



DATE: March 13, 2017

TO: Legislative Committee  
Jacque McMillan, Chair  
Dean Efstathiou, Vice Chair  
Jerry Gladbach  
R.J. Kelly  
Gary Martin

FROM: Dirk Marks *DM*  
Water Resources Manager

A meeting of the Legislative Committee is scheduled to meet on **Monday, March 20, 2017, at 4:30 PM** at the Santa Clarita Water Division located at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Training Room.

#### MEETING AGENDA

1. Public Comment
2. Legislative Consultant Report
  - \* 2.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - \* 2.2 California Advocates Report
  - 2.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
3. Affiliated Groups Report
4. Elected Official Events
5. Legislative Calendar and Committee Appointments
6. Adjournment
  - \* Indicates attachment
  - ◆ To be distributed

cc: CLWA Board of Directors  
Joe Byrne

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Notice:

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Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Castaic Lake Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, California 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Web site, accessible at <http://www.clwa.org>.

# Memorandum

To: Matt Stone, Dirk Marks  
CC: Hunt Braly  
From: Harry Henderson  
Date: 3/13/2017  
Re: March 2017 Federal Legislative Review

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As we have mentioned in the past, the current House and Senate have a significant work-load ahead of them. Before the end of April, Congress must consider a Fiscal Year 2018 budget resolution, legislation associated with the debt ceiling, completion of the Fiscal Year 2017 Appropriations process, and other measures. Complicating this schedule has been the recent court actions associated with the President's immigration orders, relations with Russia, and other matters.

Over the past month, significant progress has been made on President Trump's cabinet level nominations. Only four cabinet-level positions remain to be approved by the Senate (Agriculture, Labor, Director of National Intelligence, and the US Trade Representative). It should be noted that President Trump has yet to nominate a Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers which also requires Senate approval. While the Cabinet is taking shape and the Senate has approved a significant number of nominees, the Government itself is running with "bare bones" staff as literally thousands of positions remain unfilled. This has created a number of problems with administration of Federal policy, programs and funding.

On February 28, 2017, the President did deliver his first speech to a Joint Congress. The President outlined the broad strokes of his proposed President's budget for FY2018. While the President is expected to release his official budget in about three weeks, the proposal increases



funding for Defense and security sectors, “flat-lines” most domestic spending, and reduces funding for foreign aid. While the speech has been generally well-received, it should be noted that no Presidential budget has been approved in roughly 35 years.

Over the next 30-60 days, Congress will need to address the Fiscal Year 2017 Appropriations process and begin the FY2018 Appropriations process. Furthermore, it is expected that Congress will unveil its replacement plan for Obamacare within the next week to ten days. Finally, the Senate Judiciary Committee will begin its confirmation hearings for Justice Neil Gorsuch on March 20 with hearings expected to last three to four days. The full Senate is likely to consider the nomination in April.

Further complicating the schedule, the President has indicated that he wants movement on tax reform and infrastructure over the next eight to ten months. However, with such an ambitious schedule and agenda, any distraction from the agenda at this point is likely to prove difficult to overcome by the end of the calendar and fiscal year.

Allow us to give you a brief outline of where things stand:

## **1. Meetings**

Over the past three to four weeks, Anchor has met on numerous occasions with new staff member, Adam Brooks, of Representative Knight’s office. We have sought to educate him on the issues impacting the Agency. We have also participated in several meetings to help introduce and assist with legislation of interest to the Agency. We will continue this effort over the next 90 -120 days to bring the new staff up to speed on our agenda.

## **2. Budget and Appropriations**

In early December, the House and Senate passed a stop-gap funding measure (called a Continuing Resolution) to ensure operations of the Federal Government through end of

April 2017. The House and Senate must now find a way to fund the Federal government through the end of September 2017 to prevent a shut-down of services.

While Congress has and remains likely to pass legislation to keep the Federal government operational, there are concerns throughout Washington that this matter has yet to be resolved. Furthermore, there has not been any proposal from the White House on this topic to date. As such, there are contingency plans being formulated to ensure either an additional stop-gap funding measure or a longer-term Continuing Resolution.

As we detailed in an earlier memo, the House of Representatives in May 2016 rejected on final passage the Fiscal Year 2017 Energy and Water Appropriations Act primarily over provisions related to LGBT matters. The legislation has not been brought up again in Committee nor had any indication for when the House may take up the matter in the future. The Senate has passed its version of this legislation.

The House did pass the FY2017 Interior Appropriation Act (legislation which provides funding for the Environmental Protection Agency among others) before recessing in mid-July. This marked the first time since 2009 that the House will have passed this specific measure. The Senate has not considered its version of this legislation and has no plans to do so prior to the end of September.

The plan and strategy envisioned by Speaker Paul Ryan for open rules on all legislation has been officially shuttered in response to the fiasco of the Energy and Water bill. The new plan requires that all amendments must be both germane and approved in advance by the House Rules Committee for consideration by the full House of Representatives.

Recently, the House and Senate Budget Committees outlined several changes needed for future budgeting. Two areas are important to note: 1. The outline suggests that no funding for specific programs be allowed if there is not a concurrent authorization for that program; and 2. Federal funding of projects has become anti-transparent and a new process needs to be put in place to cover the authorization and appropriations of specific Federal programs. There are other changes included as well that are more technical in nature. It should be noted that no resolution is expected on this matter prior to the end of the current session of Congress. However, we do expect that this issue will be revisited late Summer or early Fall of 2017.



### 3. Miscellaneous Legislative and Regulatory Matters

There are several additional legislative and regulatory matters we continue to follow for the Agency. Specifically:

- *CEMEX.* As of the date of the memorandum, no further activity has occurred on the CEMEX legislation introduced by Representative Knight. It is expected that Representative Knight will re-introduce this legislation. Anchor has participated in several meetings on this subject. More to come on this matter.
- *Waters of the United States Rule* As we mentioned during our last conference call, we were expecting the President to issue an Executive Order on this rule once the EPA Administrator was confirmed. On February 28, 2017, the President issued an Executive Order on this subject effectively overturning the WOTUS rule. Please see the attached Press Release from the White House on this subject.
- *P perchlorate Legislation.* Anchor has worked with Representative Knight's office on this matter and will be updating further during our call and in future months.



The White House  
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

February 28, 2017

**Presidential Executive Order on Restoring the Rule of Law, Federalism, and Economic Growth  
by Reviewing the "Waters of the United States" Rule**

EXECUTIVE ORDER

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RESTORING THE RULE OF LAW, FEDERALISM, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH  
BY REVIEWING THE "WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES" RULE

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. Policy. It is in the national interest to ensure that the Nation's navigable waters are kept free from pollution, while at the same time promoting economic growth, minimizing regulatory uncertainty, and showing due regard for the roles of the Congress and the States under the Constitution.

Sec. 2. Review of the Waters of the United States Rule. (a) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (Administrator) and the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works (Assistant Secretary) shall review the final rule entitled "Clean Water Rule: Definition of 'Waters of the United States,'" 80 Fed. Reg. 37054 (June 29, 2015), for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and publish for notice and comment a proposed rule rescinding or revising the rule, as appropriate and consistent with law.

(b) The Administrator, the Assistant Secretary, and the heads of all executive departments and agencies shall review all orders, rules, regulations, guidelines, or policies implementing or enforcing the final rule listed in subsection (a) of this section for consistency with the policy set forth in section 1 of this order and shall rescind or revise, or publish for notice and comment proposed rules rescinding or revising, those issuances, as appropriate and



consistent with law and with any changes made as a result of a rulemaking proceeding undertaken pursuant to subsection (a) of this section.

(c) With respect to any litigation before the Federal courts related to the final rule listed in subsection (a) of this section, the Administrator and the Assistant Secretary shall promptly notify the Attorney General of the pending review under subsection (b) of this section so that the Attorney General may, as he deems appropriate, inform any court of such review and take such measures as he deems appropriate concerning any such litigation pending the completion of further administrative proceedings related to the rule.

Sec. 3. Definition of "Navigable Waters" in Future Rulemaking. In connection with the proposed rule described in section 2(a) of this order, the Administrator and the Assistant Secretary shall consider interpreting the term "navigable waters," as defined in 33 U.S.C. 1362(7), in a manner consistent with the opinion of Justice Antonin Scalia in *Rapanos v. United States*, 547 U.S. 715 (2006).

Sec. 4. General Provisions. (a) Nothing in this order shall be construed to impair or otherwise affect:

(i) the authority granted by law to an executive department or agency, or the head thereof; or

(ii) the functions of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget relating to budgetary, administrative, or legislative proposals.

(b) This order shall be implemented consistent with applicable law and subject to the availability of appropriations.

(c) This order is not intended to, and does not, create any right or benefit, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or in equity by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.

DONALD J. TRUMP

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
February 28, 2017.



**-VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL-**

March 13, 2017

**MEMORANDUM**

**TO: Matt Stone, Dirk Marks, Castaic Lake Water Agency**

**FROM: Dennis K. Albiani, California Advocates, Inc.**

**SUBJECT: CLWA Legislative Committee**

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**Park and Water Bond Move through Committee**

Both the Senate and Assembly have introduced legislation to put a bond on the June 5, 2018 ballot to bond environmental priorities. The two proposals, AB 18 (Eduardo Garcia, D-Coachella) and SB 5 (Kevin De Leon, D-Los Angeles), will ultimately be merged, but currently they each contain slightly over \$3 billion. The proposals include funds to create trails and acquire land for several environmental priorities.

Land acquisition could occur for wildlife corridors, habitat for threatened and endangered species, Native American resource protection, and creation and expansion of parks. The bills also include funding for fire reduction and forest health improvement projects. SB 5 includes \$1.5 billion for clean drinking water and drought preparedness and \$500 million for flood protection and repairs.

More specifically in the water and flood protection areas, SB 5 includes:

- \$375 million for projects that improve water quality, or help provide clean, safe and reliable drinking water;
- \$375 million for integrated regional water management planning projects that respond to climate change and contribute to regional water security;
- \$375 million for the public benefit cost share of surface and groundwater storage projects, and conjunctive use and reservoir reoperation projects;
- \$375 million for groundwater quality protection and cleanup projects;
- \$300 million with matching funds from local and regional flood protection agencies for flood protection facilities and levee improvements;
- \$100 million for levee repairs and restoration within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta; and
- \$100 million for stormwater, mudslide and other flash-flood related protections.

**Senators Introduce Bill Preventing “Environmental Backsliding”**

SB 49 (De Leon, Stern) would require California to enforce several environmental laws including the federal Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, Endangered Species Act (ESA), and their implementing regulations and policies as they were in place on January 1, 2016 or January 1, 2017, whichever version is the most stringent. Additionally, the bill would create a private right of action in state law for citizen enforcement of the Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act and ESA if the citizen suit provisions are removed from these federal laws. Specific to the Clean Water Act provisions, SB 49 requires the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to ensure that all waste discharge requirements, permits issued, and water quality control plans adopted after January 1, 2018 be at least as protective of the environment and public health as federal standards in place as of January 1, 2016 or 2017. SB 49 also would add all native species that are listed under the federal ESA to the list of species protected by the California Endangered Species Act.

### **Water Board Adopts Climate Resolution – “Will Permeate Every Water Decision”**

The State Water Resources Control Board approved a resolution this week outlining plans for what it calls a “comprehensive response” to climate change. In the document, the board says given the seriousness of global warming’s impacts on California, “our response to climate change must be comprehensive and integrated” into all of the agency’s work. In the new resolution approved Tuesday, the State Water Board instructed its staff to coordinate with California’s nine regional water quality boards to collect annual data on how much recycled water is used, and to begin producing estimates of how much stormwater is captured and used statewide. Other directives focus on providing financial support to protect water systems deemed vulnerable to climate change, restoring and protecting ecosystems and considering ways of reducing the amounts of methane that are released from landfills and dairies.

### **Gov Rolls Out Dam and Levee Safety Emergency Proposal**

California has the “leading dam safety program in the nation” according to a peer review conducted by the Association of State Dam Safety Officials in 2016. Currently, 1,250 dams are subject to the state’s jurisdiction with respect to safety and regulated by the Department of Water Resources (DWR’s) Division of Safety of Dams and are inspected annually. These dams are currently classified in three categories consistent with federal definitions; 678 high hazard, 271 significant hazard and 289 low hazard.

The current inspection process focuses heavily on the dam itself and includes a visual inspection of the appurtenant structures. In light of the February 2017 spillway failure at Oroville, a more extensive evaluation of the adequacy, stability and structural integrity of appurtenant structures is necessary.

The Administration proposes to strengthen the evaluation of dam safety and establish new requirements for preparing and updating Emergency Action Plans and inundation maps, including improved coordination between DWR and CalOES.

The DWR is requesting \$3.0 million Dam Safety Fund in the current fiscal year, and on an ongoing basis, to support 8 new positions to develop a focused Safety Re-Evaluation

Program for a detailed review of appurtenant structures, beginning with the evaluation of 108 large spillways considered to pose the greatest downstream risk if they were to fail. The DWR and the Office of Emergency Services (OES) are requesting a total \$5.3 million, 14 positions and new legislation to implement a comprehensive approach to dam safety by requiring the development and review of inundation maps and emergency action plans.

Under the Administration's comprehensive proposal, the DWR's Division of Safety of Dams will re-classify jurisdictional dams as extremely high, high, significant or low risk. The DWR will require inundation maps and Emergency Action Plans for all jurisdictional dams allowing a waiver for low hazard dams. The dam owner will send the final Emergency Action Plans and inundation map to DWR, Cal OES and local emergency management agencies.

The proposal will provide DWR additional enforcement power over dam owners who are not complying with the new emergency plan/inundation maps requirements. The proposal will propose revisions to the Water Code to incorporate penalties such as fines and reservoir operation restrictions when dam owners violate DWR's directives and orders.

### **Upcoming Deadlines**

April 28	Last Day for Policy Bills to be Heard in House of Origin
May 30-June 2	Floor Session Only – All bills must pass out of House of Origin by June 2.

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925 L Street, Suite 1250  
Sacramento, CA 95814

## Castaic Active Report

3/13/2017

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**AB 18** **(Garcia, Eduardo D) California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.** ( Amended: 2/23/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 3/8/2017-Coauthors revised.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. THIRD READING

**Calendar:** 3/13/2017 #1 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS

**Summary:** Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3,105,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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**AB 166** **(Salas D) Drinking water.** ( Introduced: 1/13/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 1/17/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee February 16.

**Location:** 1/13/2017-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. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

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**AB 176** **(Salas D) Water project: Friant-Kern Canal.** ( Introduced: 1/18/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 1/30/2017-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

**Location:** 1/30/2017-A. W., P. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide funding for a project that substantially conforms to the project description for the Reverse Flow Pump-back Facilities on the Friant-Kern Canal Restoration Project, as specified, provided that certain conditions are met. Existing law requires that the appropriation be no more than \$7,000,000. This bill would appropriate \$7,000,000 from the General Fund to the department for this project.

This bill contains other related provisions.

**AB 184** (**Berman D**) **Sea level rise planning: database.** ( Introduced: 1/19/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 1/30/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.**Location:** 1/30/2017-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection Council, to create, update biannually, and post on an Internet Web site a Planning for Sea Level Rise Database describing steps being taken throughout the state to prepare for, and adapt to, sea level rise. Existing law further requires that various public agencies and private entities provide to the agency, on a biannual basis, sea level rise planning information, as defined, that is under the control or jurisdiction of the public agencies or private entities, and requires the agency to determine the information necessary for inclusion in the database, as prescribed. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2018. This bill would eliminate the January 1, 2018, repeal date of those provisions.

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**AB 196** (**Bigelow R**) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: water supply and wastewater systems.**( Amended: 3/6/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/7/2017-Re-referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.**Location:** 1/30/2017-A. W.,P. & W.**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**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. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state and satisfying other purposes. Existing law authorizes specified investments, including water use and supply, if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would authorize the use of the moneys in the fund for electric pump efficiency, water and wastewater systems, pump and pump motor efficiency improvements, and drinking water transmission and distribution systems' water loss if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law.

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**AB 239** (**Ridley-Thomas D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: urbanized areas.**( Introduced: 1/30/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/6/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.**Location:** 2/6/2017-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA defines the terms "urban area" and "urbanized area" to mean, among other things, an unincorporated area that is completely surrounded by one or more incorporated cities and the population density of the unincorporated area at least equals the population density of the surrounding city or cities. This bill would instead specify that the population density of the unincorporated area be at least 1,000 persons per square mile.

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**AB 272**    **(Gipson D) Water quality.** ( Introduced: 2/1/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/2/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 4.  
**Location:** 2/1/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters in the state and makes certain legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the legislative findings and declarations.

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**AB 277**    **(Mathis R) Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.** ( Amended: 2/21/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/22/2017-Re-referred to Com. on W., P., & W.  
**Location:** 2/13/2017-A. W., P. & W.  
**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, 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. This bill would, to the extent funding is made available, authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to establish the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program to provide funding to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would authorize a county to apply to the board for a grant to award loans or grants, or both, and a qualified nonprofit organization to apply to the board for a grant to award grants to residents and to small water systems, as prescribed. To fund this program, the bill would authorize the board to use funding appropriated in an item of the Budget Act of 2016 from the State Water Quality Control Fund, or to use any other funding source consistent with the purposes of the program. By expanding the purposes of an appropriation, the bill would make an appropriation.

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**AB 305**    **(Arambula D) School accountability report card: drinking water access points.**  
( Introduced: 2/6/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/13/2017-Referred to Coms. on ED. and E.S. & T.M.  
**Location:** 2/13/2017-A. ED.  
**Calendar:** 3/22/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202  
ASSEMBLY EDUCATION, O'DONNELL, Chair

**Summary:** The Classroom Instructional Improvement and Accountability Act, enacted by initiative statute, requires the governing board of each school district maintaining an elementary or secondary school to develop and cause to be implemented for each school in the school district a school accountability report card that provides data by which a parent can make meaningful comparisons between public schools that will enable him or her to make informed decisions on the school in which to enroll his or her children. This includes assessments of various school conditions, including the safety, cleanliness, and adequacy of school facilities. The act prohibits any change to its provisions, except a change to further its purposes enacted by a bill passed by a vote of 2/3 of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. This bill would amend the act to also require the school accountability report card to include an assessment of the drinking water access points at each school site, as specified. The bill would require the State Department of Education to compile the assessments and transmit them to the State Water Resources Control Board. By imposing additional duties on local educational agency officials, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would provide that the Legislature finds and declares that the changes made to the act by its provisions further the purposes of the act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.



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**[AB 313](#)**    **(Gray D) Water.** ( Introduced: 2/6/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board in the California Environmental Protection Agency consisting of 5 members appointed by the Governor, including one member required to be an attorney admitted to practice law in this state who is qualified in the fields of water supply and water rights and one registered civil engineer under the laws of this state qualified in the fields of water supply and water rights.This bill would revise the qualifications for the membership to the board by eliminating those requirements for qualification in the field of water rights.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**[AB 321](#)**    **(Mathis R) Groundwater sustainability plans.** ( Introduced: 2/7/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. W.,P. & W.**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires that all groundwater basins 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 authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin, as prescribed. The act requires that, prior to initiating the development of a groundwater sustainability plan, the groundwater sustainability agency make available to the public and the Department of Water Resources a written statement describing the manner in which interested parties may participate in the development and implementation of the groundwater sustainability plan, and requires the groundwater sustainability agency to encourage the active involvement of diverse social, cultural, and economic elements of the population within the groundwater basin prior to and during the development and implementation of the plan.This bill would additionally require the groundwater sustainability agency to solicit the participation of farmers, ranchers, and other qualified professionals within the groundwater basin prior to and during the development and implementation of the plan.

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**[AB 339](#)**    **(Mathis R) Drinking water.** ( Introduced: 2/7/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/8/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 10.**Location:** 2/7/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer the regulation of drinking water and public water systems, as defined, to protect public health, including the conduct of research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would appropriate moneys for the provision of safe, clean, and reliable drinking water.



**AB 355**    **(Chu D) State Water Resources Control Board: public water systems: collaboration.**  
( Introduced: 2/8/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.  
**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system without a permit and requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system, among other things, provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water. This bill would require the state board to collaborate with all public water systems to improve drinking water infrastructure and ensure adequate, safe, and clean drinking water supplies.

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**AB 366**    **(Obernolte R) Water supply: new residential development: building permits.**  
( Introduced: 2/8/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.  
**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. W.,P. & W.  
**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a city, including a charter city, or a county from issuing a building permit for the construction of a new residential development where a source of the water supply is water transported by a water hauler, bottled water, a water-vending machine, or a retail water facility. Under existing law, this prohibition on the issuance of a building permit does not apply to a residence that will be rebuilt because of a natural disaster. This bill would exempt from the prohibition on the issuance of a building permit a residence that will be rebuilt because of a fire and would provide that this is declaratory of existing law. This bill would exempt from the prohibition on the issuance of a building permit the development of 10 or fewer units on parcels that existed before January 1, 2018, if the water provided to those parcels will be obtained from a legal source and delivered by a licensed water hauler. By imposing new duties on a city or county in connection with the issuance of a building permit, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 367**    **(Obernolte R) Water supply: building permits.** ( Introduced: 2/8/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.  
**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. W.,P. & W.  
**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a city, including a charter city, or a county from issuing a building permit for the construction of a new residential development where a source of the water supply is water transported by a water hauler, bottled water, a water-vending machine, or a retail water facility. Under existing law, this prohibition on the issuance of a building permit does not apply to a residence that will be rebuilt because of a natural disaster. This bill would exempt from the prohibition on the issuance of a building permit a residence that will be rebuilt because of a fire and would provide that this is declaratory of existing law.

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**AB 428**    **(Ridley-Thomas D) Local government: the Ralph M. Brown Act.** ( Introduced: 2/9/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.  
**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. L. GOV.

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency be open and public, except that closed sessions may be held under prescribed circumstances. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing for the benefit of the public and the legislative body of a local agency in connection with any meeting or proceeding authorized by law provided that the teleconferenced meeting or proceeding complies with all otherwise applicable requirements and provisions of law relating to a specific type of meeting or proceeding. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, authorizes a health authority that conducts a teleconference meeting to count members who are outside the jurisdiction of the authority toward the establishment of a quorum when participating in the teleconference if at least 50% of the number of members that would establish a quorum are present within the boundaries of the territory over which the authority exercises jurisdiction, and the health authority provides a teleconference number, and associated access codes, if any, that allows any person to call in to participate in the meeting, as specified. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions relating to the establishment of a quorum for teleconferenced meetings of a health authority indefinitely.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 429**    **(Grayson D) State water policy: water rights: use and transferability.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/14/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/13/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law declares that the growing water needs of the state require the use of water in an efficient manner and that the efficient use of water requires certainty in the definition of property rights to the use of water and transferability of those rights. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those declarations.

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**AB 472**    **(Frazier D) Water transfers: idled agricultural land: wildlife, waterfowl, and bird nesting habitat.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/27/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources in state government and prescribes the functions and duties of the department with regard to the regulation of water resources including water transfers throughout the state. Existing law requires landowners to be encouraged, when agricultural lands are being idled in order to provide water for transfer and an amount of water is determined to be made available by that idling, to cultivate or retain nonirrigated cover crops or natural vegetation to provide waterfowl, upland game bird, and other wildlife habitat. This bill would require the department to establish an incentive program, which may include grants or other financial incentives, for landowners who voluntarily cultivate or retain nonirrigated cover crops or natural vegetation on idled agricultural lands to provide waterfowl, upland game bird, and other wildlife habitat, and would require that the program meet certain requirements. The bill would require that the department consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service prior to developing the incentive program, to determine the best ways of protecting wildlife habitat on idled agricultural lands.

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**AB 474**    **(Garcia, Eduardo D) Hazardous waste: spent brine solutions.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/27/2017-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law exempts from certain requirements of the Hazardous Waste Control Law wastes from the extraction, beneficiation, or processing of ores and minerals that are not subject to regulation under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, including spent brine solutions used to produce geothermal energy that meet specified requirements. This bill would exempt spent brine solutions that are byproducts of the treatment of groundwater to meet California drinking water standards from those same requirements if certain conditions are met, including that the spent brine solutions are transferred for dewatering via a closed piping system to lined surface impoundments regulated by the California regional water quality control boards.

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**AB 487**    **(Mathis R) Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/14/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

**Location:** 2/13/2017-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. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

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**AB 552**    **(Irwin D) Natural resources: protection.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/15/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law declares that resource conservation is of fundamental importance to the prosperity and welfare of the people of this state, and provides for the formation and powers of resource conservation districts. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would protect the state's land and water resources.

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**AB 554**    **(Cunningham R) Desalination: statewide goal.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/27/2017-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. W., P. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law, states the policy of this state that desalination projects developed by or for public water entities be given the same opportunities for state assistance and funding as other water supply and reliability projects, and that desalination be consistent with all applicable environmental protection policies in the state. The law provides that it is the intention of the Legislature that the Department of Water Resources undertake to find economic and efficient methods of desalting saline water so that desalted water may be made available to help meet the growing water requirements of the state. This bill would establish a goal to desalinate 300,000 acre-feet of drinking water per year by the year 2025 and 500,000 acre-feet of drinking water per year by the year 2030.

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**AB 560**    **(Salas D) Water storage.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/15/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

**Location:** 2/14/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, various programs provide funds for water projects and facilities, including water storage. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to water storage.

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**AB 574**    **(Quirk D)** Potable reuse. ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/27/2017-Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes 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. Existing law required the State Department of Public Health to, on or before December 31, 2013, adopt uniform water recycling criteria for indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge. Existing law also required the department to develop and adopt uniform water recycling criteria for surface water augmentation, as defined, by December 31, 2016, if a specified expert panel found that the criteria would adequately protect public health and required the department to investigate the feasibility of developing uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse and to provide a final report on that investigation to the Legislature by December 31, 2016. Existing law defined the terms "direct potable reuse," "indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge," and "surface water augmentation" for these purposes. Existing law transferred these powers and responsibilities to the State Water Resources Control Board on July 1, 2014. This bill would remove certain references to "direct potable reuse," "indirect potable reuse for groundwater recharge," and "surface water augmentation," and would instead specify the four different types of potable reuse projects as "potable reuse through groundwater augmentation," "potable reuse through reservoir augmentation," "potable reuse through raw water augmentation," and "potable reuse through treated water augmentation."

This bill contains other related provisions.

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**AB 594**    **(Irwin D)** Water supply planning: California Environmental Quality Act: photovoltaic or wind energy generation facility. ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/27/2017-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and L. GOV.

**Location:** 2/27/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law requires a city or county that determines that a project, as defined, is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment. If no public water system is identified, the city or county is required to prepare the water supply assessment. Existing law defines "project" for purposes of these provisions as, among other things, a project that would demand an amount of water equivalent to, or greater than, the amount of water required by a 500 dwelling unit project. For a public water system that has fewer than 5,000 service connections, existing law defines "project" as development that would account for a specified increase in the number of service connections. Existing law, until January 1, 2018, exempts from the definition of "project" a proposed photovoltaic or wind energy generation facility that would demand no more than 75 acre-feet of water annually. This bill would indefinitely exempt from the definition of "project" a proposed photovoltaic or wind energy generation facility that would demand no more than 50 acre-feet of water annually. The bill would thereby extend the duties on local agencies with respect to determining whether a project is subject to the water supply assessment requirements, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.



**[AB 640](#) (Harper R) Recycled water: recycling criteria.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/15/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.**Location:** 2/14/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water if the use involves the protection of public health. The act defines recycling criteria to mean the levels of constituents of recycled water, and the means for assurance of reliability under the design concept that will result in recycled water that is safe for the uses to be made. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

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**[AB 641](#) (Harper R) Water conservation and reclamation projects.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/15/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.**Location:** 2/14/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Water Conservation Projects Act of 1985, declares that the intent of the act is to encourage local agencies and private enterprise to implement potential water conservation and reclamation projects by establishing a state program to finance or assist in financing projects that meet state criteria and will result in an additional supply of water for use in areas of need. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in that provision.

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**[AB 642](#) (Harper R) Desalinated water.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/15/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.**Location:** 2/14/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law declares that the growing water needs of the state require the development of cost-effective and efficient water supply technologies and that desalination technology is now feasible to help provide significant new water supplies from seawater, brackish water, and reclaimed water. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to desalination.

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**[AB 685](#) (Fong R) Water: dams and reservoirs.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/16/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.**Location:** 2/15/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law provides that all dams and reservoirs in the state are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Resources. Existing law authorizes the department to require owners of dams and reservoirs to keep records of, and to report on, maintenance, operation, staffing, and engineering and geologic investigations. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

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**[AB 723](#) (Arambula D) Agricultural water suppliers: efficient water management practices.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/16/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.**Location:** 2/15/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to implement efficient water management practices, as prescribed. Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to include in an agricultural water management plan a report on which efficient water management practices have been implemented and are planned to be implemented, an estimate of the water use efficiency

improvements that have occurred since the last report, an estimate of the water use efficiency improvements estimated to occur 5 and 10 years in the future, and if an agricultural water supplier determines that an efficient water management practice is not locally cost effective or technically feasible, information documenting that determination. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

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**AB 732**    **(Frazier D) Delta Flood Protection Fund.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/16/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/15/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law established the Delta Flood Protection Fund in the State Treasury and states the intent of the Legislature to annually appropriate specified amounts of money in the fund to the Department of Water Resources for delta levee maintenance and delta flood protection projects. Existing law abolished the Delta Flood Protection Fund on July 1, 2010. This bill would repeal obsolete provisions establishing the Delta Flood Protection Fund and would make conforming changes to existing law.

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**AB 791**    **(Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project: new conveyance facility.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/16/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/15/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, prohibits construction of a new Delta conveyance facility from being initiated until the persons or entities that contract to receive water from the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project or a joint powers authority representing those entities have made arrangements or entered into contracts to pay for certain costs required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the facility and full mitigation of property tax or assessments levied for land used in the construction, location, mitigation, or operation of the facility. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.

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**AB 792**    **(Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project: change in the point of diversion.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/16/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

**Location:** 2/15/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, until the State Water Resources Control Board issues an order approving a change in the point of diversion of the State Water Project and the federal Central Valley Project from the southern Delta to a certain point on the Sacramento River, the Department of Water Resources is prohibited from commencing construction of any diversion, conveyance, or other facility necessary to divert and convey water pursuant to the change in the point of diversion. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

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**AB 793**    **(Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: financing.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/2/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 3/2/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that source watersheds are recognized and defined as integral components of California's water infrastructure. This bill would declare it to be state policy that the natural state of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta is recognized and defined as an integral component of California's water infrastructure. The bill would state that the maintenance and repair of the Delta are eligible for the same forms of financing as

other water collection and treatment infrastructure and would specify the maintenance and repair activities that are eligible are limited to certain cleanup and abatement-related restoration and conservation activities.

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**[AB 1117](#) (Fong R) California Environmental Quality Act.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/6/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 3/6/2017-A. NAT. RES.

**Summary:** (1)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 requires the lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment based on substantial evidence in light of the whole record. This bill would prohibit a lead agency from being required to evaluate the aesthetic effects of a project subject to CEQA and would prohibit aesthetic effects from being considered significant effects on the environment, except in certain circumstances.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**[AB 1211](#) (Dahle R) State policy for water quality control.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the state policy for water quality control is required to consist of water quality principles and guidelines for long-range resource planning, water quality objectives, and other principles and guidelines deemed essential by the State Water Resources Control Board for water quality control. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

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**[AB 1270](#) (Gallagher R) Stormwater resource planning.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Stormwater Resource Planning Act, authorizes one or more public agencies to develop a stormwater resource plan that meets certain standards. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.

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**[AB 1271](#) (Gallagher R) Urban water management plans.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires an urban water supplier, as defined, to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan for submission to the Department of Water Resources, and requires that the plan provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, as specified. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in those provisions.

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**AB 1273** (**Gallagher R**) **Urban water management plans.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that act.

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**AB 1323** (**Weber D**) **Sustainable water use and demand reduction: stakeholder workgroup.**

( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and requires each agricultural water supplier to implement efficient water management practices. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources to convene a stakeholder workgroup with prescribed representatives invited to participate, including, among others, representatives of the department and the State Water Resources Control Board, no later than February 1, 2018. The bill would require the stakeholder workgroup to develop, evaluate, and recommend proposals for establishing new water use targets for urban water suppliers and to examine and report to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2018, as specified. The bill would require all expenses for the stakeholder working group to be the responsibility of the nonstate agency stakeholders. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2022.

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**AB 1369** (**Gray D**) **Water quality and storage.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** (1) Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources and prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the department with regard to the construction and operation of water storage facilities in the state. This bill would require the department to increase statewide water storage capacity by 25% by January 1, 2025, and 50% by January 1, 2050, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to identify the current statewide water storage capacity and prepare a strategy and implementation plan to achieve those expansions in statewide water storage capacity, and would require the department to update the strategy and implementation plan on January 1, 2020, and every 2 years thereafter, until January 1, 2050. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to report to the Legislature on January 1, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, until January 1, 2050, on the department's progress on achieving those required increases in statewide water storage capacity, as specified. The bill would, beginning in the 2018–19 fiscal year, continuously appropriate 25% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department to comply with these requirements.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 1400** (**Friedman D**) **Silver Lake Reservoir: protected habitat: migratory birds and urban wildlife.**

( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )



**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law establishes various types of refuges for fish and wildlife and prohibits certain activities in those refuges. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would designate a protected habitat for migratory birds and urban wildlife in the waters and surrounding land of the Silver Lake Reservoir in the County of Los Angeles.

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**AB 1438** (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) **State Water Resources Control Board: environmental laboratories: public water systems: certificates and permits: procedures.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Act, requires certain laboratories that conduct analyses of environmental samples for regulatory purposes to obtain a certificate of accreditation from the State Water Resources Control Board. The act requires an accredited laboratory to report, in a timely fashion and in accordance with the request for analysis, the full and complete results of all detected contaminants and pollutants to the person or entity that submitted the material for testing. The act authorizes the state board to adopt regulations to establish reporting requirements, establish the accreditation procedures, recognize the accreditation of laboratories located outside California, and collect laboratory accreditation fees. The act requires fees and civil penalties collected under the act to be deposited in the Environmental Laboratory Improvement Fund and that moneys in the fund be available for expenditure by the board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of the act. Existing law authorizes the state board to implement these provisions by entering and inspecting laboratories for these purposes, as specified. Existing law makes it a crime to interfere with the state board with regard to those inspection provisions. This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would, among other things, update obsolete references under those provisions with regard to the state board and the State Department of Public Health, and would update references to national accreditation and training standards that are applicable to laboratories that are accredited or certified under these provisions. The bill would modify provisions relating to petitions for reconsideration with regard to denials of certain applications for certification or accreditation, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to require an owner of a laboratory under these provisions to provide certain information or records to the state board, as specified. Because a violation of those provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would also set forth a hearing process with regard to the suspension or revocation of a certification or accreditation issued under these provisions, as specified. The bill would update provisions relating to civil penalties, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**AB 1442** (Allen, Travis R) **Bonds: transportation: water projects.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, approved by the voters as Proposition 1A at the November 4, 2008, general election, provides for the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$9 billion for high-speed rail purposes and \$950 million for other related rail purposes. 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 state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to redirect the high-speed rail bond act funds to water projects.

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**[AB 1481](#) (Nazarian D) Water: public use.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

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**[AB 1490](#) (Gray D) State Water Resources Control Board: school drinking water.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region and prohibits a water quality control plan or a revision of the plan adopted by a regional board from becoming effective unless it is approved by the state board. This bill would require the state board, before adopting or approving a water quality control plan, water quality objectives, or a program of implementation, to evaluate impacts on primary drinking water standards and secondary drinking water standards for, and impacts on groundwater basins that provide drinking water to, impacted local education agencies located in whole or in part in a disadvantaged community. The bill, if the state board finds any defined significant effect in this evaluation, would prohibit the state board from adopting a statement of overriding consideration.

This bill contains other existing laws.

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**[AB 1543](#) (Gloria D) Municipal water districts: bonds.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a municipal water district to issue bonds for the purpose of providing money required to be paid to any district or authority organized under the Metropolitan Water District Act or the County Water Authority Act for a certain purpose, and specifies that the amount of those bonds may include the expenses of all proceedings for the authorization, issuance, and sale of the bonds. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in that provision.

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**[AB 1562](#) (Garcia, Eduardo D) Salton Sea restoration.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** The Salton Sea Restoration Act, among other things, requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation and coordination with the Salton Sea Authority, to lead Salton Sea restoration efforts. The act, to the extent that funding is appropriated to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for Salton Sea restoration activities, authorizes the Department of Water Resources, in coordination and under agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to undertake certain restoration efforts. The act authorizes the Salton Sea Authority to lead a feasibility study, in

coordination and under contract with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, as prescribed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision that names the act.

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**AB 1602** (**O'Donnell D**) **Water supply improvements.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Under existing law, various state and local agencies engage in water resource planning. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation relating to water supply improvements.

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**AB 1654** (**Cooper D**) **Water conservation.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt agricultural water management plans with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update those plans on or before December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. Existing law sets forth various findings and declarations related to water conservation. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in those findings and declarations.

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**AB 1667** (**Friedman D**) **Urban water suppliers: landscape water meters.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law, the Water Measurement Law, generally requires the installation of a water meter as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992. The law, with certain exceptions, requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2025. Existing law requires a water purveyor to require as a condition of new retail water service on and after January 1, 2008, the installation of separate water meters to measure the volume of water used exclusively for landscape purposes, as prescribed. This bill would require an urban water supplier to install dedicated landscape water meters on commercial, institutional, industrial, and multifamily service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2020, if the property has greater than 1,000 square feet of irrigated landscape, and on or before January 1, 2025, if the property has greater than 500, but less than 1,001, square feet of irrigated landscape. The bill would require an urban water supplier to install dedicated landscape water meters on single-family residential service connections that are located in its service area on or before January 1, 2030, if the property has greater than 5,000 square feet of irrigated landscape. The bill would authorize an urban water supplier to waive these requirements for a customer that, before January 1, 2018, has installed one or more separate submeters that exclusively measure all water usage for irrigated landscape and that agrees to provide water consumption data recorded by the submeter at least annually to the urban water supplier. This bill would exempt from these requirements a service connection where a separate water meter for landscape purposes is required by existing law as a condition of new retail water service.

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**AB 1668** (**Friedman D**) **Water conservation: guidelines.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use on or before December 31, 2020, and to make incremental progress toward that state target by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. This bill would require the state board, on or before July 1, 2018, in consultation with the department and other appropriate state agencies, to adopt water conservation guidelines that are consistent with a specified report issued in response to Executive Order B-37-16.

This bill contains other existing laws.

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**AB 1669** (**Friedman D**) **Urban water use efficiency.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use on or before December 31, 2020, and to make incremental progress toward that state target by reducing urban per capita water use by at least 10% on or before December 31, 2015. This bill, on or before January 1, 2019, would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources and other appropriate state agencies, to establish and adopt a process to increase urban water use efficiency through incremental urban water use efficiency targets and in that regard to establish an urban water use efficiency target to be achieved by the state by January 1, 2025. The bill would require the state board to update its urban water use efficiency target every 5 years.

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**AB 1673** (**Aguiar-Curry D**) **The California Water Plan.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-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 technical, nonsubstantive changes to that requirement.

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**SB 5** (**De León D**) **California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.** ( Amended: 2/23/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 3/7/2017-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Governance and Finance]

**Location:** 3/7/2017-S. GOV. & F.

**Summary:** Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. This bill would enact the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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**SB 80** (**Wieckowski D**) **California Environmental Quality Act: notices.** ( Amended: 2/14/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 3/9/2017-Set for hearing March 29.

**Location:** 1/19/2017-S. E. Q.

**Calendar:** 3/29/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**Summary:** (1)The California Environmental Quality Act 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. The act requires the lead agency to mail certain notices to persons who have filed a written request for notices. The act provides that if the agency's offer to provide the notices by email, upon filing a written request for notices, a person may request that the notices be provided to him or her by email. This bill would require the lead agency to post those notices on the agency's Internet Web site. The bill would require the agency to offer to provide those notices by email. Because this bill would increase the level of service provided by a local agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 146**    **(Wilk R) Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure.** ( Amended: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Location:** 1/26/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires an application for a permit to appropriate water to include, among other things, sufficient information to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood that unappropriated water is available for the proposed appropriation. Existing law requires the board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Existing law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Existing law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water within 25 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions. This bill would provide that it is not a limitation on the authority of the board to issue a notice or direct the applicant to issue a notice if, because of changes in the project or other circumstances, the issuance of a notice is necessary to provide a fair opportunity for interested persons to file protests or is in the public interest.

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**SB 193**    **(Cannella R) Groundwater sustainability agencies.** ( Introduced: 1/30/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/9/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 1/30/2017-S. RLS.

**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 authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin, as prescribed. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

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**SB 210**    **(Leyva D) Pupil health: drinking water.** ( Introduced: 2/1/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/8/2017-VOTE: Do pass as amended, but first amend, and re-refer to the Committee on [Environmental Quality]

**Location:** 3/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law requires a school district to provide access to free, fresh drinking water during meal times in school food service areas, unless the governing board of a school district adopts a resolution stating that it is unable to comply with this requirement and demonstrating the reasons why it is unable to comply due to fiscal constraints or health and safety concerns. This bill would require a school district that has drinking water sources with drinking water that does not meet the United States Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards for lead or any other contaminant to close access to those drinking water sources, to provide alternative drinking water sources, as specified, and to notify specified persons if the school district is required to provide those alternative drinking water sources. By imposing additional duties on pupil schools and school districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 224**    **(Jackson D) California Environmental Quality Act: baseline conditions.** ( Introduced: 2/2/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/16/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 2/16/2017-S. E.Q.

**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 prohibit the lead agency, in determining the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether a project has a significant effect on the environment, from considering the effects of certain actions on the environment.

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**SB 252**    **(Dodd D) Water wells: permits: critically overdrafted groundwater basins.**  
( Introduced: 2/7/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Location:** 2/16/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** (1)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. This bill would require an applicant for a new well permit in a city or county overlying a critically overdrafted basin, as defined, to comply with certain requirements as part of an application for a well permit. The bill would require a city or county overlying a critically overdrafted basin to make certain information about the new well included in the application for a well permit publicly available and easily accessible and, before issuing any new well permit, to undertake a notice and comment period. The bill would prohibit a new water well from being developed in a critically overdrafted basin except in compliance with these provisions and with specified exceptions. The bill would require a city or county overlying a critically overdrafted basin to be in compliance with these provisions, as determined by the Department of Water Resources, to be eligible to receive state funding for groundwater recharge or other water supply projects. By increasing the duties of cities and counties, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 276**    **(Dodd D) Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: exemptions.** ( Introduced: 2/9/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/8/2017-Set for hearing March 21.

**Location:** 2/23/2017-S. AGRI.

**Calendar:** 3/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 113 SENATE AGRICULTURE, GALGIANI, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Food and Agriculture, in consultation with the Scientific Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming, to establish and oversee a Healthy Soils Program to seek to optimize climate benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, including loans, grants, research, and technical assistance, or educational materials and outreach, to farmers whose management practices contribute to healthy soils and result in net long-term on-farm greenhouse gas benefits. This bill would exempt from those requirements the Healthy Soils Program and the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.

This bill contains other existing laws.

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**SB 372**    **(Cannella R) San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency.**

( Introduced: 2/14/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Location:** 2/23/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**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 authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin. The act deems certain agencies created by statute to manage groundwater the exclusive local agencies

within their respective statutory boundaries with powers to comply with the act and authorizes these agencies to opt out of being the exclusive groundwater management agency. This bill would create the San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability Agency as the exclusive groundwater sustainability agency and successor in interest to the agency that submitted a notice of intent to become a groundwater sustainability agency to the department on December 22, 2015. The bill would establish the initial boundaries of the agency and would authorize the agency's boundaries to be changed after a noticed public hearing, as specified. The bill would require the agency to develop and implement a groundwater sustainability plan to achieve sustainable groundwater management within the territory of the agency. The bill would generally specify the powers and purposes of the agency. The bill would prescribe the composition of the 4-member board of directors of the agency and would require members and alternates to be chosen by member agencies, as specified. By imposing duties on the agency and the member agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 373**    **(Cannella R) Infrastructure financing: projects.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/8/2017-Set for hearing April 5.

**Location:** 2/23/2017-S. GOV. & F.

**Calendar:** 4/5/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE, MCGUIRE, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes a governmental agency to solicit proposals and enter into agreements with private entities for the design, construction, or reconstruction of, and to lease to private entities, specified types of fee-producing infrastructure projects. Existing law prohibits a state agency or specified governmental agencies from using this authorization to design, construct, finance, or operate a state project, as specified. This bill, until January 1, 2026, would specify that a state project, for these purposes, does not include the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority's Surface Water Supply Project financed through any state grant or low interest loan funding including, but not limited to, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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**SB 417**    **(Berryhill R) State Water Resources Control Board.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/23/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/15/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law declares that to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources in the state, it is necessary to establish the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to combine the water rights, water quality, and drinking water functions of the state government to provide for coordinated consideration of water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these declarations.

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**SB 427**    **(Leyva D) Public water systems: lead user service lines.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 2/23/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 2/23/2017-S. E.Q.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law prohibits the use of any pipe, pipe or plumbing fitting or fixture, solder, or flux that is not lead free in the installation or repair of any public water system or any plumbing in a



facility providing water for human consumption, except as specified. This bill, by July 1, 2020, would require a public water system to provide the timeline for replacement of known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to the state board. The bill, by July 1, 2020, would require a public water system that has identified areas that may have lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to (a) provide to the state board its determination as to whether there are any lead user service lines in use in those areas of its distribution system and provide a timeline to the state board for replacement of those lead use service lines, and (b) provide findings as to whether there are any areas for which it cannot determine the content of the user service lines and a timeline for the replacement of those user service lines.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SB 580**    **(Pan D) Water development projects: Sacramento-San Joaquin watersheds.**

( Introduced: 2/17/2017    [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law provides for state cooperation with the federal government in the construction of specified flood control projects. Existing law adopts and authorizes federally adopted and approved projects, including a project for flood control along the American and Sacramento Rivers. The projects are authorized at an estimated cost to the state of the sum that may be appropriated by the Legislature for state participation upon the recommendation and advice of the Department of Water Resources or the Central Valley Flood Protection Board. This bill would revise the authorization for the project for flood control along the American and Sacramento Rivers as further modified by a specified report adopted by Congress.

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**SB 588**    **(Hertzberg D) Marine resources and preservation.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017    [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** (1) Existing law establishes the California Artificial Reef Program, administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to include the placement of artificial reefs, as defined, in state waters and a prescribed study of existing successful reefs and new reefs to determine design criteria. This bill would revise and recast the California Marine Resources Legacy Act to establish a similar program to allow, 2 years after the payment of startup costs, a prospective transferor, as defined, to offer and the department to accept title to an artificial reef converted from a decommissioned oil and gas platform for incorporation into the California Artificial Reef Program if similar conditions to those described above are met, except if the platform is required to be fully removed by conditions in a lease issued by the State Lands Commission. As part of the implementation of the program, the bill would require the department to revise the Artificial Reef Plan prepared pursuant to the California Artificial Reef Program. The bill would not require the first transferor to pay the startup costs and would instead authorize funding sufficient to fully fund program startup costs for the state, as determined by the department, to be provided to the department for deposit in the Special Deposit Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would make those funds deposited into the Special Deposit Fund available to the department, the Ocean Protection Council, the State Lands Commission, and the California Coastal Commission for startup costs, thereby making an appropriation.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**[SB 615](#)** (**[Hueso D](#)**) **Salton Sea restoration.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. N.R. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** The Salton Sea Restoration Act requires the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation and coordination with the Salton Sea Authority, to lead Salton Sea restoration efforts. The act, to the extent that funding is appropriated to the Department of Fish and Wildlife for Salton Sea restoration activities, authorizes the Department of Water Resources, in coordination and under agreement with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to undertake certain restoration efforts. The act authorizes the Salton Sea Authority to lead a feasibility study, in coordination and under contract with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, as prescribed. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, by January 1, 2018, to develop a 10-year plan to implement the memorandum of understanding between the agency and the United States Department of the Interior entered into on August 31, 2016, and its addendum, entered into on January 18, 2017, and would require the agency to address certain issues in the plan. The bill would rename the Salton Sea Restoration Act as the "John J. Benoit Salton Sea Restoration Act."

This bill contains other related provisions.

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**[SB 623](#)** (**[Monning D](#)**) **Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/2/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. E.Q.

**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. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the board. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

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**[SB 634](#)** (**[Wilk R](#)**) **Santa Clarita Valley Water District.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. N.R. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the Castaic Lake Water Agency Law, created the Castaic Lake Water Agency and authorizes the agency to acquire water and water rights, including water from the State Water Project, and to provide, sell, and deliver water at wholesale for municipal, industrial, domestic, and other purposes. This bill would repeal the Castaic Lake Water Agency Law.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**[SB 667](#)** (**[Atkins D](#)**) **Department of Water Resources: riverine and riparian stewardship improvements.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.**Location:** 3/9/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 4/25/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the Director of Water Resources to establish a program of flood control and urban creek restoration, known as the Urban Streams Restoration Program, consisting of the development of the capability by the Department of Water Resources to respond to requests from local agencies and organizations for planning and design assistance for efficient and effective urban creek protection, restoration, and enhancement. This bill, upon an appropriation of funds from the Legislature, would require the department to establish a program to implement watershed-based riverine and riparian stewardship improvements by providing technical and financial assistance in support of projects with certain benefits. The bill would require the program to support the purposes of and be coordinated with the Urban Stream Restoration Program, fish passage improvements, and other similar programs. The bill would authorize the department to provide technical assistance, including by collaborating with appropriate California State University or University of California programs, as specified.

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**SB 669**    **(Moorlach R) Sustainable groundwater management: adjudicated groundwater basins.**

( Introduced: 2/17/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-S. RLS.

**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 overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other 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. Under existing law, the provisions of the act do not apply to an adjudicated groundwater basin, as specified, or to a local agency that conforms to the requirements of an adjudication of water rights for an adjudicated groundwater basin. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

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**SB 750**    **(Hueso D) Water lease: water district, water company, or mutual water company.**

( Introduced: 2/17/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes water districts, water companies, and mutual water companies to enter into water lease agreements, as prescribed. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.

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**SB 778**    **(Hertzberg D) Safe drinking water.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017   [Text](#) )

**Status:** 3/9/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 2/17/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Under existing law, it is the 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 declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would impose a charge, moneys from which would assist the state in providing safe drinking water to the residents of California.

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**SB 780**    **(Wiener D) Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017   [Text](#) )**Status:** 3/10/2017-Set for hearing March 28.**Location:** 3/9/2017-S. N.R. & W.**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Previously existing law required the Department of Water Resources to develop a model local water efficient landscape ordinance by January 1, 1992, and the Water Conservation in Landscaping Act, which is part of the Planning and Zoning Law, requires the department to update the model ordinance, as provided. The act provides that, if a local agency did not adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance or specified findings that an ordinance is not necessary by January 1, 1993, that model ordinance applies within the jurisdiction of the local agency, except in the case of a chartered city. The act makes various findings and declarations of legislative intent. This bill would require state and local agencies to adhere to specified principles of the watershed approach in landscaping. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources to develop watershed approach-focused landscaping policies and incentives, including an enhanced model water efficient landscape ordinance, as provided. The bill would also require the Department of Water Resources to promote watershed approach-focused education and training for homeowners, contractors, certified community conservation corps, and other landscape professionals who plan, develop, or implement projects complying with the enhanced model ordinance. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to incorporate the enhanced model water efficient landscape ordinance standards into its incentive programs and guidelines, as provided, and would require that a local agency that provides landscape incentive programs provide as part of those programs a preference for projects that conform to the enhanced model water efficient landscape ordinance. By increasing the duties of local government officials with respect to landscaping, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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**SCA 4**    **(Hertzberg D) Water conservation.** ( Introduced: 2/2/2017   [Text](#) )**Status:** 2/16/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.**Location:** 2/2/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. This measure would declare the intent of the Legislature to amend the California Constitution to provide a program that would ensure that affordable water is available to all Californians and to ensure that water conservation is given a permanent role in California's future.

**Total Measures:** 77**Total Tracking Forms:** 77