corrective actions for the basins to remain in an approved status. The remaining six basins plans were deemed inadequate and are transitioning from DWR's oversight to the State Water Board for State intervention under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

The DWR recommended approval of plans for Cuyama Basin in Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Kern counties, Paso Robles Subbasin in San Luis Obispo County, Eastern San Joaquin Subbasin in San Joaquin County, Merced Subbasin in Merced County, Westside Subbasin in Fresno and Kings counties and the Kings Subbasin in Fresno County.

The DWR denied approval of basin plans for Chowchilla Subbasin in Madera and Merced counties, Delta-Mendota Subbasin in San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Madera, and San Benito counties, Kaweah Subbasin in Tulare and Kings counties, Tule Subbasin in Tulare County, Tulare Lake Subbasin in Kings County and Kern Subbasin in Kern County.

IV. BILLS

As stated above, as of the deadline for bill submission, 2632 bills were introduced for this first part of the legislative session. Attached you will find a printout of bills that are related to water and may be of interest to the District. As we move forward, we will provide updates on legislation of interest/note through our monthly reports, highlighting those that have had movement.

Thank you,
TRES ES, INC.

Richard Polanco
Senator (Ret.)

RP/js

West Valley Water District Legislative Report 2023-24

[AB 62](#)

([Mathis R](#)) Statewide water storage: expansion.

Current Text: Amended: 2/27/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/6/2022

Last Amend: 2/27/2023

Status: 2/28/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 1/26/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law declares that the protection of the public interest in the development of the water resources of the state is of vital concern to the people of the state and that the state shall determine in what way the water of the state, both surface and underground, should be developed for the greatest public benefit. This bill would establish a statewide goal to increase above- and below-ground water storage capacity by a total of 3,700,000 acre-feet by the year 2030 and a total of 4,000,000 acre-feet by the year 2040. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to design and implement measures to increase statewide water storage to achieve the statewide goal. The bill would require the state board, beginning July 1, 2027, and on or before July 1 every 2 years thereafter until January 1, 2043, in consultation with the department, to prepare and submit a report to the Legislature on the progress made in designing and implementing measures to achieve the statewide goal. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 64](#)

([Mathis R](#)) Wild beaver: release.

Current Text: Amended: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/6/2022

Last Amend: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/21/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law, except as provided, authorizes any owner or tenant of land or property that is being damaged or destroyed or is in danger of being damaged or destroyed by certain animals, including, among others, the beaver, to apply to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for a permit to kill the animals. Under existing law, it is unlawful for any person to trap any fur-bearing mammal for purposes of recreation or commerce in fur. Under existing law, a violation of the Fish and Game Code is a crime. This bill would require the department to allow the release of the wild beaver onto public lands and would authorize the department to partner with specified entities for the express purpose of capturing, handling, or releasing the wild beaver onto public lands, as provided. The bill would, where a released wild beaver migrates naturally onto private property, authorize a private landowner to request the department to relocate the beaver, as provided. The bill would require the department to be liable for damage done to private property that can be directly tied to the presence of the released wild beaver.

[AB 249](#)

([Holden D](#)) Water: schoolsites: lead testing: conservation.

Current Text: Amended: 3/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/18/2023

Last Amend: 3/7/2023

Status: 3/8/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The act requires the state board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to award grants to local educational agencies for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child daycare facilities located on public school property. This bill would require a community water system that serves a schoolsite to test for lead in the potable water system outlets of the schoolsite before January 1, 2027, except for potable water system outlets in buildings that were either constructed after January 1, 2010, or modernized after January 1, 2010, and all faucets and other end point devices used for providing potable water were replaced as part of the modernization. The bill would require the community water system to report its findings to the applicable school or local educational agency and to the state board. The bill would require the local educational agency or school, if the lead level exceeds a specified level at a schoolsite, to notify the parents and guardians of the pupils who attend the schoolsite or preschool, take immediate steps to make inoperable and shut down from use all fountains and faucets where the excess lead levels may exist, and work with the schoolsites under its jurisdiction to ensure that a potable source of drinking water is provided for pupils, as specified. The bill would

require a community water system to prepare a sampling plan for each schoolsite where lead sampling is required by these provisions. The bill would require the state board to make the results of schoolsite lead sampling publicly available by posting the results on its internet website. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 363

(Bauer-Kahan D) Pesticides: neonicotinoids for nonagricultural use: reevaluation: control measures.

Current Text: Amended: 3/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/1/2023

Last Amend: 3/6/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/9/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law generally regulates pesticide use by the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to endeavor to eliminate from use a pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment. Existing law requires pesticides to be registered by the department, and requires that a pesticide be thoroughly evaluated prior to registration. Existing law provides for the continued evaluation of registered pesticides. Existing law requires the department, by July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids and to adopt any control measures necessary to protect pollinator health within 2 years after making that determination. Existing law provides that every person who violates a provision of law or any regulation relating to pesticides is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by specified fines or by up to 6-months imprisonment, or both. This bill would require the department, by July 1, 2024, to issue a determination, taking into account the latest science, with respect to a reevaluation of neonicotinoids, as defined, on pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health when used for the nonagricultural protection of outdoor ornamental plants, trees, and turf, and, by July 1, 2026, to adopt control measures for that use that are necessary to protect pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health, as provided. The bill would require that the reevaluation consider the impacts to pollinating insects, aquatic ecosystems, and human health, including, except as provided, the cumulative impacts of exposure, which the bill would define for these purposes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 429

(Bennett D) Groundwater wells: permits.

Current Text: Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2023

Last Amend: 3/2/2023

Status: 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing certain standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment and requires each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, not later than January 15, 1990, to adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds certain standards. Under existing law, if a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board is required to take effect on February 15, 1990, and is required to be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance. Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would, if 1% of domestic wells go dry in a critically overdrafted basin, as specified, prohibit a county, city, or any other water well permitting agency from approving a permit for a new groundwater well or for an alteration to an existing well in a basin subject to the act and classified as a critically overdrafted basin unless specified conditions are met. Under the bill, these conditions would include a requirement that the county, city, or other water well permitting agency obtain a written verification from the groundwater sustainability agency that manages the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed to be located determining that, among other things, the extraction by the proposed well would not be inconsistent with a sustainable groundwater management program, as provided, and that the proposed well would not decrease the likelihood of achieving a sustainability goal for the basin covered by such a plan. The bill would prescribe certain exemptions from these provisions. By imposing additional requirements on a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 460

(Bauer-Kahan D) State Water Resources Control Board: interim relief.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and JUD.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: The California Constitution requires the reasonable and beneficial use of water. Under the public trust doctrine, the State Water Resources Control Board, among other state agencies, is required to take the public trust into account in the planning and allocation of water resources and to protect the public trust whenever feasible. The board and the California regional water quality control boards are required to set forth water quality objectives in state and regional water quality control plans. Existing law establishes the Water Rights Fund, which consists of various fees and penalties. The moneys in the Water Rights Fund are available upon appropriation by the Legislature for the administration of the board's water rights program. Existing law requires that the owner of any dam allow sufficient water at all times to pass through a fishway, or in the absence of a fishway, allow sufficient water to pass over, around, or through the dam, to keep in good condition any fish that may be planted or exist below the dam, as specified. This bill would authorize the board to issue, on its own motion or upon the petition of an interested party, an interim relief order in appropriate circumstances to implement or enforce these and related provisions of law. The bill would provide that a person or entity that violates any interim relief order issued by the board would be liable to the board for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the sum of \$10,000 for each day in which a violation occurs and \$5,000 for each acre-foot of water diverted in violation of the interim relief order. The bill would require these funds to be deposited in the Water Rights Fund. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 471](#)

(Kalra D) Cannabis catering.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/6/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on B. & P. and G.O.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. B.&P.

Summary: Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), an initiative measure approved as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, authorizes a person who obtains a state license under AUMA to engage in commercial adult-use cannabis activity pursuant to that license and applicable local ordinances. Existing law, the Medicinal and Adult-Use Cannabis Regulation and Safety Act (MAUCRSA), among other things, consolidates the licensure and regulation of commercial medicinal and adult-use cannabis activities. Under MAUCRSA, the Department of Cannabis Control has sole authority to license and regulate commercial cannabis activity, which MAUCRSA defines to include, among other activities, the delivery and sale of cannabis and cannabis products as provided for therein, and acting as a cannabis event organizer for temporary cannabis events. This bill would add acting as a cannabis caterer for a private event to the definition of commercial cannabis activity. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 480](#)

(Ting D) Surplus land.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/7/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and H. & C.D.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law prescribes requirements for the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, as defined, and requires, except as provided, a local agency disposing of surplus land to comply with certain notice requirements before disposing of the land or participating in negotiations to dispose of the land with a prospective transferee, particularly that the local agency send a notice of availability to specified entities that have notified the Department of Housing and Community Development of their interest in surplus land, as specified. Under existing law, if the local agency receives a notice of interest, the local agency is required to engage in good faith negotiations with the entity desiring to purchase or lease the surplus land. Existing law defines terms for purposes of these provisions, including the term "exempt surplus land," which includes, among other things, surplus land that is put out to open, competitive bid by a local agency, as specified, for purposes of a mixed-use development that is more than one acre in area, that includes not less than 300 housing units, and that restricts at least 25% of the residential units to lower income households with an affordable sales price or an affordable rent for a minimum of 55 years for rental housing and 45 years for ownership housing. This bill would modify these provisions to require that the mixed-use development include not less than 300 residential units.

[AB 527](#)

(Calderon D) Urban forestry: school greening projects: grants.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Calendar: 3/13/2023 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair

Summary: The California Urban Forestry Act of 1978 has a purpose of, among other things, promoting the use of urban

forest resources for purposes of increasing integrated projects with multiple benefits in urban communities. requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement a program in urban forestry to encourage better tree management and planting in urban areas to increase integrated, multiple-benefit projects by assisting urban areas with innovative solutions to problems, as provided. The act authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to make grants to provide assistance of 25% to 90% of costs for projects, as provided. This bill would require funds appropriated or allocated to the department for the bill's purposes to be administered to support school greening, as defined, by providing grants to eligible local educational agencies, as defined, nonprofit organizations, cities, counties, and districts, including special districts, through a competitive grant process, as provided. The bill would require, on or before July 1, 2024, the department to develop the competitive grant process, including guidelines and selection criteria. The bill would require the department, before developing the grant process, to hold at least 2 public hearings to gather public input on the grant process development. The bill would, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, require funding for these purposes to be transferred to the School Greening and Resiliency Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury.

AB 541**(Wood D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: wildfire aftermath: benzene testing.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/8/2023**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.**Calendar:** 3/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. This bill would direct the board, on or after January 1, 2024, to require a public water system, water corporation, or water district that has experienced a major wildfire event within their service territory to test their water source for the presence of benzene immediately following that major wildfire event.

AB 543**(Gipson D) Sales and Use Tax Law: exemptions: petroleum products: water common carriers.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/8/2023**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. REV. & TAX**Calendar:** 3/13/2023 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, IRWIN, JACQUI, Chair

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 of, 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, including an exemption for the sale of fuel and petroleum products sold to a water common carrier for immediate shipment outside this state for consumption in the conduct of its business as a common carrier after the first out-of-state destination, as defined. Existing law repeals this exemption on January 1, 2024. This bill would delete the above-described January 1, 2024, repeal date, thereby extending operation of this exemption indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 552**(Bennett D) Agriculture: Regional Farmer Equipment and Cooperative Resources Assistance Program.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/8/2023**Last Amend:** 3/6/2023**Status:** 3/7/2023-Re-referred to Com. on AGRI.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. AGRI.**Calendar:** 3/15/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, RIVAS, ROBERT, Chair

Summary: Under existing law, the Department of Conservation administers various programs relating to agriculture including the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Existing law authorizes the program to offer financial assistance, including grants or contracts, for projects and activities on agricultural lands that support agricultural conservation and sustainable land management, including, among other projects and activities, the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements or fee title to protect the land's agricultural use or capacity, and technical assistance to develop projects, prepare applications, and implement projects. This bill would establish the Regional Farmer Equipment and Cooperative Resources Assistance Program in the department. The bill would require the department, in administering the program, to provide technical assistance and grants in order to support regional farm equipment sharing and enhance cooperative benefits for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and limited resource farmers and ranchers. The bill would specify the entities eligible to receive grants under the program and would require an applicant for a grant to provide the department with certain information including a description of the farm equipment

AB 560 (**Bennett D**) **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater adjudication.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and JUD.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law prohibits a court from approving entry of judgment in certain adjudication actions for a basin required to have a groundwater sustainability plan under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, unless the court finds that the judgment would not substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, or the Department of Water Resources to comply with the act and to achieve sustainable groundwater management. This bill would require the court to refer the proposed judgment to the board for an advisory determination as to whether the proposed judgment will substantially impair the ability of a groundwater sustainability agency, the board, or the department to achieve sustainable groundwater management. The bill would require the board to consult with the department before making its determination.

AB 566 (**Pellerin D**) **Department of Parks and Recreation: protection: stewardship: Santa Cruz Mountains region.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law designates all parks, public campgrounds, monument sites, landmark sites, and sites of historical interest established or acquired by the state, or that are under its control, as the state park system, except as specified. Under existing law, the Department of Parks and Recreation controls the state park system, which is made up of units. This bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with an eligible entity, as defined, that would state the intent of the department to work with the eligible entity to permanently protect lands in perpetuity, or engage in needed efforts of stewardship, as defined, within a designated region that includes the Santa Cruz State Parks District covering portions of the Counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz, for the purpose of achieving specified goals within the region. The bill would authorize the department to coordinate with other relevant agencies, including the Wildlife Conservation Board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the State Coastal Conservancy, to identify priority properties for permanent protection or needed stewardship efforts within the region to fulfill specified objectives. The bill would require, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, the department to take all reasonable actions to protect in perpetuity priority properties identified in an agreement within 24 months following the execution of an acquisition agreement, or as soon as reasonably practicable. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 588 (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency Act: board members.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. L. GOV.

Calendar: 3/22/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 127 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, CECILIA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Pajaro Valley Water Management Agency Act, specifies qualifications for the 7-member board of directors that governs the agency, 4 of whom are elected and 3 of whom are appointed. Existing law requires that the 3 appointed members reside within the jurisdiction of the appointing power, derive at least 51% of their net income from the production of agricultural products, as certified by affidavit, and be appointed by the Board of Supervisors of Monterey County, the Board of Supervisors of Santa Cruz County, and the City of Watsonville, respectively. This bill would require the appointee of the City of Watsonville to instead have a primary income that involves or, if the appointee is retired, did involve, a close and continuing relationship with the Pajaro Valley agricultural industry.

AB 604 (**Lee D**) **Mobilehome parks: water utility charges.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. H. & C.D.

Summary: Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, governs the term and conditions of mobilehome park tenancies. Existing law, if the management of a mobilehome park elects to separately bill water utility service to homeowners, limits charges and fees on homeowners in connection with those services to specified types of charges and fees. Existing law authorizes the Public Utilities Commission to regulate public utilities, including water corporations. Under existing law, a person or corporation that maintains a mobilehome park and provides water service to users through a submeter service system is not a public utility and is not subject to the jurisdiction, control, or regulation of the commission if each user of the submeter service system is charged at the rate which would be applicable if the user were receiving the water directly from the water corporation. Under existing law, a mobilehome park that provides water service only to its tenants from water supplies and facilities that it owns, not otherwise dedicated to public service, is not a water corporation, but that mobilehome park is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission to the extent that, if a complaint is filed with the commission by tenants of the mobilehome park that represent 10% or more of the park's water service connections during any 12-month period, claiming that the water rates charged by the park are not just and reasonable or that the service is inadequate, the commission has jurisdiction to determine the merits of the complaint and determine whether the rates charged are just and reasonable and whether the water service provided is adequate. Existing law prohibits the commission from making an order for the payment of reimbursement upon the ground of unjustness or unreasonableness if the rate in question has been previously declared by formal finding of the commission to be reasonable. This bill would prohibit the commission from making an order for the payment of reimbursement upon the ground of unjustness or unreasonableness if the rate in question complies with limitations on charges and fees in connection with water utility service under the Mobilehome Residency Law. The bill would provide that a person or other entity that maintains a mobilehome park or a multiple unit residential complex, and provides water service through a submeter service system, is exempt from regulation as a public utility if management of the mobilehome park complies with those limitations on charges and fees. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 609

(Papan D) Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development: report on new technologies.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on E.M.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Calendar: 3/13/2023 Upon adjournment of the Joint Oversight Hearing with the Joint Committee on Emergency Management- State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT, RODRIGUEZ, FREDDIE, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) and establishes various programs for the prevention and reduction of wildfires. Existing law requires Cal OES and CAL FIRE to jointly establish and lead the Wildfire Forecast and Threat Intelligence Integration Center, and sets forth the functions and duties of the center, including serving as the state's integrated central organizing hub for wildfire forecasting. Existing law, until January 1, 2029, also establishes the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within CAL FIRE under the direct control of the director of CAL FIRE. Under existing law, the office is responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires throughout the state, as provided. This bill would require the office to submit a report, as specified, to the Legislature, on or before July 1, 2025, that assesses the feasibility of CAL FIRE and Cal OES, working with the National Interagency Aviation Committee and the International Airtanker Board, to conduct an evaluation of innovative new aerial firefighting technologies, as specified, and whether any new technologies exist that might meet CAL FIRE standards of water and retardant delivery systems, as specified. The bill would also require the office to consider whether updates are appropriate to CAL FIRE and Cal OES procedures and deployment protocols to include innovative wildfire technologies currently available in California. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 636

(Kalra D) Employers: agricultural employees: required disclosures.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. L. & E.

Summary: Existing law requires an employer to provide an employee, at the time of hiring, a written notice including specified information in the language that the employer normally uses to communicate employment-related information to the employee. Existing law requires the Labor Commissioner to prepare a template that includes the information and to make the template available to employers in a manner as determined by the commissioner. This bill would require an employer to include in the written notice information regarding the existence of a federal or state disaster declaration applicable to the county or counties in which the employee will be employed, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 664](#)**(Lee D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: domestic wells.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/9/2023**Status:** 2/17/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.**Calendar:** 3/14/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

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. Existing law authorizes the board to order consolidation where a disadvantaged community, in whole or in part, is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, or are at-risk domestic wells. Existing law provides that any domestic well owner within the consolidation or extended service area that does not provide written consent shall be ineligible, until the consent is provided, for any future water-related grant funding from the state other than funding to mitigate a well failure, disaster, or other emergency. Existing law makes it a crime to knowingly commit several acts related to safe drinking water, including violating an order issued by the board pursuant to the act that has a substantial probability of presenting an imminent danger to the health of persons. This bill would require any domestic well owner within the consolidation or extended service area that does not provide written consent to ensure that tenants of rental properties served solely by that domestic well have access to safe drinking water until consent is provided. To the extent that knowingly violating an order of the board to provide safe drinking water from a domestic well would expand the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 676](#)**(Bennett D) Water: general state policy.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and E.S. & T.M.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and that the next highest use is for irrigation. This bill would instead declare that the use of water for health and safety purposes is the highest use of water.

[AB 682](#)**(Mathis R) State Water Resources Control Board: online search tool: funding applications.****Current Text:** Amended: 2/23/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Last Amend:** 2/23/2023**Status:** 2/27/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.**Calendar:** 3/28/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) to exercise the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. Existing law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Existing law continuously appropriates to the state board moneys deposited in the fund to consolidate water systems, or extend drinking water services to other public water systems, domestic wells, and state small water systems, among other things. Existing law requires the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible recipients. This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the state board to update the state board's online search tool for funding applications to include a description of the additional information the state board needs from a water system to continue processing the water system's application and the date the state board expects to complete its reviews and award funding, among other information, as specified.

[AB 735](#)**(Berman D) Workforce development: utility careers.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on L. & E.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. L. & E.

Summary: Existing law, the California Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, requires the California Workforce Development Board to assist the Governor in the development of a high road economy that offers an educated and skilled workforce with fair compensation and treatment in the workplace. In this regard, existing law requires the board to assist in the administration, promotion, and expansion of, as well as field assistance for, high road training partnerships, as defined. This bill would establish the High Road Utility Careers (HRUC) program, to be administered by the board, to connect existing resources with individuals interested in careers in the utility sector and ensure a continued reliable workforce for California utilities. The bill would require the board to administer the HRUC program through partnerships with statewide water, wastewater, and energy utility associations and to coordinate the program with existing and future programs and initiatives administered by the board, including high road training partnerships, in order to align interested individuals with available resources. The bill would require the HRUC program, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to dedicate funding and resources toward accomplishing specified goals, including connecting workers to high-quality jobs or entry-level work with defined routes to advancement and increasing skills and opportunities while expanding pipelines for low-income populations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 748

(Villapudua D) Division of Boating and Waterways.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Boating and Waterways in the Department of Parks and Recreation, and prescribes the powers, functions, and jurisdiction of the division. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in the provision establishing the division.

AB 753

(Papan D) State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceed transfers.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

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 imposition of civil penalties for violations of certain waste discharge requirements and requires that penalties imposed pursuant to these provisions be deposited into the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes related to water quality. For violations of certain other waste discharge requirements, including the violation of a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation, existing law imposes specified civil penalties, the proceeds of which are deposited into the continuously appropriated State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, which is established in the State Water Quality Control Fund. This bill would create within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund the Waterway Recovery Account, and would annually transfer from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, excluding administratively imposed civil liabilities that include a supplemental environmental project in connection with a monetary penalty, 50% of the annual proceeds to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would provide that moneys in the account created by the bill are continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years to expend for the following purposes: for restoration projects that improve water quality standards, as specified; for the Clean Water Team Citizen Monitoring Program, to increase water quality monitoring; and to create and fund a community capacity program to increase disadvantaged and tribal community participation in state board and regional board outreach and regulatory processes, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 754

(Papan D) Water leases.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law authorizes surface water to be leased for a period not to exceed 5 years to assist water conservation efforts pursuant to specified terms and conditions. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

(Papan D) Department of Transportation: contaminated stormwater runoff: salmon and steelhead trout surface waters.**Current Text:** Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Last Amend:** 3/2/2023**Status:** 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.**Location:** 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.**Calendar:** 3/27/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: Existing law vests the Department of Transportation with full possession and control of all state highways. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to develop a programmatic environmental review process to prevent 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone from entering salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters of the state. The bill would require the department's 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone programmatic environmental review process to include, among other specified components, a pilot project at a particular highway crossing over the San Mateo Creek to study the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of installing and maintaining bioretention and biofiltration comparatively along department rights-of-way to eliminate the discharge of 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone into surface waters of the state, as specified. The bill would require, no later than December 31, 2026, the Director of Transportation to submit a report to the Legislature describing the department's strategy to eliminate the discharge of 6PPD and 6PPD-quinone by the department to all salmon and steelhead trout bearing surface waters of the state. This bill contains other related provisions.

(Grayson D) Sanitary districts.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.**Location:** 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the formation of a sanitary district, pursuant to specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a sanitary district to acquire, plan, construct, reconstruct, alter, enlarge, lay, renew, replace, maintain, and operate garbage dumpsites and garbage collection and disposal systems, sewers, drains, septic tanks, and sewerage collection, outfall, treatment works and other sanitary disposal systems, and storm water drains and storm water collection, outfall and disposal systems, and water recycling and distribution systems, as the deemed necessary and proper by the governing board of the district. Existing law generally authorizes the district to expend money only upon written order of the board. This bill would instead authorize funds to be expended in a manner prescribed by the board.

(Wilson D) Groundwater: adjudication.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and JUD.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes various methods and procedures for a comprehensive adjudication of groundwater rights in civil court.This bill would require the plaintiff and defendant involved in an adjudication to forward all relevant pleading and briefing materials to the Department of Water Resources after a decision has been rendered by the court. The bill would require the department to post the documents on its internet website in the interest of transparency and accessibility, as specified. The bill would require the court to invite a representative from the department or the State Water Resources Control Board to provide technical assistance or expert testimony on the amount of water in the basin subject to adjudication, equitable and sustainable pumping allocations for the basin, and sustainable groundwater management best practices and recommendations. The bill would require the court to take into account the needs of small farmers and disadvantaged communities, as those terms are defined, when entering a judgment. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Arambula D) Drinking water: consolidation.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.**Location:** 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

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 in either of the following circumstances: (1) 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 is an at-risk water system, or 2) a disadvantaged community, in whole or in part, is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, or are at-risk domestic wells. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to authorize the board to order consolidation of wastewater.

AB 809

(Bennett D) Salmonid populations: California Monitoring Program Fund.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to contract with the University of California to conduct a study on the effects of reduced waterflows in certain rivers on salmon and steelhead populations and restoration or reintroduction programs, subject to the availability of funds. Additionally, the Salmon, Steelhead Trout, and Anadromous Fisheries Program Act, among other things, requires the department, with the advice of specified committees, to prepare and maintain a detailed and comprehensive program for the protection and increase of salmon, steelhead trout, and anadromous fisheries. This bill would require the department to establish the California Monitoring Program to collect comprehensive data on coastal and inland salmonid populations, in coordination with relevant federal and state agencies, to inform salmon and steelhead recovery, conservation, and management activities. The bill would establish the California Monitoring Program Fund in the State Treasury to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, support the program. The bill would specify the types of moneys that may be deposited into the fund and would make related findings and declarations. The bill would make operation of the above-mentioned provisions contingent upon an appropriation in the annual Budget Act or another statute for these purposes.

AB 823

(Schiavo D) Clean Transportation Program: eligible projects.

Current Text: Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Last Amend: 3/2/2023

Status: 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 3/20/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Clean Transportation Program, administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to provide funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to certain entities to develop and deploy innovative technologies that transform California's fuel and vehicle types to help attain the state's climate change policies. Existing law requires the commission to give preference to those projects that maximize the goals of the program based on specified criteria and to fund specified eligible projects, including, among others, alternative and renewable fuel infrastructure, fueling stations, and equipment. This bill would expand the list of eligible projects to include, among other things, roadway integrated fueling and parking surface integrated fueling projects.

AB 824

(Calderon D) Highway greening: statewide strategic plan.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2023

Status: 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 2/23/2023-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 3/20/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Transportation and vests it with full possession and control of all state highways and all property and rights in property for state highway purposes. Under existing law, the department administers the Clean California Local Grant Program of 2021 to provide funding, upon appropriation, for grants to specified local entities for purposes of beautifying and cleaning up local streets and roads, tribal lands, parks, pathways, transit centers, and other public spaces, and administers the Clean California State Beautification Program of 2021 to provide funding, upon appropriation, for purposes of beautifying and cleaning up state highways. This bill would enact the Highway Greening Act, which would require the department to complete a statewide strategic plan, as specified, to achieve a 10% increase of green highways, as defined, in urban areas, disadvantaged communities, and low-income communities by 2035. The bill would require the department to submit the plan to the Legislature on or before June 30, 2025.

[AB 828](#)**(Connolly D) Sustainable groundwater management: managed wetlands.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Last Amend:** 3/2/2023**Status:** 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.**Location:** 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

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. Existing law defines various terms for purposes of the act. This bill would add various defined terms for purposes of the act, including the term “managed wetland.”

[AB 830](#)**(Soria D) Water: general state powers.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/14/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.**Location:** 2/13/2023-A. PRINT

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 make a nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.

[AB 838](#)**(Connolly D) California Water Affordability and Infrastructure Transparency Act of 2023.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. The act requires a public water system to submit a technical report to the state board as a part of the permit application or when otherwise required by the state board, as specified, and to submit the report in the form and format and at intervals specified by the state board. Existing law provides that a specified violation of the act is a crime. This bill would require, on January 1, 2025, and annually thereafter, public water systems to provide specified information and data related to customer water bills and efforts to replace aging infrastructure to the state board. By requiring information and data to be provided to the state board, this bill would expand the scope of a crime and create a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 859](#)**(Gallagher R) Hunting: navigable waters.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful to enter land for the purpose of discharging a firearm or taking or destroying any mammal or bird, including waterfowl, on that land, without having first obtained written permission from the owner, the owner’s agent, or the person in lawful possession of that land, if either of the following applies: (1) the land belongs to, or is occupied by, another person and is either under cultivation or enclosed by a fence, or (2) there are signs forbidding trespass or hunting or both displayed at intervals not less than 3 to the mile along all exterior boundaries and at all roads and trails entering those lands, including land temporarily inundated by water flowing outside the established banks of a waterway. This bill would restrict the application of the provisions regarding land temporarily inundated by water flowing outside the established banks of a waterway to non-navigable waters. The bill would also state that these provisions do not restrict the public’s right to use navigable waters for hunting, fishing, or other public purposes under the California Constitution.

[AB 882](#)**(Davies R) Coastal resources: Climate Ready Program: State Coastal Conservancy.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Coastal Conservancy. Existing law establishes the Climate Ready Program, administered by the conservancy, in order to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within the conservancy's jurisdiction. Existing law requires the conservancy, when allocating specified funds, to do specified things, including prioritizing projects that use natural infrastructure in coastal communities to help adapt to climate change and prioritizing projects that provide multiple public benefits, as specified. This bill would require the conservancy to prioritize the review of applications for specified projects and to process those applications no later than 45 days from the date the conservancy receives the application.

[AB 896](#)**(Aguiar-Curry D) The California Water Plan.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.**Location:** 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

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. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

[AB 900](#)**(Bennett D) Aquifer recharge: grant program: streamlined permitting.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, REBECCA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources in the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law authorizes the department to investigate any natural situation available for reservoirs or reservoir systems for gathering and distributing flood or other water not under beneficial use in any stream, stream system, lake, or other body of water. Existing law also authorizes the department to ascertain the feasibility of projects for those reservoirs or reservoir systems, the supply of water that may thereby be made available, and the extent and character of the areas that may be thereby irrigated, as well as the cost of those projects. The bill would require the department to prepare and produce a report outlining best practices for aquifer recharge. The bill would require the report to include guidelines for a streamlined permitting process for aquifer recharge projects that implement the best practices outlined in the report. The bill would also require the department to create a grant program to implement best practices in aquifer recharge, including a streamlined process for the issuance of a permit.

[AB 923](#)**(Bauer-Kahan D) Flood plain restoration projects: Central Valley: study.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/23/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.**Location:** 2/23/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Water Resources to make examinations of lands subject to inundation and overflow by flood waters and of the waters causing the inundation or overflow and to make plans and estimates of the cost of works to regulate and control the flood waters. Existing law, the Central Valley Flood Protection Act of 2008, requires the department to prepare, and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, a state agency, to adopt, a plan identified as the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. This bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to undertake a study to identify and assess barriers to the implementation of flood plain restoration projects that provide increased flood risk reduction and groundwater recharge benefits. The bill would also require the department and the board to conduct broad stakeholder outreach to inform the study. The bill would require the study to make recommendations to the Legislature on ways to expedite and scale the implementation of flood plain restoration projects that provide flood risk reduction and groundwater recharge benefits. The bill would require the study to be completed by July 1, 2024. This requirement would be inoperative on July 1, 2028. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 930](#)**(Friedman D) Local government: Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California (RISE) districts.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Coms. on L. GOV. and J., E.D., & E.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, and authorizes an authority to, among other things, provide for low- and moderate-income housing and issue bonds, as provided. Existing law authorizes a community revitalization and investment plan to provide for the division of taxes within the plan area. This bill would authorize the legislative bodies of 2 or more local governments, defined to include a city, county, special district, or transit agency, to jointly form a Reinvestment in Infrastructure for a Sustainable and Equitable California district (RISE district) in accordance with specified procedures. The bill would require the Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop standards for the formation of RISE districts no later than November 30, 2025. The bill would provide for the establishment of a governing board of a RISE district with representatives of each participating local government. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 939

(Pellerin D) Santa Clara Valley Water District.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. L. GOV.

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.

AB 967

(Flora R) California Safe Drinking Water Act: definitions.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2023

Status: 2/15/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Location: 2/14/2023-A. PRINT

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 act defines various terms for its purposes. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those definitions.

AB 990

(Grayson D) Water quality: low impact development: infill housing projects.

Current Text: Amended: 3/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Last Amend: 3/6/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Re-referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act designates the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. The act requires the state board and the regional boards to, among other things, coordinate their respective activities to achieve a unified and effective water quality control program in the state. Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with federal law and the act. This bill would require local agencies to grant all applicable Low Impact Development Treatment Reduction Credits for qualifying infill housing projects in the San Francisco Bay area that have a density of over 25 homes per acre and meet other specified criteria. Because it would require local agencies to provide a higher level of service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 1024

(Aguiar-Curry D) Water rights: small irrigation use: lake or streambed alteration agreements.

Current Text: Amended: 3/2/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Last Amend: 3/2/2023

Status: 3/6/2023-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law, the Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988, authorizes a person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic use, small irrigation use, or livestock stockpond use upon first registering the use, as those uses are defined by the act, with the State Water Resources Control Board and thereafter applying the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. The act requires the registration of water use to be made upon a form prescribed by the board that requires, among other things, a certification that the registrant has contacted a representative of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and has agreed to comply with conditions set forth by the department. The act requires the board to establish reasonable general conditions to which all appropriations made pursuant to the act are required to be subject, including, among other things, that all conditions lawfully required by the department are conditions upon the appropriations. The act provides that the board is not required to adopt general conditions for small irrigation use until the board determines that funds are available for that purpose, and that a registration for small irrigation use pursuant to the act is not authorized until the board establishes general conditions for small irrigation use to protect instream beneficial uses, as specified. This bill would require the board to give priority to adopting, on or before June 30, 2027, except as provided, general conditions that permit a registrant to store water for small irrigation use during times of high streamflow in exchange for the registrant reducing diversions during periods of low streamflow, as specified. The bill would require that the actions of the board under these provisions be deemed an action taken for the protection of the environment for purposes of specified California Environmental Quality Act guidelines, if those actions do not result in the relaxation of streamflow standards.

AB 1056

(Davies R) Department of Parks and Recreation: California Youth Water Safety State Grant.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Parks and Recreation in the Natural Resources Agency, and specifies that the department shall be conducted under the control of an executive officer known as the Director of Parks and Recreation. Existing law requires the director to establish the Outdoor Equity Grants Program to increase the ability of underserved and at-risk populations to participate in outdoor environmental educational experiences at state parks and other public lands where outdoor environmental education programs take place, among other requirements placed on the department and the director. This bill would require the department to establish and administer the California Youth Water Safety State Grant. The bill would require the department to make funding available to nonprofit organizations and city or county parks and recreation departments to provide free swimming lessons for low-income and at-risk youth. The bill would authorize an applicant to apply on an annual basis, and would prohibit the department from awarding a grant larger than \$25,000 per application. The bill would authorize the department to use up to 3% of amounts appropriated for costs that result from administering the grant program, as provided. The bill would provide for implementation of all of these provisions only upon an appropriation by the Legislature for these purposes.

AB 1072

(Wicks D) Water use efficiency.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/16/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, on or before June 30, 2022. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that will address issues related to water use efficiency.

AB 1082

(Kalra D) Authority to remove vehicles.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 3/27/2023 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, LAURA, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes a peace officer, as defined, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, to remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under designated circumstances, including, but not limited to, when a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land or removed pursuant to the Vehicle Code, and has been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations to which the

owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within a designated time period. Under existing law, a vehicle that has been removed and impounded under those circumstances that is not released may be subject to a lien sale to compensate for the costs of towage and for caring for and keeping safe the vehicle. Existing law authorizes a peace officer and specified public employees, as an alternative to removal of a vehicle, to immobilize the vehicle with a device designed and manufactured for that purpose, if, among other circumstances, the vehicle is found upon a highway or public lands by the peace officer or employee and it is known to have been issued 5 or more notices of parking violations that are delinquent because the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded to the appropriate agency within a designated time period. This bill would delete the authority of a peace officer or public employee, as appropriate, to remove or immobilize a vehicle under those circumstances. The bill would modify the authority to remove a vehicle with a registration expiration date in excess of 6 months found or operated on the highway, public lands, or an offstreet parking facility, by extending that period to one year. The bill would repeal the related authority to conduct a lien sale to cover towing and storage expenses. The bill would make various conforming and technical changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1115](#)

(Papan D) Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989: brownfields remediation and redevelopment.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, LEE, ALEX, Chair

Summary: (1)Existing law, the Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund Act of 1989 (act), requires an owner of an underground storage tank, as defined, for which a permit is required by law to pay storage fees for each gallon of petroleum placed in the tank. The act establishes the Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Fund (fund), and requires the storage fees, among other moneys, to be deposited into the fund. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to expend the moneys in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to pay for corrective action in response to an unauthorized release from an underground storage tank and for the cleanup and oversight of unauthorized releases at abandoned tank sites, among other specified purposes. The act requires that certain information be submitted to the state board, and other specified agencies, under penalty of perjury. The act provides for the repeal of certain of its provisions on January 1, 2026, but also provides that certain associated rights, obligations, and authorities that apply before the January 1, 2026, repeal date do not terminate upon repeal of the other provisions of the act. This bill would postpone the repeal of those provisions to January 1, 2036. By extending the operation of those portions of the act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by continuing the operation of certain crimes regarding the furnishing of information under penalty of perjury. The bill would also include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature.

[AB 1152](#)

(Patterson, Joe R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: recycled water.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA exempts certain projects from its requirements. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project to construct or expand a recycled water pipeline for the purpose of mitigating drought conditions for which a state of emergency was proclaimed by the Governor if the project meets specified criteria. Because a lead agency would be required to determine if a project qualifies for this exemption, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also exempt from CEQA the development and approval of building standards by state agencies for recycled water systems. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1195](#)

(Calderon D) Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program: climate-beneficial projects: grant funding.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Transformative Climate Communities Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council, and requires the program to fund the development and implementation of neighborhood-level transformative climate community plans that include multiple, coordinated greenhouse gas emissions reduction projects that provide local economic, environmental, and health benefits to disadvantaged communities identified by the California Environmental Protection Agency. Existing law requires the council to award competitive grants to eligible entities, as specified, through an application process and to develop guidelines and selection criteria for plan development and implementation of the program, as provided. This bill would establish the Climate Change Preparedness, Resiliency, and Jobs for Communities Program, to be administered by the council, and would require the council to fund grants to develop and implement multibenefit, community-level, climate-beneficial projects to support community and landscape resiliency and workforce development. The bill would require the council to award competitive grants to eligible entities, as defined, through an application process, as provided. The bill would require the council, on or before July 1, 2024, to develop guidelines to implement the program and criteria to select projects eligible for grant funding that include, at a minimum, specified information related to community resiliency grants, landscape resiliency grants, and climate and career pathways grants.

AB 1196 **(Villapudua D) Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, a bond act approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program, as specified. Under the bond act, \$520,000,000 is available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditures, grants, and loans for projects that improve water quality or help provide clean, safe, and reliable drinking water to all Californians. Existing law requires projects eligible for this funding to help improve water quality for a beneficial use. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.

AB 1205 **(Bauer-Kahan D) Water: permits and licenses: temporary changes: water or water rights transfers.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to consider a petition for a long-term water or water rights transfer involving a change of point of diversion, place of use, or purpose of use. Existing law requires a long-term transfer to be for a period over one year. Existing law requires, after the expiration of that long-term transfer period, all rights to automatically revert to the original holders of the right without any action by the board. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that later provision.

AB 1211 **(Mathis R) Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: internet website information: updates.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law requires the board, at least once every 2 years, to post information on its internet website regarding implementation of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law and expenditures from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, as specified. This bill would require the board to post the information at least annually.

AB 1216 **(Muratsuchi D) Wastewater treatment plants: monitoring of emissions.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 2/17/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the State

Water Resources Control Board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants, as defined, for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would relate to improving the monitoring of emissions from wastewater treatment plants.

[AB 1272](#) **(Wood D) State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. The bill would require the state board to establish a program, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines provide for the development of watershed-level plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1334](#) **(Pellerin D) Mobilehome parks: additional spaces: exemption from additional fees or charges.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. H. & C.D.

Summary: Existing law, the Mobilehome Parks Act, generally regulates various classifications of mobilehome and related vehicle parks, and imposes enforcement duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development and local enforcement agencies. The act authorizes any person to file an application with the governing body of a city or county for a conditional use permit for a mobilehome park. The act requires a person, before operating a mobilehome park, and each year thereafter, to obtain a valid permit from the enforcement agency in order to operate the park. The act also requires the owner of a mobilehome park to obtain a permit to create, move, shift, or alter park lot lines. This bill would authorize an owner of an existing mobilehome park that is subject to, or intends to qualify for, a valid permit to operate the park, to apply to the enforcement agency to add additional spaces to the mobilehome park not to exceed 10% of the previously approved number of spaces in the mobilehome park. The bill would exempt the additional spaces from any business tax, local registration fee, use permit fee, or other fee that does not apply to the existing spaces in the park. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1337](#) **(Wicks D) State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and JUD.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board in the California Environmental Protection Agency and vests the board with various powers and duties, including, among other things, to ascertain whether or not water heretofore filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of this state. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt emergency regulations if, among other things, the regulations are adopted to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion, of water, to promote water recycling or water conservation, to require curtailment of diversions when water is not available under the diverter's priority of right, or in furtherance of any of the foregoing, to require reporting of diversion or use or the preparation of monitoring reports. This bill would authorize the board to adopt regulations for various water conservation purposes, including, but not limited to, to prevent the waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water, and to implement these regulations through orders curtailing the diversion or use of water under any claim of right. The bill would require the board to provide notice and an opportunity to be heard before issuing an order, except where an opportunity to be heard before the issuance of an order would be impractical given the likelihood of harm to the purposes of the various water conservation regulations. The bill would provide that a person or entity may be civilly liable for a violation of any regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation has occurred and \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted or used in violation of the applicable requirement. The bill would authorize the imposition of this civil liability by the superior court, as specified, or administratively by the board. The bill would provide that a regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions, or by emergency regulation, is exempt from CEQA. This bill contains other existing laws.

[AB 1347](#) **(Ting D) Solid waste: paper waste: proofs of purchase.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/2/2023-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and P. & C.P.

Location: 3/2/2023-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law prohibits certain stores from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale and prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer. This bill would require a business, as defined, that accepts payment through cash, credit, or debit transactions, subject to certain exceptions, to provide a proof of purchase to a consumer only at the consumer's option and would prohibit a business from printing a paper proof of purchase if the consumer opts to not receive a proof of purchase, unless otherwise required by state or federal law. The bill would require the proof of purchase to be provided in electronic form or paper form, at the consumer's option, if a consumer opts to receive a proof of purchase, unless a prescribed form is otherwise required by state or federal law or the business is incapable of sending an electronic proof of purchase due to unexpected technical difficulties. The bill would prohibit a paper proof of purchase provided to a consumer by a business from containing bisphenol A or bisphenol S, and from including items not essential to the transaction, including, but not limited to, coupons or advertisements. The bill would specify that the first and 2nd violations of any of those provisions would result in a notice of violation and any subsequent violation would be punishable by a civil penalty of \$25 for each day the business is in violation, but not to exceed an annual total of \$300. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a city attorney to enforce those provisions.

AB 1364

(Carrillo, Juan D) Fish and wildlife protection and conservation: lake or streambed alterations.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing or disposing of certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources, except as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

AB 1407

(Addis D) Coastal resources: ocean recovery and restoration: large-scale restoration.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes the Ocean Protection Council in state government. Among other things, the council is required to develop and implement a coastal climate change adaptation, infrastructure, and readiness program that does certain things, including recommend best practices and strategies to improve the climate change resilience of the state's coastal communities, infrastructure, and habitat. This bill would require the council, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a Kelp Forest and Estuary Restoration and Recovery Framework that has a goal of restoring by 2050 an unspecified number of acres of kelp forests, eelgrass meadows, and native oyster beds. The bill would require the framework to contain specified things, including criteria by which an acre of kelp forests, eelgrass meadows, and native oyster beds can be considered restored. The bill would require the council to establish an interagency working group that coordinates and facilitates large-scale restoration along the coast, as provided. The bill would establish in the State Treasury the Ocean Restoration and Recovery Fund to be administered by the council and consisting of specified moneys. The bill would require the fund to be used, upon appropriation, to develop and carry out large-scale restoration and enhancement projects, as provided. The bill would require the council to submit various reports to the Legislature, regarding the above provisions.

AB 1469

(Kalra D) Santa Clara Valley Water District.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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. This bill would additionally authorize the district to assist unsheltered people living along streams, in riparian corridors, or otherwise within the district's jurisdiction, in consultation with cities and the County of Santa Clara, as appropriate, to provide solutions or improve outcomes for the unsheltered individuals.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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.

(Fong, Mike D) Proposition 65: certificate of merit.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, an initiative measure approved by the voters as Proposition 65 at the November 4, 1986, statewide general election, prohibits a person, in the course of doing business, from knowingly and intentionally exposing any individual to a chemical known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity without giving a specified warning, or from knowingly discharging or releasing such a chemical into water, or into or onto land and passing into any source of drinking water, except as specified. The act imposes civil penalties upon persons who violate those prohibitions, and provides for the enforcement of those prohibitions by the Attorney General, a district attorney, or specified city attorneys or prosecutors. The act also provides for enforcement by an action brought by any person in the public interest, if that private action is commenced more than 60 days after the person has given notice of the violation that is the subject of the action to the Attorney General and the district attorney, the city attorney, or the prosecutor in whose jurisdiction the violation is alleged to have occurred, and to the alleged violator. If the notice made by a person bringing an action in the public interest alleges a violation of the act's warning requirement, the act requires that the notice include a certificate of merit stating that the person executing the certificate has consulted with one or more persons with relevant and appropriate experience or expertise who has reviewed facts, studies, or other data regarding the exposure to the listed chemical that is the subject of the action, and that, based on that information, the person believes there is a reasonable and meritorious case for the private action. The act requires factual information sufficient to establish the basis of the certificate of merit to be attached to the certificate of merit that is served on the Attorney General. Under the act, a trial court may review a certificate of merit's supporting information to determine if an unsuccessful enforcement action is frivolous, and thus sanctionable. This bill would explicitly require the information supporting a certificate of merit to include information related to the product that is subject to a notice of alleged violation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

(Patterson, Joe R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: wildfire fuels reduction projects.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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 expressly exempt from CEQA a project reduction of fuels in areas within moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1563](#)**(Bennett D) Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1567](#)**(Garcia D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2023.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2023, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$15,105,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

[AB 1572](#)**(Friedman D) Potable water: nonfunctional turf.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[AB 1573](#)**(Friedman D) Water conservation: landscape plants: nonfunctional turf.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, requires the Director of Water Resources to convene a working group comprised of representatives from the landscape nursery industry, the agricultural community, the landscape retail industry, environmental organizations, urban water agencies, and other professionals to examine the current state of consumer information available and accessible regarding water use associated with landscape plants and to explore and identify options for improving the availability, accessibility, and quality of consumer information regarding water use associated with landscape plants, as specified. This bill would delete that requirement. This bill

[AB 1596](#) (Alvarez D) Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act: beaches: water quality.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Watershed, Clean Beaches, and Water Quality Act, among other things, provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the purpose of maintaining clean beaches, clean water, and an integrated and coordinated watershed program is to protect beaches, coastal waters, rivers, lakes, and streams from contaminants, pollution, and other environmental threats. The act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the State Coastal Conservancy, to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for projects designed to improve water quality at public beaches, as specified. This bill would require the board, to the extent feasible, to identify and implement projects to improve beach access and address ocean water quality on public beaches that experience significant restrictions of use, as defined, due to bacteria levels that exceed public health standards, whether the source is from urban runoff or transboundary flows.

[AB 1597](#) (Alvarez D) Water quality: California-Mexico cross-border rivers.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Border Environmental and Public Health Protection Fund in the State Treasury to receive funds appropriated in the annual Budget Act, including, but not limited to, proceeds of bonds sold as specified, and other sources, such as from the North American Development Bank (NADBank), and makes money in the fund available, upon appropriation, to the California-Mexico Border Relations Council, a state entity. Money in the fund is used to assist local governments in implementation of projects to identify and resolve environmental and public health problems that directly threaten the health or environmental quality of California residents or sensitive natural resources of the California border region, among other purposes. This bill would make \$50,000,000 available from the General Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute, to the NADBank for loans, grants, and direct expenditures to address water quality problems arising in the California-Mexico cross-border rivers. The bill would require the funding to be available for specified purposes, as provided, including water quality projects for the Tijuana River, and would make 10% of the funding available for the administrative costs of implementing these provisions. The bill would authorize funding provided for activities or projects in the State of Baja California to be provided through direct expenditures and for grants to an eligible funding recipient authorized to work in Mexico under a specified circumstance. The bill would authorize grant funding to be conditioned on enforceability and accountability mechanisms agreed upon by the State Water Resources Control Board and the recipient. The bill would require the California Environmental Protection Agency to notify the leadership office in each house of the Legislature on cross-border collaboration and the expenditure of the funding, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

[AB 1613](#) (Bains D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: saltwater intrusion.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation requiring the Department of Water Resources to identify permanent and temporary salinity barriers that would reduce the amount of fresh water outflow required to combat saltwater intrusion into the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

[AB 1621](#) (Calderon D) Public water system: operation.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/17/2023**Status:** 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.**Location:** 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law prohibits any person from operating a public water system unless that person first submits an application to the State Water Resources Control Board and receives a permit. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this provision.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to regulate specified water systems and maintain specified primary drinking water standards. Existing law applies the provisions of the act to a food facility that is regulated pursuant to the California Retail Food Code only if the human consumption includes drinking of water. This bill would repeal the provision applying the act to a food facility that is regulated pursuant to the California Retail Food Code only if the human consumption includes drinking of water.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including gas, electrical, and water corporations. Existing law authorizes an owner of a master-metered mobilehome park or manufactured housing community that provides gas or electrical service to residents to transfer ownership and operational responsibility to the gas corporation or electrical corporation providing service in the area in which the park or community is located. This bill would, in addition to making specified findings and declarations, state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to require water corporations to purchase, own, and operate water systems currently owned and operated by manufactured housing communities, upon request of the owner, in order to assume responsibility for direct delivery of water to residents of those communities, as specified.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Allocation Board and specifies its membership and duties. Existing law imposes specified duties on the board with respect to the allocation and expenditure of state funds for the construction of public school facilities. Existing law requires the board to obtain construction plans for school buildings appropriate for school districts in various climates and geographical conditions of the state. This bill would instead require the board to obtain construction plans for school buildings appropriate for school districts in various climates, temperatures, and geographical conditions of the state.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, any person, public agency, or agency of the United States undertaking a water conservation effort that results in reduced use of water from the Colorado River within the Imperial Irrigation District, has not forfeited, diminished, or impaired the right to use the conserved water, except as provided between the parties

and the United States. This bill would state that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would prohibit the City and County of Los Angeles from achieving federally mandated conservation of Colorado River water supplies by increasing water imports from other regions, including the San Joaquin Valley.

AB 1684 (**Maienschein D**) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: public water systems: exemptions.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems, as defined, and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system without a permit from the state board. The act exempts from its provisions a public water system that meets specified conditions, including, but not limited to, a public water system that obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a public water system subject to the act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision exempting certain public water systems from the act.

AB 1736 (**Carrillo, Juan D**) **Sustainable groundwater management: basin boundaries.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 2/18/2023-From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.

Location: 2/17/2023-A. PRINT

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 the boundaries of a basin to be those identified in a specified report of the Department of Water Resources, unless other basin boundaries are established, as prescribed. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the provision relating to basin boundaries.

SB 23 (**Caballero D**) **Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting.**

Current Text: Amended: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/5/2022

Last Amend: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Re-referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department. This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to complete and submit environmental documentation to the department for the activity in the notification. The bill would require the department, under prescribed circumstances, to take specified actions within 180 days, or a mutually agreed-to extension of time, of receiving notification from a project proponent. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 39 (**Laird D**) **Sierra Nevada Conservancy: Sierra Nevada Region: subregions: climate resilience and equity.**

Current Text: Introduced: 12/5/2022 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 12/5/2022

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 1/18/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Sierra Nevada Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the preservation of specified lands in the Sierra Nevada Region, as defined, and the 6 subregions, as defined, in which the Sierra Nevada Region is located. This bill would revise and recast the definition of "subregion." The bill would require the conservancy to support efforts that advance climate resilience and equity. The bill would also make nonsubstantive and conforming changes.

[SB 48](#)**(Becker D) Water and Energy Savings Act.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/1/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 12/5/2022**Last Amend:** 3/1/2023**Status:** 3/8/2023-Re-referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and E.Q.**Location:** 3/8/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. This bill would expand those requirements, beginning January 1, 2025, to include each utility that provides water service and its water usage data. By imposing new duties on utilities that provide water service, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 253](#)**(Wiener D) Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act.****Current Text:** Introduced: 1/30/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 1/30/2023**Status:** 2/10/2023-Set for hearing March 15.**Location:** 2/9/2023-S. E.Q.

Calendar: 3/15/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2025, to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States 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 emissions registry, as defined, and verify, starting in 2026 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 the state board, on or before January 1, 2030, to review, and update as necessary, these deadlines to evaluate trends in scope 3 emissions reporting and to consider changes to the deadlines, 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. The bill would require reporting entities to ensure that their public disclosures have been independently verified by the emissions registry or a third-party auditor, approved by the state board, with expertise in greenhouse gas emissions accounting. The bill would require the state board, in developing these regulations, to consult with the Attorney General, other government stakeholders, investors, stakeholders representing consumer and environmental justice interests, and reporting entities that have demonstrated leadership in full-scope greenhouse gas emissions accounting and public disclosure and greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The bill would also require the state board to establish auditor qualifications and a process for approval of auditors that ensures sufficient auditor capacity, as well as timely reporting implementation, as required. The bill would further require the state board to contract with an emissions registry to develop a reporting and registry program to receive and make publicly available the required disclosures. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 272](#)**(Laird D) Sea level rise: planning and adaptation.****Current Text:** Introduced: 1/31/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 1/31/2023**Status:** 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.**Location:** 2/9/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law creates within the Ocean Protection Council the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative to provide state and regional information to the public and support to local, regional, and other state agencies for the identification, assessment, planning, and, where feasible, the mitigation of the adverse environmental, social, and economic effects of sea level rise within the coastal zone, as provided. This bill would require a local government, as defined, lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone, as defined, or within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as defined, to implement sea level rise planning and adaptation through either submitting, and receiving approval for, a local coastal program, as defined, to the California

Coastal Commission or submitting, and receiving approval for, a subregional San Francisco Bay shoreline plan to the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as applicable, on or before January 1, 2024. By imposing additional requirements on local governments, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require local governments that receive approval for sea level rise planning and adaptation on or before January 1, 2029, to be prioritized for sea level rise funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the implementation of projects in the local government's approved sea level rise adaptation plan. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2024, the California Coastal Commission and the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, in close coordination with the Ocean Protection Council and the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative, to establish guidelines for the preparation of that planning and adaptation. The bill would make the operation of its provisions contingent upon an appropriation for its purposes by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or another statute. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 306**(Caballero D) Climate change: Equitable Building Decarbonization Program: Extreme Heat Action Plan.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/7/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/2/2023**Last Amend:** 3/7/2023**Status:** 3/7/2023-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E., U. & C.**Location:** 2/15/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program, which includes establishing a statewide incentive program for low-carbon building technologies and the direct install program to fund certain projects, including installation of energy efficient electric appliances, energy efficiency measures, demand flexibility measures, wiring and panel upgrades, building infrastructure upgrades, efficient air conditioning systems, ceiling fans, and other measures to protect against extreme heat, where appropriate, and remediation and safety measures to facilitate the installation of new technologies. Existing law authorizes the commission to administer the direct install program through regional direct install third-party implementers, as specified. Existing law requires that the direct install program give preference to projects in buildings that meet specified criteria. The Budget Act of 2022 appropriated \$112,000,000 from the General Fund for purposes of the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program. This bill would revise and recast the direct install program to, among other things, expressly require the commission to award grants through the program, require that third-party implementers perform the projects funded through the program rather than authorizing the commission to administer the program through regional third-party implementers, limit participation in the program to certain individuals, also give preference to projects in buildings in specified regions of the state, and expand the projects eligible to be funded through the program, as specified. By expanding the purposes for which the moneys appropriated for purposes of the Equitable Building Decarbonization Program may be used, the bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 315**(Hurtado D) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/6/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/6/2023**Status:** 2/15/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.**Location:** 2/6/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (the act), provides for the sustainable management of groundwater basins, and provides local groundwater agencies with the authority and the technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater, among other purposes of the act. The 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. Existing law authorizes a local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and requires a groundwater sustainability plan to be developed and implemented for each medium- or high-priority basin by a groundwater sustainability agency. Existing law requires the groundwater sustainability agency to consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as described, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that would assist groundwater sustainability agencies in fostering discussions among diverse water management interests and local agencies as they strive to implement the act.

SB 361**(Dodd D) Water resources: stream gages.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/8/2023**Status:** 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 2/15/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for modernizing and reactivating existing gages and deploying new gages, as specified. Existing law requires the department and the board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Conservation, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders, and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to develop the plan to address significant gaps in information necessary for water management and the conservation of freshwater species. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources and the board, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to reactivate, upgrade, and install new stream gages, as provided. The bill would require the department and board to use the recommendations and data provided in the California Stream Gaging Prioritization Plan 2022 to complete specified actions by 2030. The bill would require the data from all stream gages operating with any public money to be published as provisional data within 10 days of collection and made publicly available on the state's open water data platforms. The bill would require the department and board to develop and adopt a set of standards and processes for assessing, tracking, and reporting the accuracy of stream gages, evapotranspiration data, water meters, and other critical data inputs for water management, as provided. The bill would require the department and the board to consult with interested stakeholders to develop a plan to identify the gaps in the network of automated weather stations and eddy covariance towers to ensure accurate and comprehensive data collection.

SB 366

(Caballero D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/8/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2023

Status: 2/15/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/8/2023-S. RLS.

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 make legislative findings and declarations and state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation that modernizes the California Water Plan, including the establishment of long-term water supply targets.

SB 389

(Allen D) State Water Resources Control Board: determination of water right.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency. Existing law provides generally for the appropriation of water. Existing law provides that it is the intent of the Legislature that the state take vigorous action to enforce the terms and conditions of permits, licenses, certifications, and registrations to appropriate water, to enforce state board orders and decisions, and to prevent the unlawful diversion of water. This bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate the diversion and use of water from a stream system to determine whether the diversion and use are based upon appropriation, riparian right, or other basis of right, as specified.

SB 414

(Allen D) Drought-tolerant landscaping: local incentive programs: synthetic grass: artificial turf.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on GOV. & F. and E.Q.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, including a charter city, county, and city and county, from enacting or enforcing any ordinance or regulation that prohibits the installation of drought-tolerant landscaping, synthetic grass, or artificial turf on residential property, as specified. Existing law, the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines "gross income" as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded. Existing law provides, among other exclusions, an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a public water system, as defined,

local government, or state agency for participation in a turf replacement water conservation program. This bill prohibits a city, including a charter city, county, city and county, or special district, from issuing a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive for the use of synthetic grass or artificial turf that contains contaminants, including zinc, plastic, or perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). By establishing new requirements for local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 416**(Laird D) State agencies: building and renovation projects: LEED certification.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/9/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/9/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on G.O. and E.Q.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. G.O.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases and requires all state agencies to consider and implement strategies to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. This bill would require all new building and major renovation projects larger than 10,000 gross square feet undertaken by state agencies, and for which the project schematic design documents are initiated by the state agency on or after January 1, 2024, to obtain the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design or “LEED” Gold or higher certification, as described. The bill would authorize certification to an equivalent or higher rating system or standard, if any, only when approved by the Director of General Services.

SB 423**(Wiener D) Land use: streamlined housing approvals: multifamily housing developments.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and GOV. & F.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. HOUSING

Summary: Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including, among others, that the development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate-income housing units required, as specified, remain available at affordable housing costs, as defined, or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate-income for no less than specified periods of time. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2026. This bill would authorize the Department of General Services to act in the place of a locality or local government, at the discretion of that department, for purposes of the ministerial, streamlined review for development on property owned by or leased to the state. The bill would delete the January 1, 2026, repeal date, thereby making these provisions operative indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 436**(Dodd D) Wildfire safety: The California Wildfire Mitigation Strategic Planning Act.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and N.R. & W.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law, the California Energy Infrastructure Safety Act, establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, which provides that the office’s primary objective is to ensure that regulated entities, as defined, are reducing wildfire risk and complying with energy infrastructure safety measures as required by law. The act authorizes the office to do many things related to energy infrastructure safety, including determining that a regulated entity is not in compliance with any matter under the authority of the office. If necessary, the act authorizes the office to undertake an investigation into whether the regulated entity is noncompliant with its duties and responsibilities or has otherwise committed violations of any laws, regulations, or guidelines within the authority of the office. The act authorizes the office to issue a notice of defect or violation to direct the regulated entity to correct any defect or noncompliance with the approved wildfire mitigation plan or failure to comply with any laws, regulations, or guidelines within the authority of the office. This bill would require the office, on or before April 1, 2025, and every 3 years thereafter, to prepare a Wildfire Risk Baseline and Forecast for the state, as provided. The bill would require the forecast to accomplish certain things, including establishing key risk metrics for wildfire risk for the state as a whole, by county, and by geographic location. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 443**(Gonzalez D) Drinking water: schools.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.**Location:** 2/13/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires school districts and charter schools to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, except as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

[SB 450](#)**(Atkins D) Housing Accountability Act: standards, forms, and definitions.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Coms. on HOUSING and G.O.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. HOUSING

Summary: Existing law, the Housing Accountability Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, prohibits, among other things, a local agency from disapproving a housing development project that complies with applicable, objective general plan, zoning, and subdivision standards and criteria, or from imposing a condition that it be developed at a lower density, unless the local agency bases its decision on written findings supported by the preponderance of the evidence on the record that specified conditions exist, as provided. Existing law, the Administrative Procedure Act, in part, sets forth procedural requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies, and for review of those regulatory actions by the Office of Administrative Law. This bill would authorize the Department of Housing and Community Development to review, adopt, amend, and repeal the standards, forms, or definitions to implement the Housing Accountability Act without compliance with those procedural requirements, as provided. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 470](#)**(Alvarado-Gil D) Wildfires: grant eligibility: high fire hazard and very high fire hazard severity zones.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/13/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.**Location:** 2/13/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would direct state agencies and departments to ensure grant eligibility for projects that reduce the risk of wildfire for entire neighborhoods and communities through water delivery system improvements for fire suppression purposes in high fire hazard severity zone or very high fire hazard severity zone communities, as designated by the State Fire Marshal or by a local agency.

[SB 504](#)**(Dodd D) Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. Existing law requires the department to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities and provides that local agencies, among others, are eligible for these grants. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas of the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, and authorizes a local agency, at its discretion, to include areas within the jurisdiction of the local agency, not identified as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal, as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, respectively. This bill would require the department, when reviewing applications for the local assistance grant program, to give priority to any local governmental entity that is qualified to perform defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones who reports that information using the common reporting platform, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 539](#)**(Stern D) Sepulveda Basin: planning process: nature-based solutions.****Current Text:** Introduced: 2/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2023**Status:** 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.**Location:** 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: The Regional Planning Law provides that the people of California have a fundamental interest in the development of the urban regions of the State in which large segments of the State's population are concentrated. Existing law requires, in order to facilitate effective and harmonious planning and development of an area included in a regional planning district, all county and city legislative bodies, and all county, city, or other planning agencies within the regional planning district to file with the regional planning board, for its information, among other things, all published development plans. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources and the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy. Existing law authorizes the department, either independently or in cooperation with any person or any county, state, federal, or other agency, to collect hydrologic data necessary for river forecasting, to make forecasts of stream flow, to provide for flood warning, and to provide for communication necessary for the collection and dissemination of that information. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants or make interest-free loans to cities, counties, resource conservation districts, and recreation and park districts for the purpose of restoring areas which, because of scattered ownerships, poor lot layout, inadequate lot size, inadequate park and open space, incompatible land uses, or other conditions, are adversely affecting the Santa Monica Mountains environment or are impeding orderly development. This bill would require the department and the conservancy to provide assistance to the City of Los Angeles and the United States Army Corps of Engineers, to the extent requested, in order to integrate nature-based solutions, as defined, into the planning process for the Sepulveda Basin, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 550**(Grove R) Water markets.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law finds and declares that voluntary water transfers between water users can result in a more efficient use of water, benefiting both the buyer and the seller. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to implement the various state laws that pertain to water transfers and to prepare a water transfer guide that includes, among other things, a review of existing and appropriate state and federal laws that pertain to water transfers, water markets, or water rights. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2025, the Legislative Analyst, in collaboration with the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies, as described, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report analyzing the water market, including background information regarding the sale of water and water rights, trends in the water market, barriers to entering the water market or effectively trading in the market, and proposals for improving the regulatory framework to make the water market more market friendly and to encourage growth.

SB 586**(Eggman D) Flood management: deadlines.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 2/22/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides that unless a city or county within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley makes certain findings after the effective date of specified amendments to its general plan and zoning ordinance, the Planning and Zoning Law prohibits a city or county from entering into a development agreement for property located in a flood hazard zone; approving a discretionary permit, ministerial permit, or other discretionary entitlement for a project that is located within a flood hazard zone, as specified; or approving a tentative map, or a parcel map for which a tentative map was not required, for a subdivision that is located within a flood hazard zone. Those findings include, among others, that the local flood management agency has made adequate progress on the construction of a flood protection system that will result in flood protection equal to or greater than the urban level of flood protection in urban or urbanizing areas. Existing law further requires urban and urbanizing areas protected by any levee that is part of the facilities of the State Plan of Flood Control to achieve the urban level of flood protection by 2025, with specified exceptions to the deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento. This bill would remove the specified exceptions to the deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento, and instead provide that the deadline to achieve an urban level of protection does not apply, so long as a flood management agency has an active federal project in the planning, design, construction, or project closeout phase, a completed federal feasibility study awaiting congressional authorization, or an authorized federal project awaiting the receipt of federal appropriations to advance design, construction, or project closeout activities. By changing the deadline for the Mossdale Tract and West Sacramento to achieve the urban level of flood protection, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 597**(Glazer D) Rainwater capture systems.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2023

Status: 2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/15/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the state board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water, upon an application to appropriate water. Chapter 537 of 2012, among other provisions related to rainwater capture, enacted the Rainwater Capture Act of 2012, which exempts the use of rainwater collected from rooftops from the requirement to obtain a water right permit from the state board. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to expand the use of rainwater capture systems installed in new residences.

[SB 638](#)

(Eggman D) Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

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 \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,500,000,000, pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects. This bill contains other related provisions.

[SB 651](#)

(Grove R) Water storage and recharge: California Environmental Quality Act: Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009: exemptions.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control boards. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law requires each regional board to coordinate with the state board and other regional boards, as well as other state agencies with responsibility for water quality, with respect to water quality control matters. This bill would make it the policy of this state that, to help advance groundwater recharge projects, and to demonstrate the feasibility of projects that can use available high water flows to recharge local groundwater while minimizing flood risks, the state board and the regional water quality control boards prioritize water right permits, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, and conditional waivers of waste discharge requirements to accelerate approvals for projects that enhance the ability of a local or state agency to capture high precipitation events for local storage or recharge, consistent with water right priorities and protections for fish and wildlife. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 659](#)

(Ashby D) Groundwater recharge: minimum requirement.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law provides that it is the policy of the state that groundwater resources be managed sustainably for long-term reliability and multiple economic, social, and environmental benefits for current and future beneficial uses. This bill would establish that it is the policy of the state to recharge groundwater by a minimum of 10 million acre-feet of water annually. The bill would require the department to promulgate regulations necessary to implement this policy.

[SB 664](#)

(Stern D) Energy: renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), on a biennial basis, to adopt an integrated energy policy report containing an overview of major trends and issues facing the state. Existing law requires the report to include an assessment and forecast of system reliability and the need for resource additions, efficiency, and conservation that considers all aspects of energy industries and markets that are essential for the state economy, general welfare, public health and safety, energy diversity, and protection of the environment. This bill would require the Energy Commission ensure that the demand forecasts in the integrated energy policy report account for multiday extreme and atypical weather events and include, at a minimum, one-in-10-year, one-in-20-year, and one-in-40-year peak demand forecasts. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 676

(Allen D) Responsible Pool Disinfection and Water Conservation Act: local tax authorization.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing law, the Bradley-Burns Uniform Local Sales and Use Tax Law and the Transactions and Use Tax Law provide as specified, for the imposition of sales or transactions and use taxes by cities, counties, and local districts. Existing law establishes the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (department) and provides that the department is the successor to, and is vested with, the duties, powers, and responsibilities of the State Board of Equalization, which include the administration and enforcement of local sales or transactions and use taxes. Existing law authorizes, among other tax authorization provisions, a legislative body of any city or county, or city and county, to levy a tax by ordinance, as specified, on the privilege of selling at retail within its jurisdiction aerosol paint containers, containers of any other marking substance, felt tip markers that have a flat or angled writing surface of 1/2 inch or greater, or any other marking instruments. This bill would authorize a county to levy a tax by ordinance, approved by a 1/2 vote of the electors, at a rate of no more than \$0.30 per tablet, on the sale within its jurisdiction of trichlor tablets, as defined. The bill would require a county imposing such a tax to contract with the department to administer the tax and would require the ordinance levying the tax to sunset no later than 5 years after its effective date unless the ordinance is extended by the electors, as specified. The bill would require a retailer engaged in business in a county that has an operative ordinance enacted pursuant to the bill to collect the tax from the consumer at the point of sale and would require the retailer to remit the tax to the department. The bill would require the department to allocate the tax revenues, as specified, and would require the county to expend those revenues for purposes of public education related to proper use of trichlor tablets in commercial and residential pool settings and local water conservation.

SB 687

(Eggman D) Water Quality Control Plans.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/16/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water 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 board to adopt water quality control plans for waters for which quality standards are required by the federal act, as specified, and that in the event of conflict, those plans supersede regional water quality control plans for the same waters. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 692

(Dahle R) South Fork Irrigation District.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: The Irrigation District Law provides for the formation of irrigation districts with prescribed powers. The district law generally requires a director on the board of an irrigation district to be a voter, landowner, and resident in the division of the district that the director represents. This bill would authorize the board of directors of the South Fork Irrigation District to adopt a resolution that authorizes a person to be a director if the person is a landowner or a legal representative of a landowner within the division of the district, resides within the district or within 5 miles of any district boundary, and is a registered voter in California. The bill would authorize the registered voters in the district to

[SB 737](#)

(Hurtado D) Groundwater: recharge.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law declares that groundwater recharge is an effective way to maximize availability of scarce water supplies throughout the state. Existing law further declares that it is necessary for the health, safety, and welfare of the people of the state that the groundwater basins of the state be recharged. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to capture floodwater to recharge groundwater basins and to require the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to work together to expedite the regulatory steps necessary to store significant rainfall and excess water underground, while still ensuring protections for the environment and other water users as required by state law.

[SB 745](#)

(Cortese D) The Drought-Resistant Buildings Act.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on HOUSING.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. HOUSING

Summary: Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services and sets forth its powers and duties, including approval and adoption of building standards and codification of those standards into the California Building Standards Code. Existing law requires the commission to adopt specific building standards, including standards for graywater, and to publish, or cause to be published, editions of the California Building Standards Code in its entirety once every 3 years. Existing law establishes the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, and makes the moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation, to state entities to carry out various related provisions, as specified. This bill would require the commission to develop and propose mandatory building standards to reduce the designed potable water demand of new buildings by 25% from current mandatory design requirements and to minimize the use of potable water for nonpotable uses. The bill would require the commission to adopt mandatory building standards that require new buildings to be designed to capture graywater and use alternative water sources for nonpotable building and landscaping water uses, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

[SB 747](#)

(Caballero D) Surplus land: notice of exemption determination.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing law, commonly referred to as the Surplus Land Act, imposes specified requirements on a local agency before it disposes of its surplus land, and imposes specified enforcement and reporting duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development. Among those requirements on a local agency, existing law requires a written notice of availability for developing low- and moderate-income housing to be sent to certain local public entities and to housing sponsors that have notified the department of their interest in surplus land. Existing law exempts the disposal of certain surplus land from the requirements of the Surplus Land Act, and defines "exempt surplus land," for purposes of the act. Existing law authorizes a local agency, on an annual basis, to declare multiple parcels as "surplus land" or "exempt surplus land," for purposes of the act, as supported by written findings. Existing administrative law requires a local agency making a determination that property is exempt surplus land to provide a copy of the written determination, as specified, to the department at least 30 days before disposition. This bill would authorize a local agency to declare administratively that land is exempt surplus land if the declaration and findings are published and available for public comment, and the local public entities and housing sponsors described above are notified at least 30 days before the declaration takes effect. This bill contains other existing laws.

[SB 753](#)

(Caballero D) Cannabis: water resources.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Coms. on PUB S. and N.R. & W.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. PUB. S.

Summary: Existing law, the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), approved by the voters as Proposition 64 at the November 8, 2016, statewide general election, regulates the cultivation, distribution, transport, storage, manufacturing, testing, processing, sale, and use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes by people 21 years of age and older. Under AUMA, a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more

than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, if when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources. This bill would add to the above-described conditions planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, or processing marijuana that results in substantial environmental harm to surface or groundwater, a violation of pesticide provisions, taking or using water from a conveyance or storage facility without permission, and extraction or use of groundwater from an unpermitted well or from a permitted well in excess of a restriction, as specified. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 755**(Becker D) Real property: climate mitigation and adaptation.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/17/2023-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Real Estate to develop a booklet to educate and inform consumers on, among other things, common environmental hazards that are located on, and affect, real property. Existing law requires the types of common environmental hazards to include, but not be limited to, asbestos, radon gas, lead-based paint, formaldehyde, fuel and chemical storage tanks, and water and soil contamination. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that requires that properties being offered for sale or lease include information that aids purchasers or renters in assessing the costs of climate mitigation and adaptation, as specified.

SB 756**(Laird D) Water: unlicensed cannabis cultivation site: procedure.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and JUD.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Existing law requires the board to take all appropriate proceedings or actions to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water in this state. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting an investigation or proceeding for these purposes, to inspect the property or facilities of any person or entity to ascertain certain purposes are being met or compliance with specified requirements. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant. The bill would authorize the board to conduct an investigation into an unlicensed cannabis cultivation site, as specified. Because the willful refusal of an inspection lawfully authorized by an inspection warrant is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the application of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 778**(Ochoa Bogh R) Excavations: subsurface installations.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Coms. on B., P. & E. D. and GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. B., P. & E.D.

Summary: Existing law, commonly referred to as the Safe Dig Act, establishes a regional notification system to provide certain entities, defined as operators, that own, operate, and maintain subsurface installations with advance warning of nearby excavations or other work for the purpose of protecting those installations from damage, removal, relocation, or repair. Existing law defines a “subsurface installation” for purposes of the act as any underground pipeline, conduit, duct, wire, or other structure, except nonpressurized sewerlines, nonpressurized storm drains, and other nonpressurized drain lines. Existing law establishes the California Underground Facilities Safe Excavation Board, also known as the Dig Safe Board, for the enforcement and administration of the Safe Dig Act. This bill, among other changes, would revise the definition of “subsurface installation” to include nonpressurized sewerlines, nonpressurized storm drains, and other nonpressurized drain lines. The bill would revise requirements for notifying operators of subsurface installations within a proposed area of excavation, would specify conditions under which an excavator is required to contact the regional notification to request a return trip, and would revise requirements for an excavator to use vacuum equipment. The bill would authorize an operator, under certain circumstances, to choose not to locate and field mark an area to be excavated. The bill would revise the requirements related to subsurface installation operator responses that an excavator must receive before beginning excavation, and the emergency and notification procedures when an excavator discovers or causes damage to a subsurface installation. The bill would revise the meaning of “inaccurate field mark” for purposes of exempting from liability an excavator who damages a subsurface installation due to an inaccurate field mark. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 836**(Dahle R) Landowner: water right holder: jointly used conduits: County of Siskiyou.**

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

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, in the County of Siskiyou, 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 or replace the conduit on or beneath their land if the modification 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.

SB 861

(Dahle R) California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 29.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. E.Q.

Calendar: 3/29/2023 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, BENJAMIN, Chair

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.

SB 865

(Laird D) Municipal water districts: automatic exclusion of cities.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing law authorizes a governing body of a municipal water district to adopt an ordinance excluding any territory annexed to a metropolitan water district organized under the Metropolitan Water District Act, if the territory is annexed prior to the effective date of the formation of the municipal water district. Existing law requires the Secretary of State to issue a certificate reciting the passage of the ordinance and the exclusion of the area from the municipal water district within 10 days of receiving a certified copy of the ordinance. This bill would extend the number of days the Secretary of State has to issue a certificate to 14 days.

SB 867

(Allen D) Drought and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, and Park Creation and Outdoor Access Bond Act of 2023.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Status: 3/7/2023-Set for hearing March 28.

Location: 3/1/2023-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/28/2023 9:30 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, MIN, DAVE, Chair

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Drought and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, and Park Creation and Outdoor Access Bond Act of 2023, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an unspecified amount pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, and park creation and outdoor access programs. This bill contains other related provisions.



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT**

DATE: March 27, 2023
TO: External Affairs Committee
FROM: Van Jew, Acting General Manager
SUBJECT: MARCH 2023 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

BACKGROUND:

The 2023 California State Legislative Session’s introduction deadline, bringing the total to about 2,600. More than 1,000 are “placeholder” bills without specific language. Last year, when about 2,000 bills were introduced, the Legislature passed almost 1,200 of them — and nearly 1,000 became law with Governor Gavin Newsom’s signature, including ones on wage transparency and housing.

In a major development for long-term water use efficiency, the State Water Resources Control Board has released the proposed regulatory framework for “Making Conservation a California Way of Life.” This new framework proposes unique water use efficiency goals for each urban retail water supplier, including urban water use efficiency standards, variances, an urban water use objective, and commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) performance measures. In 2018, the Legislature enacted two key policy bills — SB 606 (Hertzberg) and AB 1668 (Friedman) — to implement a new framework for long-term water conservation and drought planning for water suppliers. The two bills provide new and expanded authorities and requirements that affect water conservation and drought planning for water supplies, agricultural water suppliers, and small water suppliers and rural communities. In October 2022, DWR submitted 21 technical reports to the State Water Board with recommendations for implementation of “Making Water Conservation a California Way of Life” and the State Water Board adopted the water loss regulation last year.

DISCUSSION:

Staff has prepared a legislative update (Exhibit A) with relative information regarding the current legislative process, relative news regarding state water project allocation, storms affecting snowpack and current bills of importance to the district. Through the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research staff has identified possible grant resources, easy to access portal that identifies new funding opportunities and facilitates trainings to encourage and improve the ability of interested parties to pursue and manage federal grants. Additionally, staff has provided the current water use efficiency framework from the State Water Resource Control Board that will be followed closely through the regulatory process.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file this report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Van Jew

Van Jew, Acting General Manager

Vj/sp

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. March 2023 Legislative Report (Exhibit A)

MONTHLY LEGISLATIVE REPORT

MARCH 2023





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2023 LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

MARCH

- Mar. 30: Spring Recess begins upon adjournment

APRIL

- Apr. 10: Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess (J.R. 51(a)(2))
- Apr. 28: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees fiscal bills introduced in their house

MAY

- May 5: Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house
- May 12: Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 5
- May 19: Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house
- Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 5
- May 30-June 2: Floor session only. No committee may meet for any purpose except Rules Committee

JUNE

- June 2: Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house
- June 5: Committee meetings may resume
- June 15: Budget Bill must be passed by midnight

JULY

- July 14: Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills
- Summer Recess begins upon adjournment, provided Budget Bill has been passed (J.R. 51(a)(3)).

2023 LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

AUGUST

- Aug. 14: Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess

SEPTEMBER

- Sept. 1: Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills
- Sept. 5 - 14: Floor session only. No committees may meet for any purpose, except Rules Committee
- Sept. 8: Last day to amend on the Floor
- Sept. 14: Last day for each house to pass bills. (J.R. 61(a)(14)). Interim Recess begins upon adjournment

OCTOBER

- Oct. 14: Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills passed by the Legislature on or before Sept. 14 and in the Governor's possession on or after Sept. 14

DWR Announces Modest Increase in State Water Project Allocation

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) today announced a modest increase in forecasted State Water Project (SWP) deliveries this year due to early gains in the Sierra snowpack. DWR now expects to deliver 35 percent of requested water supplies, up from 30 percent forecasted in January, to the 29 public water agencies that serve 27 million Californians. That would translate to an additional 210,000 acre-feet of water.

Record-breaking atmospheric rivers that pounded the state in January gave way to a mostly dry February that saw less than an inch of precipitation statewide to this point. The SWP will continue to optimize water storage in Lake Oroville to support environmental needs in the summer and allow for carryover storage for next year if the spring becomes extremely dry. Additionally, the forecasted allocation could be adjusted back down if extreme dry conditions warrant. The 35 percent allocation forecast announced today takes into account snowpack and reservoir storage from those storms, current hydrology conditions, spring runoff forecasts, and an anticipation of dry conditions ahead. The updated SWP forecast is on par with the Central Valley Project (CVP) initial allocations announced today by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation.

In addition to optimizing water storage, California continues to accelerate investments in habitat restoration, including \$52 million in grants announced last week to help restore and protect fish and wildlife habitat throughout California. The SWP delivery forecast takes into account new snowmelt runoff data, known as Bulletin 120. This report provides a forecast of snowmelt runoff and is a key tool for water managers across the state to understand how the melting snow in the Sierra Nevada will reach streams, rivers and eventually California reservoirs. Bulletin 120 offers a range of possibilities to allow water managers to prepare for spring runoff and eventual summer water supply. The forecast is updated regularly throughout the winter and spring.

DWR uses advanced forecasting tools that include Airborne Snow Observatory (ASO) surveys which are now underway to collect snow measurements farther upslope of the Sierra Nevada. The data from these flights, which use LiDAR and spectrometer technology to measure snowpack across broad swaths of key watersheds, is used by DWR to get a more accurate account of California's snowpack and possible spring runoff. More than a month still remains in the state's wet season, but there's uncertainty about a return to warm and dry conditions prior to April 1, typically when the state's snowpack peaks and begins to melt. DWR is scheduled to conduct the next two snow surveys at Phillips Station on March 1 and April 3. Dates are subject to change depending on weather conditions and DWR will provide updates as the date approaches.

Conditions in the Colorado River Basin and California's groundwater basins continue to have an impact on available water supply. Californians should continue to use water wisely to help the state adapt to a hotter, drier future.

Governor Newsom Signs Order to Build Water Resilience Amid Climate-Driven Extreme Weather

Newsom Signs Order to Build Water Resilience Amid Climate-Driven Extreme Weather

Governor Gavin Newsom signed an executive order to protect the state's water supplies from the impacts of climate-driven extremes in weather. After years of prolonged drought, recent storms resulted in the wettest three-week period on record in California. The storms have been followed by an unseasonably dry February, however, and the state could see a return to warm and dry conditions during the remaining weeks of the wet season – just as heavy rains in fall 2021 gave way to the driest January-February-March period in over 100 years.

While recent storms have helped replenish the state's reservoirs and boosted snowpack, drought conditions continue to have significant impacts on communities with vulnerable water supplies, agriculture, and the environment. The latest science indicates that hotter and drier weather conditions could reduce California's water supply by up to 10% by the year 2040.

The frequency of hydrologic extremes that is being experienced in California demonstrates the need to continually adapt to promote resiliency in a changing climate. To protect water supply and the environment given this new reality, and until it is clear what the remainder of the wet season will hold, the executive order includes provisions to protect water reserves, and replace and replenish the greater share of rain and snowfall that will be absorbed by thirstier soils, vegetation and the atmosphere.

The order helps expand the state's capacity to capture storm runoff in wet years by facilitating groundwater recharge projects. It also continues conservation measures and allows the State Water Board to reevaluate requirements for reservoir releases and diversion limitations to maximize water supplies north and south of the Delta while protecting the environment. Additionally, the order directs state agencies to review and provide recommendations on the state's drought response actions by the end of April, including the possibility of terminating specific emergency provisions that are no longer needed, once there is greater clarity about the hydrologic conditions this year.

Leveraging the more than \$8.6 billion committed by Governor Newsom and the Legislature in the last two budget cycles to build water resilience, the state is taking aggressive action to prepare for the impacts of climate-driven extremes in weather on the state's water supplies. In the 2023-24 state budget, Governor Newsom is proposing an additional \$202 million for flood protection and \$125 million for drought related actions.

California's Snowpack Shows Huge Gains from Recent Storms

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) conducted the third snow survey of the season at Phillips Station. The manual survey recorded 116.5 inches of snow depth and a snow water equivalent of 41.5 inches, which is 177 percent of average for this location on March 3. The snow water equivalent measures the amount of water contained in the snowpack and is a key component of DWR's water supply forecast. DWR's electronic readings from 130 snow sensors placed throughout the state indicate the statewide snowpack's snow water equivalent is 44.7 inches, or 190 percent of average for this date.

Although the statewide snowpack is currently just behind the record snow year of 1982-83, the snowpack varies considerably by region. The Southern Sierra snowpack is currently 209 percent of its April 1 average and the Central Sierra is at 175 percent of its April 1 average. However, the critical Northern Sierra, where the state's largest surface water reservoirs are located, is at 136 percent of its April 1 average. With one month of the traditional wet season remaining, DWR is providing updated runoff forecasts to water managers and is closely monitoring spring runoff scenarios and river flows to ensure the most water supply benefits from this year's snowpack while balancing the need for flood control.

To ensure water supply managers have the most current forecasts of snowpack runoff, DWR is utilizing the best available technology to collect the most accurate snow measurements. DWR's Snow Surveys and Water Supply Forecasting Unit is utilizing Airborne Snow Observatory (ASO) surveys across 12 of California's major snow-producing watersheds to collect data on the snowpack's density, depth, reflectiveness, and other factors down to a 3-meter resolution. These flights, which utilize LiDAR and imaging spectrometer technology, provide DWR with more information on water content than ever before, which is then fed into advanced physically based and spatially explicit models to generate the most accurate water supply runoff forecasts possible. These forecasts are used to develop the Bulletin 120 for forecasted spring run-off to determine water allocation and stream flows for the benefit of the environment.

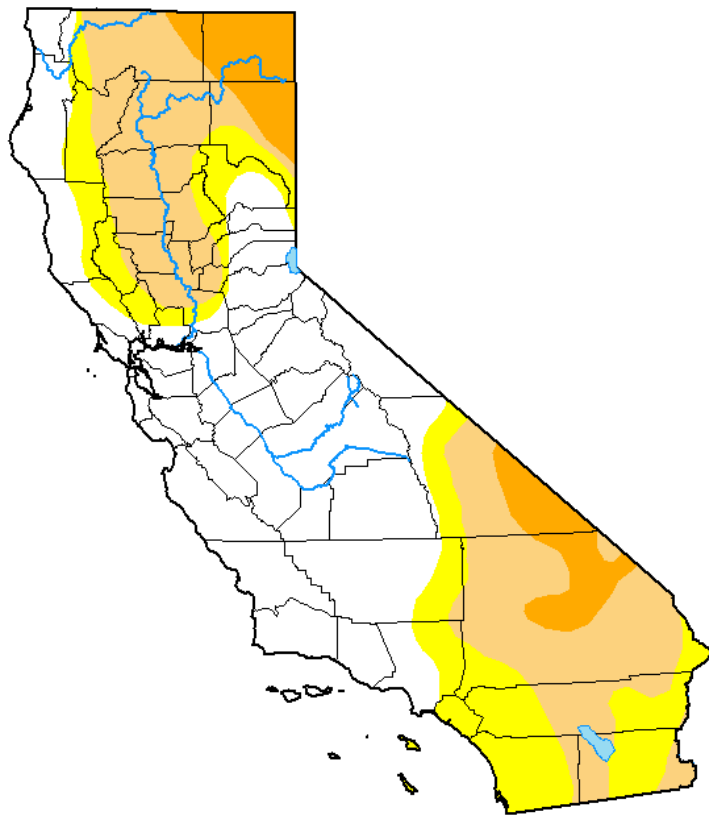
While winter storms have helped the snowpack and reservoirs, groundwater basins are much slower to recover. Many rural areas are still experiencing water supply challenges, especially communities that rely on groundwater supplies which have been depleted due to prolonged drought. It will take more than a single wet year for groundwater levels to substantially improve at a statewide scale. Drought impacts also vary by location and drought recovery will need to be evaluated on a regional scale and will depend on local water supply conditions.

DWR conducts five media-oriented snow surveys at Phillips Station each winter near the first of each month, January through April and, if necessary, May. The next survey is tentatively scheduled for April 3.

STATE DROUGHT CONDITIONS

U.S. Drought Monitor California

March 14, 2023
(Released Thursday, Mar. 16, 2023)
Valid 8 a.m. EDT



Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	44.66	55.34	36.42	8.49	0.00	0.00
Last Week <small>03-07-2023</small>	26.84	73.16	43.06	19.00	0.00	0.00
3 Months Ago <small>12-13-2022</small>	0.00	100.00	97.94	80.56	35.50	7.16
Start of Calendar Year <small>01-03-2023</small>	0.00	100.00	97.93	71.14	27.10	0.00
Start of Water Year <small>09-27-2022</small>	0.00	100.00	99.76	94.01	40.91	16.57
One Year Ago <small>03-15-2022</small>	0.00	100.00	100.00	93.23	35.22	0.00

Intensity:

- None
- D0 Abnormally Dry
- D1 Moderate Drought
- D2 Severe Drought
- D3 Extreme Drought
- D4 Exceptional Drought

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. For more information on the Drought Monitor, go to <https://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/About.aspx>

Author:

Brad Rippey
U.S. Department of Agriculture



droughtmonitor.unl.edu

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

Bill Number	Title	Summary	Effects on WWWD	Positions
<p>AB 305 (Villapudua)</p>	<p>California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.</p>	<p>Under current law, various general obligation bond acts have been approved by the voters to provide funds for water projects, facilities, and programs. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation for a flood protection general obligation bond act, in an unspecified amount, that would be known as the California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024, and would be submitted to the voters at the next general election.</p>	<p>A possible vehicle for funding opportunities.</p>	<p>ACWA - N/A CSDA - N/A</p>
<p>AB 460 (Bauer-Kahan)</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board: interim relief.</p>	<p>Would grant the State Water Resources Control Board new and sweeping authority to issue interim relief orders against water diverters and users. Additionally, these orders could be issued without holding a hearing in which water right holders could defend their actions. The bill would also authorize the State Water Board to enforce the orders by imposing onerous and costly requirements on water users. This could include curtailing diversions, imposing new minimum streamflow requirements, directing reservoir operations, requiring the diverter to conduct technical studies, and more.</p>		<p>ACWA - Oppose CSDA - Watch</p>

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

Bill Number	Title	Summary	Effects on WVWD	Positions
<p>AB 557 Patterson</p>	<p>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</p>	<p>CSDA's 2023 sponsored bill on the Brown Act. This bill follows the successful passage of Assembly Bill 361 (R. Rivas, 2021), which established modified remote meeting procedures within the Brown Act for local agencies meeting during specified emergencies. CSDA is calling upon all special districts to register a support position.</p>		<p>ACWA - N/A CSDA - Support</p>

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

Bill Number	Title	Summary	Effects on WWVD	Positions
<p>AB 1337 Wicks</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board: water shortage enforcement</p>	<p>Would authorize the State Water Board to adopt wide-ranging regulations and enforce them through curtailing diversions or use of water under any claim of right. The bill would not require the State Water Board to hold a hearing before issuing curtailments. This bill would strip water right holders of their constitutional due process guarantees and create significant uncertainty for communities and industries that depend on a reliable supply of water that California's existing water rights system ensures.</p>	<p>The bill would provide that a person or entity may be civilly liable for a violation of any regulation or order issued by the board pursuant to these provisions in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation has occurred and \$2,500 for each acre-foot of water diverted or used in violation of the applicable requirement. The bill would authorize the imposition of this civil liability by the superior court, as specified, or administratively by the board.</p>	<p>ACWA - Oppose CSDA - Oppose</p>
<p>AB 1572 Friedman</p>	<p>Potable water: nonfunctional turf.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Attachments:</p>	<p>This bill phases in a ban on the use of potable water for nonfunctional turf, between 2026 and 2029, for certain state properties, commercial, industrial, municipal, and institutional properties, and multifamily residential properties. This bill requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop regulations for implementation and reporting, as specified, and also allows the board to extend the compliance date for certain persons, institutions, and businesses by regulation. This bill contains requirements for property owners to self-report compliance, and requires urban water suppliers to assist with the state board for audits, as specified. This bill allows urban water supplier, city, county, or city and county enforcement, as specified. "Nonfunctional turf" means any turf that is not located in areas designated by a property owner or a government agency for recreational use or public assembly. Nonfunctional turf does not include turf located in cemeteries.</p>	<p>ACWA- Oppose CSDA- Oppose</p>

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

Bill Number	Title	Summary	Effects on WWVD	Positions
<p>SB 23 Caballero</p>	<p>Water supply and flood risk reduction projects: expedited permitting.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department. This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to complete and submit environmental documentation to the department for the activity in the notification. Attachments:</p>	<p>This bill also amends the Water Code, and includes permit streamlining procedures that apply if, before filing an application for project certification for a water supply project or flood risk reduction project, both as defined, the project proponent requests a preapplication consultation with the state board or regional boards, as appropriate. The project proponent shall initiate the preapplication consultation at least 60 days before the filing of the application for project certification (period may run concurrently with any other preapplication or postapplication consultation period, as specified), and the bill contains provisions for follow up meetings.</p>	<p>ACWA -Support CSDA - Support</p>
<p>SB 389 Allen</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board: determination of water right.</p>	<p>Would authorize the State Water Board to investigate and determine the scope and validity of any water right claim. In any proceeding to evaluate the basis of a water right, the water right holder would have the burden of proving the basis of the right. ACWA has serious concerns with authorizing the State Water Board to drag water right holders before the Board to prove their claims.</p>	<p>In furtherance of such an investigation, the state board may issue an information order to a water right claimant, diverter, or user to provide technical reports or other information related to a diversion and use of water, as specified in the bill. After notice and opportunity for hearing, the state board may issue a decision or order determining the diversion and use basis of right, including the authorized scope of the diversion and use, or may issue a decision or order determining that the diversion and use is not authorized under any basis of right.</p>	<p>ACWA- Oppose CSDA- Watch</p>

LEGISLATIVE MATRIX

Bill Number	Title	Summary	Effects on WWVD	Positions
<p>SB 638 Eggman</p>	<p>Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.</p>	<p>Would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election. Attachments:</p>	<p>Possible Funding Mechanism for funds.</p>	<p>ACWA -Not Favored Unless Amended CSDA - Watch</p>
<p>SB 745 Cortese</p>	<p>The Drought-Resistant Buildings Act.</p>	<p>Current law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, except under specified conditions, including requiring the entity to send written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity in the manner prescribed by the department. This bill would require a project proponent, if already required to submit a notification to the department, to complete and submit environmental documentation to the department for the activity in the notification. Attachments:</p>	<p>This bill would require the California Building Standards Commission to develop and propose mandatory building standards to reduce the designed potable water demand of new buildings by 25% from current mandatory design requirements and to minimize the use of potable water for nonpotable uses. The bill would require the commission to adopt mandatory building standards that require new buildings to be designed to capture graywater and use alternative water sources for nonpotable building and landscaping water uses. It also requires adoption of model ordinance language and guidance for local implementation of the onsite treated graywater local program requirements set forth in Water Code Section 13558. (updated 3.7.23)</p>	<p>ACWA- Favor if Amended CSDA- Oppose unless amended</p>

Governor's Office of Planning and Research - The State's Comprehensive Planning Agency

The Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) provides resources and assistance on all aspects of federal grants and identifies new funding opportunities and facilitates trainings to encourage and improve the ability of interested parties to pursue and manage federal grants.

By working with a statewide federal grant network, which includes a primary point of contact at state agencies, the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) provides resources and assistance on all aspects of federal grants and identifies new funding opportunities and facilitates trainings to encourage and improve the ability of interested parties to pursue and manage federal grants.

The State Clearinghouse (SCH) serves as the state's Single Point of Contact for the review of federal assistance applications pursuant to Presidential Executive Order No. 12372. Notification of all federal assistance applications must be provided to the SCH pursuant to Assembly Bill No. 1348, which in turn publishes this information for review and comment by State and local elected officials. SAM Section 0912 requires that California State departments submit new federal funds through the SCH and then through Finance through a DF-24 notification prior to applying for funds.

Staff will continue has registered for the portal and will continue to monitor funding opportunities.

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Draft Staff Framework for the Making Conservation a California Way of Life Regulation (Proposed Regulatory Framework)

California is experiencing large swings between drought and flood, and due to climate change these swings are becoming more severe. The recent storms and flooding seen statewide are proof of this shift and emphasize the importance of staying prepared. So do the back-to-back droughts of the last decade: hotter and drier periods are increasing in frequency and severity, reducing snowpack, drying soils, and making our water supplies more vulnerable.

To replace and replenish the water that thirstier soils, vegetation, and the atmosphere will consume under hotter and drier conditions, Governor Newsom in August 2022 released “California’s Water Supply Strategy” with actions to recycle, de-salt and conserve more water and expand water storage capacity. Making conservation a way of life is a critical part of that Strategy.

Assembly Bill (AB) 1668 and Senate Bill (SB) 606 (together, the 2018 conservation legislation) established a new foundation for long-term improvements in water conservation and drought-planning to adapt to climate change. The 2018 conservation legislation amended existing law to provide expanded and new authorities and requirements to enable permanent changes actions for those purposes, improving the state’s water future for generations to come.

In carrying out the Water Supply Strategy and the 2018 conservation legislation, the draft Making Conservation a California Way of Life regulation proposes a new way of managing urban water use. The new framework would establish unique goals for each urban retail water supplier and provide communities with the flexibility to implement locally appropriate solutions.

This document summarizes key aspects of the State Water Board staff’s proposed regulatory framework to make conservation a California way of life. Input received on this proposed regulatory framework will be used to inform any necessary revisions to the staff proposal prior to initiating the formal rulemaking process. Additional information about the regulatory process is available on the State Water Board’s webpage: [Rulemaking to Make Conservation a California Way of Life | California State Water Resources Control Board](#).

Other than as specifically discussed, the State Water Board’s staff proposal follows the [formal recommendations provided by the Department of Water Resources \(Department\) on September 22, 2022](#). Statute directed the Department to, in coordination with the Board, conduct necessary studies and investigations and to recommend the following: standards for outdoor residential use; standards for the outdoor irrigation of Commercial, Institutional, and Industrial (CII) landscape areas with dedicated irrigation

Staff proposal March 15, 2023

meters or other means of calculating outdoor irrigation use; CII performance measures; variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on water use; and guidelines and methodologies that identify how each urban retail water supplier (supplier) will calculate its urban water use objective.

Proposed Regulatory framework to Make Water Conservation a California Way of Life

The 2018 conservation legislation directs the State Water Board to adopt standards for the efficient use water, variances, and performance measures for CII water use. The proposed regulatory framework would require suppliers to comply with urban water use objectives, calculated using the methods and standards adopted by the Board; implement the adopted CII performance measures; and submit annual progress reports.

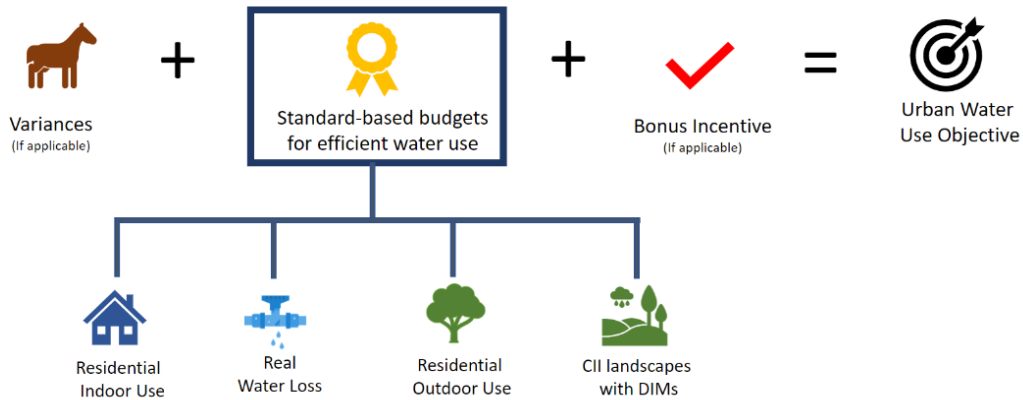
Urban Water Use Objective

A supplier's urban water use objective is a retrospective estimate of aggregate, efficient water use for the previous year, based on adopted water use efficiency standards and local service area characteristics for that year. As shown in Figure 1, a supplier's water use objective equals the sum of standard-based budgets for:

- Residential indoor use
- Residential outdoor use
 - CII landscapes with dedicated irrigation meters (DIMs), which are submeters that supply water for only outdoor irrigation
- Real water losses

When applicable, the urban water use objectives will also include variances for unique uses that can have a material effect on an urban retail water supplier's urban water use objective (including, for example, water use associated with livestock), and a bonus incentive for potable recycled water use. Apart from the system-specific water loss standards, which were established by regulation pursuant to separate statutory authority, *the proposed regulation would not require suppliers to comply with any individual standard*; suppliers would be required to meet their *overall objective*.

Figure 1: How a supplier calculates its urban water use objective



Residential Indoor Use

The proposed regulation does not set every component needed to calculate a supplier’s urban water use objective. The bonus incentive cap, for example, was established by the 2018 conservation legislation (Wat. Code, § 10609.2.). That legislation also set the standard for efficient residential indoor use (Wat. Code, § 10609.4.), which was then lowered in 2022 based on joint recommendations from DWR and the State Water Board (SB 1157). As shown in Table 1, the residential indoor standard lowers over time.

Table 1: Residential indoor standard as defined in Water Code Section 10609.4

	Residential Indoor Standard (GPCD)
Through December 31, 2024	55
From January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2029	47
January 1, 2030, onwards	42

The residential indoor standard, along with unique service area data, would be used to calculate an efficient residential indoor use budget. Specifically, the efficient residential indoor use budget would be calculated by multiplying the standard by the supplier’s service area population, and by the number of days in the year (Figure 2).

Figure 2: How a supplier would calculate its Residential Indoor Budget



Real Water Losses

In 2022, a separate State Water Board regulation established system-specific standards for water losses (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, §§ 980-986). A supplier will calculate its annual water loss budget by multiplying its [system-specific standard](#) by the number of days in the year, and, depending on the units associated with the standard, by either the number of total service connections or the length of the distribution system, in miles (Figure 3). Suppliers that own and operate multiple systems will calculate an annual water loss budget by summing the estimated efficient water loss budgets associated with each system.

Figure 3: How a supplier would calculate its Water Loss Budget



Residential Outdoor Use and CII Landscapes with DIMs

Using Landscape Efficiency Factors (LEF), the proposed regulation would set the standard for residential outdoor water use and the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs. The LEF is a factor used to indicate the amount of water a supplier may need to deliver to maintain healthy and efficient landscapes across the supplier's service area. A higher LEF value would correspond to higher water-using, less efficiently irrigated landscapes; a lower LEF value would correspond to lower water-using, more efficiently irrigated landscapes. Under the State Water Board staff proposal, the long-term standard (2035 and onwards) for residential outdoor water use would be an LEF of 55%; for CII landscapes with DIMs, the long-term standard would be an LEF of 45%. Table 2 summarizes the residential outdoor standard and the standard for CII landscapes with DIMs under the proposed regulation.

Table 2: Outdoor standards under the proposed regulation

	Landscape Efficiency Factor
Through September 30, 2030	
Residential outdoor	80%
CII DIM landscapes	80%
From October 1, 2030, to September 30, 2035	
Residential outdoor	63%
CII DIM landscapes	63%
October 1, 2035, onwards	
Residential outdoor	55%
CII DIM landscapes	45%

The standards for outdoor use — along with suppliers’ unique service area data — would be used to calculate efficient outdoor use budgets. For example, a supplier’s efficient residential outdoor water use budget would be calculated by multiplying the standard by the square footage of residential irrigable irrigated landscape area, by net evapotranspiration, and by a conversion factor of 0.62 (Figure 4). The square footage of residential irrigable irrigated landscape area, reference evapotranspiration, and effective precipitation values will be provided by DWR, unless a supplier has produced alternative data that are, in terms of quality and accuracy, demonstrably equal or superior to what has been provided by DWR.

Figure 4: How a supplier would calculate its Residential Outdoor Budget



- Net evapotranspiration (Net ETo) is equal to reference evapotranspiration (ETo) minus effective precipitation (EP).
- Reference evapotranspiration (ETo) is a standard measurement of environmental parameters that affect the water use of plants. ETo is expressed in inches per year and is an estimate of the evapotranspiration of a

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large field of four- to seven-inch tall, cool-season grass that is well watered. It varies from year-to-year and throughout the state¹.

·Effective precipitation (EP) is the portion of total precipitation that becomes available for plant growth. It too varies from year-to-year and throughout the state².

“Irrigable Irrigated” and “Irrigable Not Irrigated” Areas

Two critical inputs under the regulatory framework are the standards themselves and the irrigation status of the landscapes that the standards would be applied to. In making its recommendations per the 2018 conservation legislation, DWR analyzed residential outdoor water use in California, estimating residential landscape area for every supplier in California and categorizing residential landscapes based on irrigation status. As a result, DWR categorized residential landscapes as follows:

·*Irrigable Irrigated (II)* landscape areas include healthy vegetation, somewhat unhealthy vegetation (e.g., brown lawns), and non-vegetative features, such as the rows between irrigated trees and features on or between vegetated areas (e.g., mulch, rocks, gravel, or weed blocking fabric; patches of bare earth; cars, trampolines, or other movable objects).

·*Irrigable Not Irrigated (INI)* landscape area includes very unhealthy vegetation (e.g., brown or leafless plants) and areas that are not currently being irrigated, but were irrigated in the past or may be irrigated in the future.

·*Not Irrigated (NI)* areas refer to residential landscapes that are not being irrigated and are unlikely to be in the foreseeable future (e.g., undeveloped or less developed areas; or hardscapes that cannot grow plants or hold water).

In its recommendations to the State Water Board, DWR proposed that the residential outdoor standard be applied to all *Irrigable Irrigated* areas and 20 percent of *Irrigable Not Irrigated* area in a supplier’s service area. DWR refers to the 20 percent of INI as an “INI buffer.” Under the proposed regulation, a supplier would calculate their residential outdoor water use budget by applying the standard to Irrigable Irrigated area, plus up to 20 percent of the INI buffer, if the supplier demonstrates those INI areas have come

¹For example, in Sacramento, in 2019 and 2020, ETo was 55.1 inches per year and 58.5 inches per year, respectively; in, San Francisco in 2019 and 2020 it was 40.1 inches per year and 40.9 inches per year, respectively.

²For example, in Sacramento, in 2019 and 2020, EP was 6.7 and 2.1 inches, respectively; in, San Francisco in 2019 and 2020 it was 7.6 and 2.2 inches, respectively. Consistent with DWR’s recommendation, effective precipitation would be modeled effective precipitation using Cal-SIMETAW, a daily soil-water balance model, and capped at 25% of total precipitation.

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under irrigation. This differs from the Department’s recommendation that the INI buffer be automatically included.

Process for Incorporating the Standard for CII Landscapes with Dedicated Irrigation Meters

Under the proposed regulation, suppliers will make annual progress in measuring the irrigated area of CII landscapes with Dedicated Irrigation Meters (DIMs), with all subject landscapes being measured by 2028. For landscapes they have not measured, Suppliers will continue to report “landscape irrigation” water associated with CII landscapes with DIMs to the State Water Board via the already-required electronic Annual Report (eAR). Starting in 2028, suppliers would use the standard to calculate efficient water use budgets for CII landscapes with DIMs.

Special Landscape Areas

The Department of Water Resources’ Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELo) defines Special Landscape Areas (SLAs) as areas that are dedicated to edible plants, serve a recreational function, are irrigated with recycled water, or are water features that use recycled water. MWELo assigns SLAs an efficiency factor of 100%.

Under the proposed regulation, all residential landscapes and all CII landscapes with DIMs would be subject to the outdoor standards or, if considered an SLA, be granted a LEF of 100%.

- Residential SLAs include areas irrigated with recycled water.
- SLAs for CII landscapes with DIMs would be the same as defined under MWELo, with the following additional landscape types classified as SLAs: bioengineered slopes; ponds for recreation or for sustaining wildlife; public swimming pools; existing plant collections, botanical gardens, and arboretums; and cemeteries built before 2015.

For both residential areas and CII landscapes with DIMs, areas planted with non-functional turf would not be considered SLAs.

Provisions and Variances

The proposed regulation would establish variances for unique uses of water, along with the process suppliers would follow to request variances. In addition to the variances recommended by DWR, the State Water Board staff proposal includes two provisions:

- A provision for urban tree health.
- A provision for pools, spas and other water features, starting in 2030.

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For the following variances, the State Water Board staff proposal would use methods different from those recommended by DWR:

- For water use for horses and other livestock, the State Water Board staff proposal references existing code (e.g., Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 697).
 - For water used in response to a state or local emergency, the State Water Board staff proposal references not just Government Code section 8558 subdivision (b), but also subdivision (c); it also excludes “drought” from the list of emergency events eligible for the variance.
 - For water used to irrigate residential agricultural landscapes, the State Water Board staff proposal caps the LEF at 100%; it also directs DWR and Suppliers to reference 1) crop coefficients developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization or the University of California Cooperative Extension and 2) the irrigation efficiencies developed by the University of California Agricultural and Natural Resources’ CropManage tool.

Process for including additional Irrigable Irrigated area, Special Landscape Areas, and Variances

The proposed regulation would establish a process suppliers would follow to annually request approval to include additional II area beyond that calculated by DWR, SLAs, and variances. The supplier would be required to provide information quantifying and substantiating each request (e.g., demonstrating that the amount of water requested was delivered by the supplier for the requested use) and a description of efforts to prioritize water for existing trees.

Bonus Incentive

The State Water Board staff’s proposed accounting method for the bonus incentive would incorporate potable reuse water loss and surface water augmentation or groundwater recharge, as appropriate. The bonus incentive would be calculated using annual data.

Performance Measures

Under the proposed regulation, suppliers would be required to carry out several CII performance measures. Performance measures are actions to be taken by urban retail water suppliers that would result in increased water use efficiency by CII water users.

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Performance measures do not include process³water. Under the proposed regulation, there are three CII performance measures:

1. Suppliers would be required to install DIMs on or employ in-lieu technologies for the landscapes of CII customers that a) do not have a DIM and b) the supplier estimates using 500 million gallons of water or more annually.

2. Suppliers would be required to classify their CII customers according to the broad classification categories used by the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ENERGYSTAR Portfolio Manager](#) tool.

3. Suppliers would be required to offer best management practices (BMPs) to their CII customers that meet specific criteria.

a. For customers that own or manage a building that is considered a “disclosable building” under the California Energy Commission’s “Benchmarking” regulation (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 20, § 1681, subd. (d)), the supplier would be required provide annual water use data in a format compatible with ENERGYSTAR’s Portfolio Manager tool.

b. For customers that the supplier has determined to be in the top 20 percent of water use, excluding process water, relative to other customers within their specific CII classification category (e.g., lodging), the supplier would design and implement a conservation program that includes at least one BMP (e.g., educational bill inserts) from five discrete BMP categories (e.g., Outreach, Education, and Technical Assistance). The proposed regulation specifies the BMPs categories and the specific BMPs within each category.

c. For customers the supplier has determined to be in the top 2.5 percent of water use, excluding process water, relative to all its CII customers, the supplier would design and implement a conservation program that includes at least two BMPs from each of the BMP categories.

³“Process water” means water used by industrial water users for producing a product or product content or water used for research and development. Process water includes, but is not limited to, continuous manufacturing processes, and water used for testing, cleaning, and maintaining equipment. Water used to cool machinery or buildings used in the manufacturing process or necessary to maintain product quality or chemical characteristics for product manufacturing or control rooms, data centers, laboratories, clean rooms, and other industrial facility units that are integral to the manufacturing or research and development process is process water. Water used in the manufacturing process that is necessary for complying with local, state, and federal health and safety laws, and is not incidental water, is process water. Process water does not mean incidental water uses.

Impact of Proposed Regulation on Urban Water Use

The State Water Board has prepared a separate document, a Standard Regulatory Impact Analysis (SRIA), that describes in detail the assumptions used to estimate overall economic and fiscal costs and benefits of the proposed regulation, a primary component of which was the water savings that would be associated with the proposed regulatory framework. Water savings were calculated by comparing, for each supplier, a future baseline to what water use would be under the proposed regulation. Data were only available to evaluate the impact of the residential indoor standard (already established in statute) and the proposed residential outdoor standard. Because we could not account for variances with existing available data, the analysis may overestimate prospective water savings associated with meeting urban water use objectives.

Absent the proposed regulation, average statewide total urban water use is forecasted to decline from an average of 130 gallons per capita per day (GPCD) today to 117 GPCD in 2035. Without accounting for variances, the proposed regulation could significantly increase urban water use efficiency, bringing average total statewide water use to 107 GPCD in 2035.

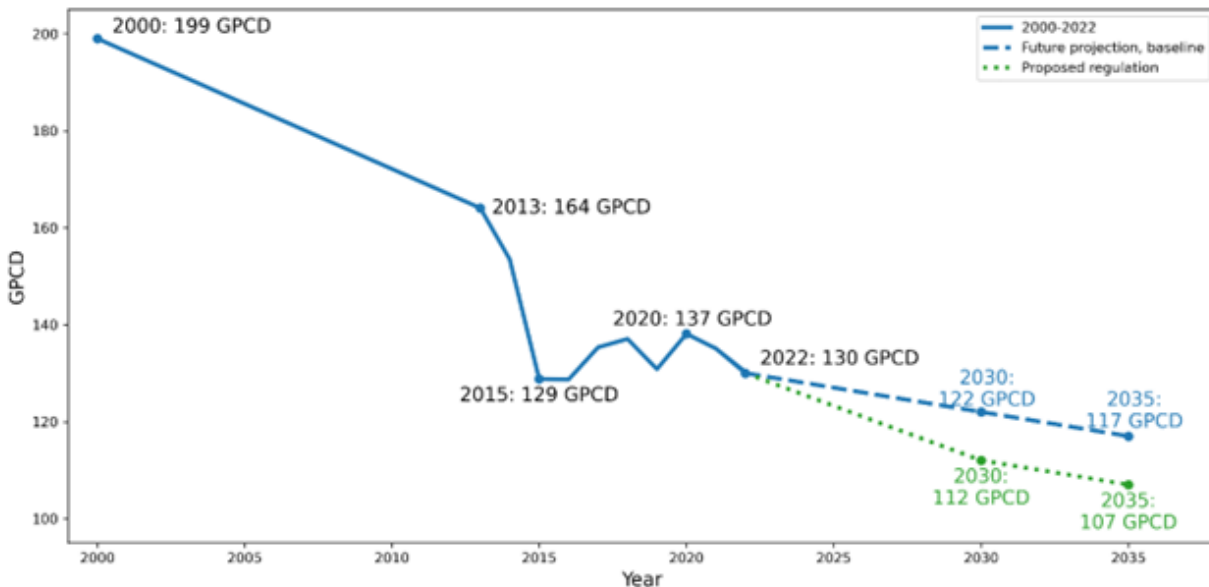
For context, urban water use trends in two affluent and industrialized nations – Australia and Denmark – provide useful examples. Total urban water use in Australia averaged 100 GPCD in 2020, with residential water use accounting for a little over half of total use in most metropolitan areas (Bureau of Meteorology 2020). In Denmark, total urban water use averaged 42 GPCD in 2021, with residential use accounting for a little over two-thirds of total use (DANVA 2022).

Table 3 and Figure 5 show the historic and future baseline as well as what average total GPCD would be under the proposed regulation (for 2030 and 2035). The table also shows the average annual change from 2020 and the GPCD savings associated with proposed regulation.

Table 3: Current and forecasted statewide urban water use, in gallons per capita daily

	Statewide Urban Water Use (GPCD)	Change per Year from 2020	Savings from Residential Sector (GPCD)	Savings from CII Sector (GPCD)
Historic level: 2020	137	-	-	-
Future reference level: 2030	122	- 1.1%	-	-
Proposed regulation: 2030	112	- 1.8%	7.5	2.5
Future reference level: 2035	117	- 1.0%	-	-
Proposed regulation: 2035	107	- 1.5%	8.2	1.8

Figure 5: Past and forecasted statewide urban water use, in gallons per capita daily, with and without the proposed regulation



In 2000, California’s urban water use averaged 199 GPCD, according to the 20×2020 Water Conservation Program report (DWR et al. 2013). With the passage of the Water Conservation Bill of 2009 (SBx7 7), the State sought to reduce per capita water use by 20 percent by 2020. Between 2000 and 2013, average statewide per capita water use decreased from 199 GPCD to 164 GPCD. Between 2013 and 2015, emergency conservation regulations and tremendous drought responses by local agencies and their customers resulted in average statewide water use dropping from 164 GPCD to 129 GPCD, a 21 percent savings in two years (State Water Board 2022). Since then, California has experienced some rebound, peaking at 137 GPCD in 2020 (the beginning

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of the hot, dry conditions associated with the current drought) and again dropping by the end of 2022, averaging 130 GPCD (State Water Board 2022).

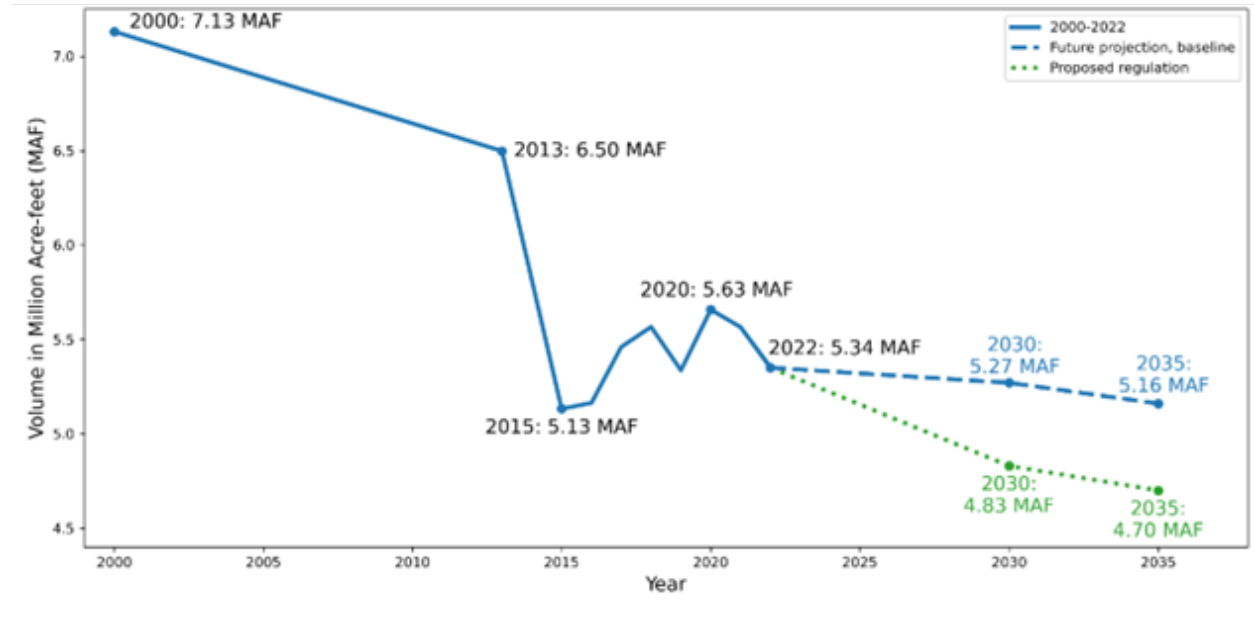
While urban water use has rebounded since the 2015 low, the long-term trend is clear: Californians are taking strides to conserve and use water more efficiently, indoors and outdoors. Between 2013 and 2022, per capita urban water use decreased by over 20 percent, savings equating to an average decline of 2.3 percent per year. By 2035, the proposed regulation could, without accounting for variances, result in average GPCD declining at a rate of 1.5 percent per year.

Per capita water use is a standard measure of efficiency. Also relevant, however, is the total volume of water consumed by the urban water sector. Volumetric trends are summarized below, with Table 4 and Figure 6 showing current and forecasted statewide total urban water use (in million acre-feet [MAF]) as well as projected water use under the proposed regulation. The table also shows the average annual change and the MAF savings associated with proposed regulation.

Table 4: Current and forecasted statewide urban water use

	Statewide Urban Water Use (MAF)	Change per year from 2020	Savings from residential sector (MAF)	Savings from CII sector (MAF)
Historic volume: 2020	5.63	-	-	-
Future reference level: 2030	5.27	- 0.6%	-	-
Proposed regulation: 2030	4.83	- 1.4%	0.33	0.11
Future reference level: 2035	5.16	- 0.6%	-	-
Proposed regulation: 2035	4.70	- 1.1%	0.38	0.08

Figure 6: Historic, current, and forecasted statewide urban water use, total water use, with and without the proposed regulation



The Board’s analysis of the economic and fiscal impact of the proposed regulation reflects the data of 385 water agencies, which are assumed to collectively serve a population of over 39 million Californians in 2035 (95 percent of the state’s projected 2035 population). In analyzing prospective compliance with urban water use objectives, it appears the proposed regulation would result in no or modest water savings for most urban retail water suppliers in California. Seventy-two percent of suppliers (274 suppliers), serving about half of the state’s population, would see some amount of savings in complying with their 2035 objective. Of these suppliers, about half would see savings of 10 percent or less. Based on the current analysis, which does not account for variances, about a third of suppliers, representing 14 percent of Californians served by suppliers, would see savings of 20 percent or more. Table 5 shows how the proposed regulation, might impact suppliers in 2035, considering compliance with objectives only.

Table 5: Suppliers and service population, by degree of savings attributable to proposed regulation, considering compliance with objectives only

Impact Category	Percent of Suppliers in Category	Percent of Service Population in Category
No savings	28%	48%
Savings of 10% or less	32%	24%
10% to 20% savings	19%	13%
20% to 30% savings	12%	10%
Savings of more than 30%	9%	4%

Staff proposal March 15, 2023

When considering compliance with the objectives and the obligation to carry out CII performance standards, the proposed regulation could result in almost all (379) agencies generating additional savings above the assumed 2035 reference level. For most suppliers, those savings would be relatively small and associated with carrying out the CII performance standards only; for example, 47 percent could see savings of five percent or less.

List of Abbreviations

BMP – Best management practices

CII – Commercial, Industrial, and Institutional
DIM – Dedicated irrigation meter

EP – Effective precipitation

ET_o – Reference evapotranspiration

GPCD – Gallons per capita per day

LEF – Landscape efficiency factor

MAF – Million acre feet

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**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT**

DATE: March 27, 2023
TO: External Affairs Committee
FROM: Van Jew, Acting General Manager
SUBJECT: EARTH DAY STATUS UPDATE

BACKGROUND:

West Valley Water District will be celebrating Earth Day with an Open House and Celebration on Saturday, April 22nd from 9 a.m. – 1 p.m. at District headquarters. The event was held for the first time in-person in 2019 and virtually thereafter, this year the event will be back in person at WVWD headquarters. Earth Day raises awareness of the need to protect Earth's natural resources for future generations.

DISCUSSION:

Following the success of Earth Day 2019, West Valley Water District is bringing back their annual Earth Day Event. The event will include family-friendly activities, informational booths, water treatment tours, landscape workshops, interactive demonstrations and complimentary food and refreshments for attendees. (Exhibit A)

FISCAL IMPACT:

The event's current fiscal impact is estimated at \$51,460. West Valley Water District staff has been diligently identifying sponsorship opportunities and has secured \$12,000 in sponsorships. Organizations that will be sponsoring this event are San Bernardino Valley Municipal Water District, JP Morgan Chase Bank, San Manuel Band of Mission Indians and PCL Construction.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file this report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Van Jew

Van Jew, Acting General Manager

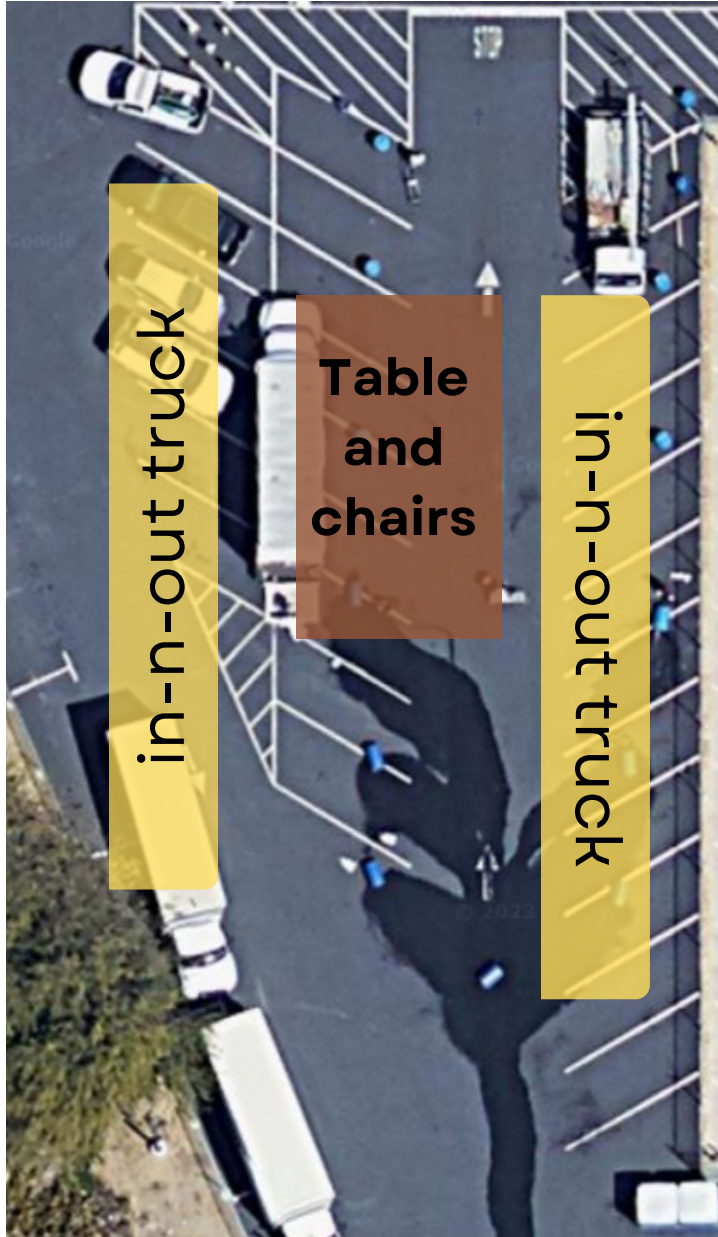
VJ/sp

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Earth Day Update (Exhibit A)

Earth Day Set Up

Food



Kid's corner



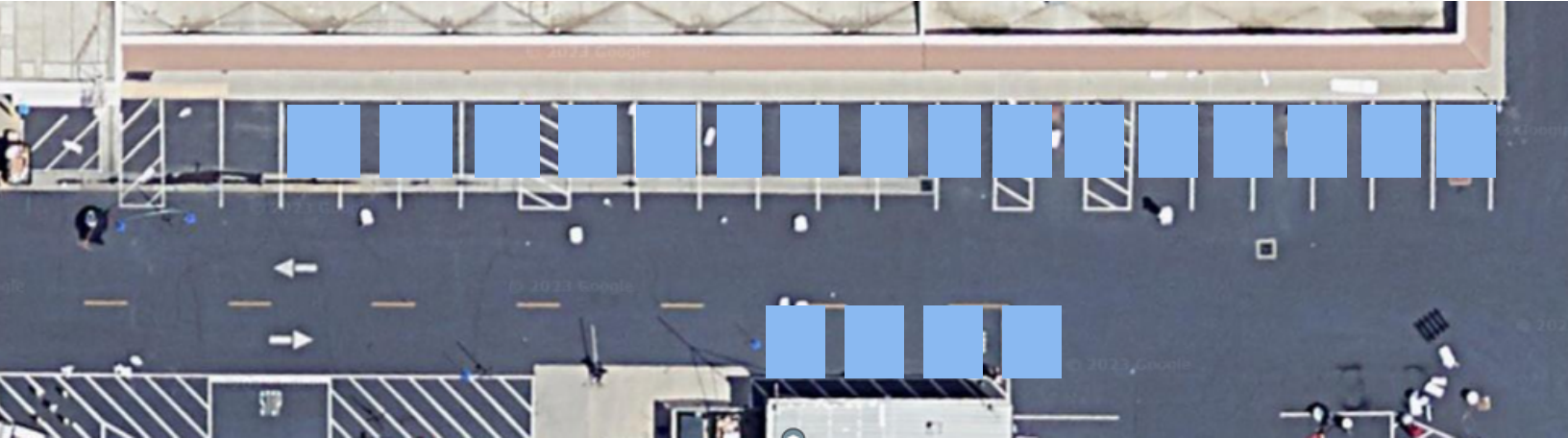
Earth Day Set Up



Earth Day Set Up



Vendor Set Up & List



Filled Forms

Blaze Pizza
 Boys & Girls Club of Fontana
 California Conservation Corps
 California Highway Patrol
 CJUSD Colton Adult School
 Community Health Systems
 David and Margaret Foster Care & Adoption Agency
 Farm Fresh to You
 Focus Point Emergency Management
 Girl Scouts
 Inland Respite
 JP Morgan Chase Bank
 JVS/ IE Works/ IEBWC
 Never Stop Grinding Impact
 Nordstrom
 PCL Construction
 Rialto Police Department
 San Bernardino County Regional Parks
 San Bernardino County Stormwater Program
 Santa Ana River Honey Company

Verbals

66ers
 Master Gardeners
 Rotolo Chevrolet
 AQMD



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT**

DATE: March 27, 2023
TO: External Affairs Committee
FROM: Van Jew, Acting General Manager
SUBJECT: JANUARY - MARCH SOCIAL MEDIA UPDATE

BACKGROUND:

The social media report provides updates on West Valley Water District's (WVWD) social media profile activity on Facebook, Instagram, LinkedIn and Twitter. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) including the reach, impressions and engagement of posts are condensed into one report to untangle audience insight, allowing staff to understand works for successful customer engagement.

DISCUSSION:

This month's social media report includes both the January 2023 – February 2023 and the February 2023 – March 2023 social media reports. This is due to the cancellation of the last external affairs committee. This month, we utilized Instagram and Facebook ad options to highlight our landscape workshop, which resulted in an 800% increase in reach for our platforms. Our department will continue to identify ways to utilize these platform services to our advantage. Other notable notes include that we continue to see high engagement with our posts that are about staff and Board members advocating for the communities we serve.

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Receive and file.

Respectfully Submitted,

Van Jew

Van Jew, Acting General Manager

Vj/sp

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. External Affairs Social Media_Staff Report (Exhibit A)



EARTH DAY and OPEN HOUSE

APRIL 22, 2023
9 AM - 1 PM

855 W. BASELINE RD.
RIALTO, CA, 92376

- WWD DEPARTMENT OPEN HOUSE
- WATER TREATMENT PLANT TOUR
- CONSERVATION RESOURCES
- FAMILY FUN & ENTERTAINMENT
- WORKSHOPS
- VENDORS
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SOCIAL MEDIA REPORT

January '23 - Feb '23

Facebook

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
1,069



Reach
446
-67.2%



Engagement
213



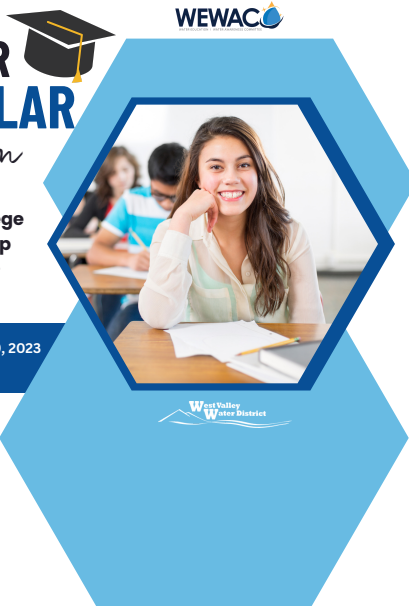
No. of Posts
16 posts

Top Post

WATER SCHOLAR
Program

\$2,000 College Scholarship Available

Deadline: February 9, 2023
3:30 p.m.



Post Impressions

380 Impressions

Post Engagement

35 interactions

Instagram

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
1,083
+11



Reach
4,560
+813%



Engagement
75



No. of Posts
13 posts

Top Post



Post Impressions

164 impressions

Post Engagement

15 interactions

LinkedIn

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
242



Reach/Impressions
1,215



Engagement
45



No. of Posts
4 posts

Top Post

West Valley Water District
253 followers
1mo •

The West Valley Water District has earned the Award for Outstanding Achievement in Popular Annual Financial Reporting from the Government Finance Officers Association.

This award is a significant achievement as this was the first Popular Annual Financial Report submission from the District.

We applaud WVWD's finance team and thank them for their commitment to financial governance and public transparency.

To learn more about this award, please visit www.wvwd.org/news. To view all WVWD Popular Annual Financial Reports, please visit: www.wvwd.org/transparency.

Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA)



Post Impressions

652 impressions

Post Engagement

62 interactions

Twitter

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
380



Reach/Impressions
1,419



Engagement
131 Interactions



No. of Posts
31posts

Top Post

West Valley Water @MyWVWD · Feb 1

Meet Matthew, @IEWorks1 intern, outdoor enthusiast 🌍 and music fanatic 🎵

“

IEWorks and WVWD have given me the opportunity to receive hands-on experience while learning from water experts in the industry.”

Matthew S, IEWorks Intern






Post impressions

196 impressions

Post Engagement

25 interactions

Insights

This month the Public Affairs Department utilized Facebook and Instagram's ad platform to amplify our "Beautify Your Yard" landscape workshop.

This ad reached 3,566 accounts on Instagram and 2,038 accounts on Facebook. In comparison, our highest performing Instagram post this month only reach 164 accounts while our highest Facebook post only reach 380.

The department is looking into other content that we can turn into ads to continue this notable rise in reach, including marketing for our upcoming Earth Day event in April.

Other notable goals that were achieved because of the ad include an increase in traffic to our website, visits to our Instagram profiles and interactions to our ad.



“
The IEWorks program has provided me with career awareness and opportunities in the water industry. The program has supported and prepared me for a career I never imagined I could have.
Moses R, IEWorks Intern



SOCIAL MEDIA REPORT

February '23 - March '23



Facebook

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
1,069



Reach
1,185



Engagement
213



No. of Posts
16 posts

Top Post

West Valley Water District is with Rep. Pete Aguilar and 3 others.
Published by Mary Jo Hartley · March 1 at 3:49 PM · 🌐

This week, the West Valley Water District Board of Directors and staff traveled to Washington D.C. to meet with federal legislators, key staff, and federal agencies to advocate for critical funding and resources for current and future projects of the district. They were also able to meet with local water agencies during the ACWA DC 2023 conference to discuss regional water issues impacting the WVWD service area.

Whether in the office, out in the field, or 2,000 miles away, t... [See more](#)

Post Impressions Post Engagement

164 Impressions

120 interactions

Instagram

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
1,083



Reach
810



Engagement
66



No. of Posts
10 posts

Top Post



Post Impressions

460 impressions

Post Engagement

16 interactions

LinkedIn

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
253



Reach/Impressions
1,500



Engagement
47



No. of Posts
6 posts

Top Post

West Valley Water District is with Rep. Pete Aguilar and 3 others.
Published by Mary Jo Hartley · March 1 at 3:49 PM ·

This week, the West Valley Water District Board of Directors and staff traveled to Washington D.C. to meet with federal legislators, key staff, and federal agencies to advocate for critical funding and resources for current and future projects of the district. They were also able to meet with local water agencies during the ACWA DC 2023 conference to discuss regional water issues impacting the WVWD service area.

Whether in the office, out in the field, or 2,000 miles away, t... See more

Post Impressions

344 impressions

Post Engagement

93 interactions

Twitter

Main KPI's



No. of Followers
396



Reach/Impressions
1,203



Engagement
115 interations



No. of Posts
31 posts

Top Post



Post impressions

315impressions

Post Engagement

26 interactions

Insights

The Public Affairs team had a robust calendar this month, including an advocacy trip to D.C. with the board, a site visit and tour with pre-apprentices through IEWorks and community outreach to Trapp Elementary for their Reading Across America Event.

The department was able to utilize the public engagement to create social media posts that engaged our social media platform following. This is shown through the increase in reach and impression.

We continue to see an increase in followers on all platforms. With our biggest job in followers on LinkedIn. In the past year, we have gained 145 followers, an over 100% increase to where we were last year. We will continue to capitalize on this success to gain more followers to be able to distribute information easily.



**BOARD OF DIRECTORS
EXTERNAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE
STAFF REPORT**

DATE: March 27, 2023
TO: External Affairs Committee
FROM: Van Jew, Acting General Manager
SUBJECT: LOBBYIST EVALUATION AND GOALS

BACKGROUND:

Lobbyists are used to track legislative matters that impact or otherwise are of concern for the West Valley Water District (District), provide guidance on supporting or opposing legislation, informs the district on grant, loan, or appropriation opportunities, and coordinate visits by Board and staff with legislators. The district currently has retained both a federal and State lobbyist.

DISCUSSION:

Staff, performed an assessment of our current Federal and State lobbyist by identifying actual services received. Staff has identified future goals in ensuring that we have outstanding services from our lobbyist and will continue to provide metrics at the end of the legislative year. (Exhibit A)

FISCAL IMPACT:

None

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Provide staff feedback, if any, or otherwise receive and file this report.

Respectfully Submitted,

Van Jew

Van Jew, Acting General Manager

Vj/sp

ATTACHMENT(S):

1. Exhibit A - Lobbyist Survey and Goals

LOBBYING SERVICES SURVEY

March 27, 2023



CURRENT ACTIONS TAKEN BY WVWD LOBBYISTS

Federal

- Provides constant communication to District staff
- Helped to secure \$2 million in federal funding through Representative Norma Torres
- Secured Bureau of Reclamation approval to modify a \$300,000 WaterSMART grant
- Helped to secure IEWorks funding
- Arranged meetings with legislators during advocacy trips
- **Contract approved January 16, 2018**

State

- Arranged meeting with Fiona Ma regarding SRF funding
- Assisted staff with arranging meetings with legislators during WVWD 2022 Sacramento Advocacy Trip.
- Legislative Reports/Committee Meetings
- Provides communication to District Staff
- **Contract approved May 6, 2021**

CURRENT SCOPE OF SERVICE - STATE

The Consultant will act as the Sacramento, California lobbyist and government relations representative of the West Valley Water

District, and will perform the following scope of required services at a minimum:

1. Identify, monitor and advise the District on State legislative, budgetary and intergovernmental matters that could have a significant impact on the water district's fiscal, operational and environmental health, and the overall quality of life enjoyed by West Valley Water District residents.
2. Provide the District with copies of bills, amendments, committee reports; State agency rules, regulations or reports; budget proposals and other reasonably available information that is pertinent to the District's governmental affairs programs.
3. Serve as the District's advocate and liaison, helping foster and maintain strong bipartisan working relationships between the District and its representatives in the State Legislature, with legislative committee members, State agencies and Governor's Office representatives; scheduling and facilitating meetings, preparing briefing papers and talking points, presenting testimony, preparing and submitting letters and facilitating direct communication with District officials.
4. Provide periodic written reports (at least monthly) and present such reports to the Board of Directors and management as requested regarding State activities pertinent to the District.
5. Participate in regularly scheduled calls (at least bi-weekly) with District staff to provide information and advice regarding State activities pertinent to the District.
6. Provide support to the Board of Directors and management in conducting an annual review and as-needed updates to the District's Legislative Platform and Legislative Priorities.
7. Assist the District in identifying local and regional legislative needs, pursuing bill sponsorship opportunities, building coalitions and advocating for passage of sponsored legislation, as needed.

CURRENT SCOPE OF SERVICE - STATE

7. Develop and implement strategies in coordination with District staff to advance District positions on matters pertinent to the district's Legislative Platform

8. Coordinate the District's advocacy strategies with the Association of California Water Agencies and other associations and advocacy organizations that share the District's position on matters that are pertinent to the District's Legislative Platform.

9. Serve as liaison between the District and its representatives in the State Senate and Assembly; developing and implementing short-term and long range strategies to generate support for the District's policies, projects and programs among members of the State Legislature, legislative committees, the Governor's Office and State agencies; and assisting the District's representatives in any matter which furthers the objectives of the District's outreach programs.

10. Prepare and present an annual report to the District and Board of Directors external affairs committee summarizing the lobbying and government relations activities and results achieved on legislative, budgetary and other intergovernmental matters advocated or advanced on behalf of the agency during the year.

11. On behalf of the District, fulfill State registration and reporting requirements imposed on lobbyists, as required by law.

12. Maintain and present an ongoing list of potential grant funds that District should seek from state agencies.

NOT TO EXCEED MONTHLY RETAINER FEE OF \$7,500.00 PER MONTH

CURRENT SCOPE OF SERVICE - FEDERAL

The Consultant will act as the Washington D.C. lobbyist and government relations representative of the West Valley Water

District, and will perform the following scope of required services at a minimum:

1. Identify, monitor and advise the district on Federal legislative, budgetary and intergovernmental matters that could have a significant impact on the water district's fiscal, operational and environmental health, and the overall quality of life enjoyed by West Valley Water District residents.
2. Provide the district with copies of bills, amendments, committee reports; State agency rules, regulations or reports; budget proposals and other reasonably available information that is pertinent to the water district's governmental affairs programs.
3. Serve as the water district's advocate and liaison, helping foster and maintain strong bipartisan working relationships between the water district and its representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, with legislative committee members, and federal agencies; scheduling and facilitating meetings, preparing briefing papers and talking points, presenting testimony, preparing and submitting letters and facilitating direct communication with water district officials.
4. Provide periodic written reports (at least monthly) and present such reports to the board of directors and management as requested regarding Federal activities pertinent to the water district.
5. Participate in regularly scheduled calls (at least bi-weekly) with district staff to provide information and advice regarding Federal activities pertinent to the water district.
6. Provide support to the board of directors and management in conducting an annual review and as-needed updates to the water district's Legislative Platform and Legislative Priorities.

CURRENT SCOPE OF SERVICE - FEDERAL

7. Assist the water district in identifying local and legislative needs, pursuing bill sponsorship opportunities, building coalitions and advocating for passage of sponsored legislation, as needed.
8. Develop and implement strategies in coordination with district staff to advance district positions on matters pertinent to the district's Legislative Platform.
9. Coordinate the district's advocacy strategies with the American Water Works Association and other associations and advocacy organizations that share the district's position on matters that are pertinent to the district's Legislative Platform
10. Serve as liaison between the district and its representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate; developing and implementing short-term and long range strategies to generate support for the district's policies, projects and programs among members of the U.S. House of Representatives, and committees; and assisting the district's representatives in any matter which furthers the objectives of the district's outreach programs.
11. Prepare and present an annual report to the water district and board of directors external affairs committee summarizing the lobbying and government relations activities and results achieved on legislative, budgetary and other intergovernmental matters advocated or advanced on behalf of the agency during the year.
12. On behalf of the water district, fulfill federal registration and reporting requirements imposed on lobbyists, as required by law.
13. Maintain and present an ongoing list of potential grant funds that water district should seek from state agencies.
14. Develop and present a legislative platform.

NOT TO EXCEED MONTHLY RETAINER FEE OF \$12,500 PER MONTH

FUTURE GOALS

- Proactively schedule a legislative meetings with local legislators and key membership leaders and organizations in Sacramento.
- Work with our lobbyist to follow legislative principles and engage in the legislative process to ensure WVWD is a voice in Sacramento.
- Engage in funding opportunities in the State and Federal level.



FUTURE GOALS

- Yearly workshops with our lobbyist to receive updates.
- Ensure lobbyists are engaged with staff on tracking legislation and regulatory updates.



DUTIES OF THE LOBBYIST

- Monthly reports to the board
- Yearly legislative report
- Committee testimony
- Guidance on supporting or opposing legislation
- Informs the District for opportunities about available grants



LEGISLATION

LOBBYING SERVICES SURVEY

- Staff surveyed local water agencies regarding lobbying services that have similar regulatory issues.
- Helps staff ensure we are working with our lobbyist in the most efficient manner.



LOBBYISTS USED BY OTHER WATER AGENCIES

- Federal Strategies
- Townsend Public Affairs (Federal/State)
- Van Scoyoc Associates - State
- California Advocates
- John Lewis (County)
- Federal Strategies
- The Gualco Group
- West Coast Advisors

AGENCIES WITH NO LOBBYING FIRMS

"Was not needed because we participate in calls with SAWPA, IEUA and other organizations to get updates."

"No current need, but may be explored in the future with more funding available"

"It is expensive and with current technology, there is no longer a disconnect between the District and the State"

MEASURING OUTSTANDING SERVICE

Ensure the District continues receive outstanding services from State and Federal Lobbyists

- Number of Bills/Issues Actively tracked on behalf of the District.
- Number of meetings arranged for the District (including video calls)
- Funding obtained for District Projects.

