


DATE: June 19, 2017

TO: Transition Committee  
Gary R. Martin, Chair  
Bill Cooper, Vice Chair  
B.J. Atkins  
Jerry Gladbach  
Jacque McMillan

FROM: Valerie L. Pryor   
Assistant General Manager



A meeting of the Transition Committee is scheduled for **Monday, June 26, 2017 at 5:30 PM** in the Training Room at the Rio Vista Water Treatment Plant.

### 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 Officials Events
5. General Transition Issues
6. \* Committee Planning Calendar
7. Adjournment

- \* Indicates attachment
- ◆ Indicates to be distributed

cc: CLWA Board of Directors  
Joe Byrne

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June 19, 2017

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Notice:

Any person may make a request for a disability-related modification or accommodation needed for that person to be able to participate in the public meeting by telephoning (661) 297-1600, or writing to Castaic Lake Water Agency at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, CA 91350. Requests must specify the nature of the disability and the type of accommodation requested. A telephone number or other contact information should be included so that Agency staff may discuss appropriate arrangements. Persons requesting a disability-related accommodation should make the request with adequate time before the meeting for the Agency to provide the requested accommodation.

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>.



ITEM NO.  
2.1



# Memorandum

**To:** Matt Stone, Dirk Marks  
**CC:** Hunt Braly  
**From:** Harry Henderson  
**Date:** 6/15/2017  
**Re:** June 2017 Federal Legislative Review

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As Washington moves into the summer, the legislative schedule begins to filter out priorities and focus on more traditional issues. Over the past 30 days, while trying to avoid sounding like a broken record, a significant amount of activity has taken place. The President's firing of FBI Director James Comey has resulted in hearings, investigations and other discussions not related to core solutions. In short, it was a distraction that the already stretched Congressional schedule did not need.

As we have stated on numerous occasions, the House and Senate are significantly behind schedule. While the House has passed a repeal and replacement of Obamacare, the Senate has not acted on this matter and may not do so for some time. The House has moved on a number of regulatory reforms along with the Senate, but two other pillars (tax reform and infrastructure) remain untouched. Finally, neither House nor Senate have approved a FY2018 Budget or even begun the appropriations process. As such, with fewer than nine legislative work weeks remaining before the end of the current Fiscal Year, Congress will be hard pressed to complete everything before the end of September.

As we have noted in the past, a significant challenge to the current Administration is the lack of key appointees in positions. The President has roughly 1100 positions to fill in his Administration, to date a little over 100 appointments have been made by the President. In early



June, according to the Partnership for Public Service, only 41 political appointees have cleared the Senate with an additional 60 awaiting action by the United States Senate. For example, the Department of Interior has 17 positions that require a Presidential appointment. To date, only two have been made with no nominee for the Director of Bureau of Reclamation. At the EPA, of the 13 appointments required, only two have been made.

As we have stated in past reports, the agenda for Congress remains the same: health care, regulation, tax reform, and infrastructure. Progress has been made on two of these agenda points, but significant work remains to be completed. We continue to work with Matt Stone and Dirk Marks on this subject as some issues do have an impact on the Agency.

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

## **1. Meetings**

As we have told the Committee during our last call, Representative Steve Knight's office has placed Legislative Director Megan Zavertnik in charge of water issues. Anchor has met with Ms. Zavertnik and discussed a wide range of issues that the Agency is involved in. We have provided her with an overview of the Agency, a background on perchlorate contamination and our interest therein, and the need for reclaimed/recycled water infrastructure. We are working with Ms. Zavertnik on these issues, helping to educate her on our agenda, and provide her with additional Congressional districts impacted by perchlorate.

## **2. Budget and Appropriations**

In early May, the House and Senate completed the FY2017 Appropriations process. The legislation funds the entirety of the Federal government. While this process is now complete, the FY2018 Appropriations process is anywhere from three to eight weeks behind schedule – depending on whom you speak with.



It is expected that over the next two to three weeks, the House Appropriations Committee will begin hearing testimony on the President's proposed FY2018 budget. It is also expected that Subcommittees will begin to draft legislation based on several different "top-line" figures. It should be noted that the House Appropriations Committee has not provided to individual Subcommittees their "allocations" for what they can spend on specific government Agencies or functions.

Recently, Senator Mike Simpson, the Chair of the Senate Energy and Water Subcommittee, made news by suggesting that Congress just pass a year-long Continuing Resolution now and avoid having to go through the annual Appropriations process, hearings, markups, etc. This suggestion was rebuffed by both House and Senate leadership alike. However, it also provides an insight into the frustration many Members feel about the current pace of progress within Appropriations cycles.

Further complicating matters was a proposal by the House Freedom Caucus to pass an all-encompassing Omnibus measure by the House before the end of July. According to proponents of this process, the House would free up precious floor time and limit the Appropriations process to one week instead of seven or eight. The leadership of the Freedom Caucus has acknowledged that this is a first step that would require future concessions in negotiations with the Senate and Administration on a final measure. Attached, you will find an article on this subject.

While neither of these proposals are likely to be approved, the public discussions on each show that Congress is interested in budget and budget process reforms. With both bodies significantly behind schedule, we would urge patience with the process and also an understanding that the traditional end of September Fiscal Year budget deadline is unlikely to be met with traditional legislative solutions. As such, a short-term continuing resolution will be required to fund the government through the period of time Congress and the Administration need to produce a final FY2018 Appropriations measure(s).

We should note that two other matters may ultimately impact the FY2018 Appropriations process. First, the looming debt ceiling deadline could and is very likely to impact overall spending for the Fiscal year. While Congress is making progress on this topic, no final deal has been reached.

Second, the President and Congress are still working on a tax reform legislative package. We remain vigilant on this matter and in touch with Matt Stone and Dirk Marks as we hear details emerge pertinent to the Agency. Regardless, the size and scope of the



package will impact the ability of Congress to reach a final top-line figure for individual Departments and Agencies.

### 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.
- *Waters of the United States Rule* The rule remains in a dual tract – one with the rule re-write by the EPA that is awaiting action by the Office of Management and Budget; and two with the Federal courts. No further action at this time has been completed.
- *Perchlorate Legislation*. On April 24, Representative Steve Knight introduced H.R. 2116, the Perchlorate Reclamation and Water Replenishment Act. This legislation would establish a grant process within the Bureau of Reclamation for small communities (less than 350,000 customers) who have either received previous authorization and/or funding associated with perchlorate contamination.



## Attachment 1



Budget & Appropriations Brief: House Republicans consider passing spending bills in one fell swoop

By Sarah Ferris and Jennifer Scholtes | 05/30/2017 02:44 PM EDT

**OMNIBUS TO THE RESCUE?** Rep. [Tom Graves](#) (R-Ga.) is peddling an idea to help save this year's already imperiled appropriations process: Throw all the bills together, keep it Republican-penned and pass the massive omnibus before August recess.

**'Herculean task':** Under the proposal Graves pitched to GOP lawmakers during a closed-door meeting last week, appropriations panels would have exactly 31 days to draft all 12 spending bills, without knowing yet how much money's on the table. "It's a Herculean task," Graves tells us, adding that fellow appropriators have promised to work weekends to finish their work. "My goal is to make sure we pass 12 appropriations bills in the House that represent the conservative values."

**Off the hook:** House lawmakers haven't passed all 12 bills on time in more than a decade — let alone a month early. The longshot strategy reflects the GOP's growing angst about this year's budget time crunch, which will likely force Republican leaders to strike another deal with Democrats. A bipartisan agreement would risk the wrath of President Donald Trump, still soured by last month's budget deal — for which his opponents claimed victory. Graves' strategy does pose political risks, however. Passing a Republican-only bundle would clear the House of any blame in a spending holdup, but it could still lead to a shutdown if Senate negotiators can't strike their own deal to get Democrats on board.

**Leave it to McConnell:** Graves said his plan is to simply pass the package through the House, letting the Senate "deal with its own political challenges" while the lower chamber moves on to tax reform and infrastructure legislation. "We clearly have some identifiable constraints of policy and calendar," Graves said.



## Attachment 2



### House GOP leaders already plotting to avoid fall shutdown

By Rachael Bade and John Bresnahan

05/25/2017 02:47 PM EDT

House Republican leaders, facing a serious time crunch this fall, are already plotting ways to avoid a government shutdown at the end of September — a real possibility given partisan divisions over spending priorities.

Speaker [Paul Ryan](#) in a closed-door GOP conference meeting Thursday morning laid out the legislative calendar, showing lawmakers they're approximately four months behind schedule in the appropriations process for 2018, in part because President Donald Trump's budget landed later than usual.

The early discussion about salvaging the annual spending process underscores how much Trump, Ryan and other party leaders are struggling to govern now that they run Washington.

House Republicans can't agree on their own budget blueprint for next year, clashing internally over cuts to entitlement programs and safety net initiatives such as food stamps and housing aid, all while trying to create space for tax reform and a big defense spending increase. In addition, they still have to find money for Trump's priorities, including the hugely controversial border wall between the United States and Mexico.

Congress needs to pass a funding bill by Sept. 30 to keep the lights on at federal agencies. Yet with lawmakers out for the August recess, they only have 43 legislative days left to pass appropriations bills before they hit that deadline. Obamacare repeal efforts are likely to suck up much of that time in the Senate. Tax reform — or even a tax-cut package — would also take up more time and energy.

Aware of the looming deadline, Ryan raised the possibility of clumping appropriations bills together in an omnibus to save time. Passing a continuing resolution, that essentially maintains current spending levels and priorities in order to keep the government open, was also discussed.

The idea, GOP insiders say, was to manage expectations of what's possible and what's not. Republicans for years have vowed to bring back "regular order" if they were in charge, with Congress debating and passing 12 separate spending bills each year. But even having the





White House and Congress is not enough for Republicans. Regular order, for now, will remain a memory from a bygone era.

"We talked about how we might move forward on appropriations at this juncture. ... Putting all the appropriations together in one package is one option," said Rep. [Robert Aderholt](#) (R-Ala.), a senior member of the House Appropriations Committee. "I think certainly, when you look at the calendar, you've got to say: It's crunch time, and of course trying to do all these appropriations bills in that short period of time" would be difficult.

Under the Budget Control Act, Republicans in fiscal 2018 face \$5 billion in across-the-board cuts to defense and non-defense programs unless they take action. Trump wants to increase defense spending and request new money to build a border wall with Mexico. That, however, would require Congress to raise spending caps put in place years ago.

In order to do that, Republicans would need the support of at least eight Democrats in the Senate, which is extremely unlikely at this point. Democrats typically demand dollar-for-dollar funding boosts for non-defense programs, such as transportation or housing, in order to support defense increases. They've also sworn to never support funding for Trump's wall, something the White House wants to push for in earnest this fall — even at the risk of a shutdown fight.

During Thursday's House GOP conference meeting, Republicans harped on Senate rules requiring 60 votes for passage instead of a simple majority. They discussed the possibility of convincing Senate Republicans to go nuclear on spending bills, as they did to confirm Supreme Court Justice Neil Gorsuch — though that's unlikely at best.

"We do our appropriations in the House ... then, it goes over to the Senate and they say, 'No, we have to work with Democrats,'" said Rep. [Trent Franks](#) (R-Ariz.), who often rants about Senate rules and wants Senate Republicans to eliminate the filibuster. "What will come out of this process is going to be a significantly, in large part, a Democrat omnibus. ... We don't seem to have the courage to face the real problem head on."

Republicans, however, can't point to Democrats for all their budget problems: The conference faces a critical moment right now over how far they go in their own budget. Conservatives want drastically lower spending and are pushing GOP leaders to use reconciliation to cut safety-net programs. But that idea is sure to repel moderate Republicans, putting GOP leaders in the awkward situation of trying to find a way to garner 216 votes for passage. In the past, they've had to turn to Democrats to pass spending bills.



Much is at stake. If Republicans don't agree on a blueprint, they will never get to tax reform. That's because only after passing the budget can they unlock the fast-tracking tool known as reconciliation that allows them to pass tax reform without a single Democratic vote in the Senate.

When asked when — and if — House Republicans would unveil their own budget, Budget Chairwoman [Diane Black](#) (R-Tenn.) was non-committal.

"We're working on it, and we'll let you know when we get to that point," Black said. "We're going to bring it out as soon as we get consensus and get all of our people together."

And Black faithfully repeated that line several time no matter what question she was asked about the budget. "That's all I'm gonna give you, that we're working on it," Black said. GOP insiders expect the budget to be released in June.

There isn't much time to deliberate.

While the budget process typically starts in February, after the president releases his budget, Trump waited until the end of May to release the details of his fiscal blueprint. Even though the Trump budget — with huge spending cuts to domestic problems, big tax cuts and some fuzzy math to make it balance — was dead on arrival, the delay in sending it to Capitol Hill set lawmakers back, all while the issues dividing the Republican Conference are just becoming tougher and tougher.

"People know that we have an abbreviated timeframe for the appropriations process," said Rep. [Tom Cole](#) (R-Okla.), who sits on both the Appropriations and Budget panels.

Cole said Appropriations Committee Republicans met privately on Wednesday night to discuss the situation, but he acknowledged GOP lawmakers will miss the Sept. 30 deadline for passing spending bills.

"We're prepared to work Saturdays, whatever we need to do," Cole said. "We can get the bills ready to get all 12 bills out of committee. The real question is do you have the time to do them on the floor? Probably not. So you're gonna have 'minibuses' or an omnibus. I think there's just probably not the time given health care, given tax reform and everything else we've gotta get done."

Kentucky Rep. [John Yarmuth](#), top Democrat on the House Budget Committee, says the GOP infighting over spending priorities is par for the course.



"We've got a Republican majority that's having a hard time governing," Yarmuth said. "We saw it on health care. It doesn't surprise that's it happening on the budget as well."

Yarmuth said his aides tried on Thursday to find out from their GOP counterparts whether a budget would be marked up in June.

"They clearly are undecided about what they're going to do," Yarmuth added.

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-VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL-

June 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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**California Budget Negotiations Wind Down**

Monday June 12<sup>th</sup> the administration and legislative leaders finally announced a budget deal that would provide \$180 billion in state funding, \$127 billion general fund. ~~Geneasl~~General provisions include: The spending plan would increase money for K-12 schools, community colleges and the CSU system. But in an unprecedented move, the Legislature will split off the UC president's office budget from the rest of the university. That's in response to a blistering state audit that questioned the UC's budgeting practices. There's more money for Medi-Cal providers like doctors, dentists and Planned Parenthood – if the Trump administration signs off. Adult dental services for people on Medi-Cal would be restored as well.

The agreement came with fits and starts. On the weekend, legislative leaders and members of the budget conference committee announced they had a deal and they adopted a conference report. Immediately thereafter, Nancy McFadden tweeted that “there is no budget deal. I would know.” The conference committee ended their deliberations and the final touches will likely be negotiated this weekend between leadership and the Governor. The budget needs to be in print by June 12 to be passed by both houses of the legislature by June 15<sup>th</sup>, the Constitutional deadline. Many issues important to the energy sector and NRG will likely be contained in budget trailer bills that are likely to be considered throughout the month of June and July up until summer break.

**Water Conservation as a Way of Life**

ACWA and Castaic have been engaging with key legislation that intends to “make water conservation a way of life” in California. The bills have gone through policy committee and are subject of numerous working groups hosted by the Speakers office and the Governor's office. As the budget closes, it look as those the bills will not be passed by June 15<sup>th</sup> with the budget, but they will be “budget trailer bills” considered later in the summer. The bills include AB 1667, 1668, 1669 (Freidman) and AB 985 (Rubio). The issues that remain include:

- How to address “drought resistant supplies
- How not to impact water rights with long term conservation requirements
- Balancing the state mandates with local control and implementation

- Who and how enforced?

Other water bills continue to move:

**AB 313 (Gray)** would establish a division of water rights within the Office of Administrative hearings where complaints and protests can be heard on water rights petitions. The bill passed the Assembly.

**SB 252 (Dodd)** requires water well permit applicants to provide information to neighbors and includes permit limitations on cities and counties. The association opposes this bill but it passed on to the Assembly.

**SB 623 (Monning)** establishes a fund to address groundwater contamination with compounds such as nitrates. Ag is working closely with the Senator and officials to fashion a program that benefits the people with contaminated water but maintains broad funding sources. This bill is drawing concern from ACWA and others because it is rumored to contain numerous funding sources including a Water Infrastructure Fee or a public goods charge.

### **Cap and Trade Fails on a Last Minute Vote**

Late on the eve of the legislative deadline for bills to move out of the first house, two competing cap and trade bills failed passage. One bill AB 387 (C. Garcia) was supported by the environmental community and environmental justice advocates and greatly restricts the markets and emission opportunities, another bill AB 151 (Burke) was supported by the business energy and ag coalition has more flexibility and includes price caps. In an attempt to reconcile the legislation, the authors combined the bills into a confusing and restricted market. Since the bills require a 2/3 vote, the business and ag coalition decided to oppose the last minute “deal” and work from a clean slate. The bill was brought up late in the evening and failed 35-39 with 6 abstentions. The coalition intends to approach both authors and the Governor with a new proposal that outlines key priorities such as price caps, some free emissions for qualifying facilities and flexibility in the market structure.

### **Poll shows Gov Race Gap Closing**

While national news focuses on the Russian probe and international political news highlights the recent elections in UK and France, a recent poll shows the Governor race tightening. A new poll of likely statewide voters suggests the upcoming contest to replace Gov. Jerry Brown could be a competitive one. Lt. Gov. Gavin Newsom continues to lead the race for California governor. However, he’s now joined at the top of the list by fellow Democrat Antonio Villaraigosa. The former mayor of Los Angeles has pulled to within 5 percentage points of Newsom, 22 percent to 17 percent, according to the survey from UC Berkeley’s Institute of Governmental Studies. The institute’s March poll had Newsom at 28 percent and Villaraigosa at 11 percent, even though the contest has remained low-profile. Rounding out the field of declared candidates are two Democrats, Treasurer John Chiang (5 percent), and former state schools superintendent Delaine Eastin (3 percent). More than 1 in 3 voters (37 percent) remained undecided. For an article discussing the poll see the link below.

<http://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article154982824.html>

**Castaic Lake Water Agency  
 Legislative Status Report**

**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:** 3/20/2017-Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 3/20/2017-S. DESK

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 166    ([Salas D](#)) Safe drinking water: household filtration systems: rebate program. ( Amended: 3/23/2017 [Text](#) )**

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. RLS.

**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, in collaboration with specified entities, to conduct a study on the feasibility and financial stability of a rebate program that would provide a household that is served by a water system that does not meet primary drinking water standards with a rebate for the purchase of a household water filtration system. The bill would also require the study to include any recommendations for the Legislature to implement the rebate program. The bill would require the state board to conclude the study no later than January 1, 2019, and to submit a report on the study to the Legislature no later than March 1, 2019.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group

**Notes 1:**

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

**Status:** 5/26/2017-In committee: Held under submission.

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. APPR.

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 184** ([Berman D](#)) **Sea level rise planning: database.** ( Amended: 5/23/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/23/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 5/10/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/13/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**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 postpone that repeal until January 1, 2023.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 196** ([Bigelow R](#)) **Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: water supply and wastewater systems.** ( Amended: 3/6/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.



**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 239](#) (Ridley-Thomas D) California Environmental Quality Act: urbanized areas. (**

Introduced: 1/30/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 272](#) (Gipson D) Southeast Los Angeles County Drinking Water Relief Act. ( Amended: 3/21/2017**

[Text](#))

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/5/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The Davis-Grunsky Act provides for state financial assistance, in the form of grants and loans, to public agencies for, among other things, distribution of water for domestic purposes. The act authorizes the Department of Water Resources, in making loans or grants pursuant to the act, to impose terms and conditions that are designed to protect the state's investment and that are necessary to carry out the purposes of the act. The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, as specified, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act authorizes the state board to order the extension of service to an area within a disadvantaged community that does not have access to an adequate supply of safe drinking water, as specified. To provide affordable, safe drinking water to disadvantaged communities, the act, if the state board finds that consolidation or extension of service is either not appropriate or not technically or economically feasible, authorizes the state board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to a designated public water system to assist that public water system with the provision of an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water. This bill, the Southeast Los Angeles County Drinking Water Relief Act, would authorize the department and the state board to condition the awardance of financial assistance to an urban water supplier in southeast Los Angeles County that does not have adequate technical, managerial, and financial capacity for a water infrastructure project on the participation of a public water agency that has sufficient technical, managerial, and financial capacity to complete and operate the project. The bill would authorize the department and state board to provide, upon appropriation, financial assistance to a public water agency for these purposes. The bill would specifically authorize an urban water supplier in southeast Los Angeles County to consult with the state board to determine whether consolidation with a receiving water system, extension of service, or provision of administrative or managerial services as a designated public water system under the California Safe Drinking Water Act is appropriate. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the County of Los Angeles.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
CASTAIC	DKA				
<b>Notes 1:</b>					

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[\*\*AB 277\*\*](#) ([Mathis R](#)) **Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.** ( Amended: 3/27/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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 or qualified nonprofit organization to apply to the board for a grant to award loans or grants, or both, to an eligible applicant. The bill would authorize the board to use a funding source that is authorized for and consistent with the purposes of the program.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 305](#) (Arambula D) School accountability report card: drinking water access points. (**

Introduced: 2/6/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 4/5/2017-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.

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

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 313](#) (Gray D) Water. ( Amended: 4/18/2017 [Text](#))**

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and JUD.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/27/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law declares that the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass. Existing law authorizes the executive director of the State Water Resources Control Board to issue a complaint to a person who violates certain use and diversion of water provisions and subjects the violator to administrative civil liability. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt an order setting administrative civil liability based on the allegations set forth in the complaint without a hearing, unless a written request for a hearing signed by, or on behalf of, the party served with the complaint is delivered to or received by mail by the board within 20 days after receipt of the complaint. This bill, commencing July 1, 2018, would establish a Water

Rights Division within the Office of Administrative Hearings, as prescribed. The bill require a hearing to set the above-described administrative civil liability to be held before the division in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act. The bill would deem a decision made by an administrative law judge in the division to be a recommendation and not final until accepted by the executive director, as prescribed.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**AB 321** ([Mathis R](#)) **Groundwater sustainability agencies.** ( Amended: 4/27/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 5/18/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/13/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, 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 a groundwater sustainability agency to consider the interests of all beneficial uses and users of groundwater, as well as those responsible for implementing groundwater sustainability plans, including, among other interests, holders of overlying groundwater rights, including agricultural users and domestic well owners. This bill would specifically include farmers, ranchers, and dairy professionals in the agricultural users whose interests a groundwater sustainability agency is required to consider.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**AB 339** ([Mathis R](#)) **State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account.** ( Amended: 4/4/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**Summary:** The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act grants to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards the authority to regulate water quality in the state. The act creates the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account in the State Water Quality Control Fund and continuously appropriates moneys in the account to the state board for the purposes of cleaning up waste or abating its effects on state waters. Existing law, until July 1, 2018, authorizes the state board to pay these moneys from the account to, among others, a community water system that services a disadvantaged community to be used to assist in addressing urgent drinking water need, among other purposes. This bill would limit the above-

described payments to grants, and would delete the July 1, 2018, sunset date. By extending the term of an existing appropriation, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would authorize the state board, upon application by a public agency, a not-for-profit organization, or community water system, to make funds available from the account for a loan to that entity to assist in cleaning up the waste, abating the effects of a waste, or addressing an urgent drinking water need, as provided. By authorizing new expenditures from a continuously appropriated account, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require that the loan be secured by adequate collateral and would prohibit the term of the loan from exceeding 10 years. The bill would exempt projects that are funded by the loan from certain state contracting and procurement requirements, and would require the state board to adopt guidelines for the allocation and administration of loans from the account. The act requires all moneys collected civilly under the act and all moneys collected by the state board in connection with a specified cleanup or abatement action to be deposited in the account. This bill would require all of the following to be deposited into the account: (1) moneys collected by the state board or regional board for the account pursuant to specific underground storage tank provisions; (2) moneys collected by the state board for the account under provisions allowing recovery of costs for cleanup, abatement of waste, pollution, or contamination of water; (3) repayments of principal, interest, and fees on loans issued for purposes of the account; (4) repayments of loan and grant moneys paid to a loan or grant recipient for purposes of the account in which the recipient was not eligible for the loan or grant; and (5) interest earned upon moneys in the account. By requiring additional moneys to be deposited into a continuously appropriated account, this bill would make an appropriation.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 355](#) (Chu D) Water pollution: enforcement.** ( Amended: 6/7/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/7/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 5/18/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**Summary:** Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards (regional boards) are the principal state agencies with primary authority over water quality matters. The act authorizes a regional board to investigate the quality of state waters, and grants to a regional board certain authority in connection with those investigative functions. The act authorizes a regional board to administratively impose civil liability in connection with violations of certain water quality provisions, and authorizes the executive officer of a regional board to issue a complaint to any person on whom administrative civil liability may be imposed pursuant to the act. This bill, for purposes of the exception, would instead define publicly owned treatment works serving a small community as a publicly owned treatment works serving a population of 20,000 persons or fewer or a rural county, with a financial hardship.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
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**Notes 1:**

**[AB 366](#) (Obernolte R) Water supply: new residential development: building permits. (**

Amended: 3/27/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 5/10/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 5/10/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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. This bill would exempt from the prohibition on the issuance of a building permit (1) a development where the source of water supply as described above is not significant and (2) a development of one detached single-family dwelling unit on a parcel that existed before January 1, 2017, if the water provided to the parcel will be obtained from a legal source and delivered by a licensed water hauler and the parcel is of a certain size with a prescribed average fire response time.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 367](#) (Obernolte R) Water supply: building permits. ( Introduced: 2/8/2017 [Text](#))**

**Status:** 5/10/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 5/10/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 428](#) (Ridley-Thomas D) Local government: the Ralph M. Brown Act. ( Introduced: 2/9/2017 [Text](#))**

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. GOV. & F.

**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.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
CASTAIC	DKA				
<b>Notes 1:</b>					

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

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
CASTAIC	DKA				
<b>Notes 1:</b>					

**[AB 472](#)** (**[Frazier D](#)**) **Water transfers: idled agricultural land: wildlife, waterfowl, and bird nesting habitat.** ( Amended: 3/28/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**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 allow nonirrigated cover crops or natural vegetation to remain on idled agricultural lands, without penalty to the landowner, unless it determines, based on peer-reviewed scientific studies or other credible scientific evidence, that an injury to another legal user of water would occur as a result of allowing those crops or vegetation to remain on those lands. The bill would require, if the department makes such a determination that an injury would result, that the landowner remove or kill the nonirrigated cover crops or natural vegetation from those lands. The 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 implementing those provisions, to determine the best ways of protecting wildlife habitat on idled lands.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 474](#)** (**[Garcia, Eduardo D](#)**) **Hazardous waste: spent brine solutions.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.  
**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.  
**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 487](#)** (**[Mathis R](#)**) **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.** ( Introduced: 2/13/2017 [Text](#) )  
**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/13/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)  
**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 552](#) **(Irwin D) United Water Conservation District.** ( Amended: 4/4/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/5/2017-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 6/5/2017-S. JUD.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law, the Water Conservation District Law of 1931, authorizes a water conservation district to be organized and established by a county board of supervisors, with specified powers and purposes. This bill would authorize the United Water Conservation District to inspect any water-producing facility within its boundaries with the consent of the operator of the water-producing facility or with a duly issued inspection warrant, as prescribed. Because the willful refusal of an inspection lawfully authorized by an inspection warrant is a misdemeanor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the application of a crime.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 554](#) **(Cunningham R) Desalination: statewide goal.** ( Amended: 3/27/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/2/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). (Last location was APPR. on 5/26/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 6/2/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 560](#) **(Salas D) Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: project financing: severely**

**disadvantaged communities.** ( Amended: 4/27/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on EQ.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, 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. Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish eligibility criteria for project financing that is consistent with federal law. This bill, to the extent permitted by federal law, would authorize the board to provide grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0 percent financing on loans, from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to a project for a water system with a service area that qualifies as a severely disadvantaged community if the water system demonstrates that repaying a Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund loan with interest would result in unaffordable water rates, as defined.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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[AB 574](#) **(Quirk D) Potable reuse.** ( Amended: 4/18/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Coms. on EQ. and N.R. & W.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 6/21/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**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 "groundwater augmentation," "reservoir augmentation," "raw water augmentation," and "treated drinking water augmentation."

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
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Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 2/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**AB 640** ([Harper R](#)) **Recycled water: recycling criteria.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 641](#) (Harper R) Water conservation and reclamation projects.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[AB 642](#) (Harper R) Desalinated water.** ( Introduced: 2/14/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/14/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[AB 685](#) (Fong R) Water: dams and reservoirs.** ( Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[AB 723](#) (Arambula D) Agricultural water suppliers: efficient water management practices.** (

Introduced: 2/15/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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[AB 732](#) **(Frazier D) Delta levee maintenance.** ( Amended: 5/30/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes a delta levee maintenance program pursuant to which a local agency may request reimbursement for costs incurred in connection with the maintenance or improvement of project or nonproject levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Existing law declares legislative intent to reimburse eligible local agencies under this program, until July 1, 2018, in an amount not to exceed 75% of those costs that are incurred in excess of \$1,000 per mile of levee. Existing law, until July 1, 2018, authorizes the board to provide funds to an eligible local agency under this program in the form of an advance in an amount that does not exceed 75% of the estimated state share. This bill would extend until July 1, 2020, the operation of that declaration of legislative intent and the authorization to advance funds.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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[AB 791](#) **(Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: State Water Project and federal Central Valley Project: new conveyance facility.** ( Amended: 3/21/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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 require, before a water contractor enters into a contract to pay for these costs, that the lead agency provide the breakdown of costs for each water contractor entering into a contract and what benefits each contractor will receive based on the proportion it has financed of the proposed conveyance project.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 792](#) (Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Plan: certification of consistency.** ( Amended: 3/28/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/20/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council and requires the council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan. The act requires a state or local public agency that proposes to undertake a covered action to prepare and submit to the council a written certification of consistency with the Delta Plan before undertaking that action. This bill would prohibit the council from granting a certification of consistency with the Delta Plan until the board has completed its update of a specified water quality control plan.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 793](#) (Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: financing.** ( Amended: 3/27/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/2/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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 existing 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 1270](#) **(Gallagher R) Dams and reservoirs: inspections and reporting.** ( Amended: 3/21/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, from time to time, to make inspections of dams and reservoirs at state expense for the purpose of determining their safety. Existing law defines “owner” for purposes of these provisions. This bill would require the department instead to, at least annually, make visual and physical inspections. The bill, on or before January 1, 2019, and annually thereafter, would require the department to submit a report to the Legislature that includes a 5-year infrastructure improvement, maintenance, and funding plan for state-operated and state-maintained dams and reservoirs, as specified. The bill would specify that “owner” includes a joint powers authority that owns, controls, operates, maintains, manages, or proposes to construct a dam or reservoir. The bill would also make various nonsubstantive changes.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 1271](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) **Dams and reservoirs.** ( Amended: 3/21/2017 [Text](#))**

**Status:** 4/4/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 3/20/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the maintenance and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. Existing law requires the department, in determining whether or not a dam or reservoir or proposed dam or reservoir constitutes or would constitute a danger to life or property, to take into consideration the possibility that the dam or reservoir might be endangered by conditions that exist or that might occur in any area in the vicinity of the dam or reservoir. Under existing law, whenever the department deems that a condition endangers a dam or reservoir, the department is required to order the owner to take action as the department determines to be necessary to remove the resultant danger to life and property. This bill would require the department, as soon as possible, to order the owner to take action.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

<b>Organization</b>	<b>Assigned</b>	<b>Position</b>	<b>Priority</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Group</b>
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**[AB 1273](#) ([Gallagher R](#)) **California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: levee repairs.** (**

Amended: 5/2/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Coms. on EQ. and N.R. & W.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 7/5/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

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



have that effect, unless the project is exempt from the act. This bill would, until July 1, 2023, exempt from the requirements of CEQA repairs of critical levees of the State Plan of Flood Control within an existing levee footprint to meet standards of public health and safety, except as otherwise provided in a specified regulation. The bill would require the lead agency to take certain actions regarding the repairs.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 1323](#) (Weber D) Sustainable water use and demand reduction: stakeholder workgroup.** ( Amended: 5/30/2017 [Text](#))  
**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.  
**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**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, with a specified exception, 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, 2019. 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, 2019, 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, 2023.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[AB 1369](#) (Gray D) Water quality and storage.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#))  
**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)  
**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1400](#) (Friedman D) Public Interest Research, Development, and Demonstration Program and Electric Program Investment Charge program: microgrid projects: fossil fuel backup generators.** ( Amended: 4/25/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. E. U., & C.

**Calendar:** 6/20/2017 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair

**Summary:** The California Constitution establishes the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), with jurisdiction over all public utilities, as defined. Existing decisions of the PUC institute an Electric Program Investment Charge (EPIC) to fund renewable energy and research, development, and demonstration programs. Existing law creates in the State Treasury the Electric Program Investment Charge Fund to be administered by the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and requires the PUC to forward to the Energy Commission at least quarterly moneys for those EPIC programs the PUC has determined should be administered by the Energy Commission for deposit in the fund. This bill would, for projects related to the deployment of microgrids, prohibit recipients of moneys awarded under the above 2 programs from expending those moneys for the purchase of fossil fuel generators. This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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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:** 6/7/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on JUD. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (June 7). Re-referred to Com. on JUD.

**Location:** 6/7/2017-S. JUD.

**Calendar:** 6/20/2017 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE JUDICIARY, JACKSON, Chair

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				
<b>Notes 1:</b>					

**[AB 1442](#) ([Allen, Travis R](#)) **Bonds: transportation: water projects.** ( Amended: 3/28/2017 [Text](#) )**

**Status:** 4/25/2017-In committee: Set, second hearing. Failed passage. Reconsideration granted.

**Location:** 3/27/2017-A. TRANS.

**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 provide that no further bonds shall be sold for high-speed rail purposes pursuant to the Safe, Reliable High-Speed Passenger Train Bond Act for the 21st Century, except as specifically provided with respect to an existing appropriation for high-speed rail purposes for early improvement projects in the Phase 1 blended system. The bill, subject to the above exception, would require redirection of the unspent proceeds received from outstanding bonds issued and sold for other high-speed rail purposes prior to the effective date of these provisions, upon appropriation, for use in retiring the debt incurred from the issuance and sale of those outstanding bonds. The bill, subject to the above exception, would also require the net

proceeds of other bonds subsequently issued and sold under the high-speed rail portion of the bond act to be made available, upon appropriation, to fund capital expenditures for water projects that are a part of the State Water Resources Development System, including the construction of desalination facilities, wastewater treatment and recycling facilities, reservoirs, water conveyance infrastructure, and aquifer recharge. The bill would make no changes to the authorization under the bond act for the issuance of \$950 million in bonds for rail purposes other than high-speed rail. These provisions would become effective only upon approval by the voters at the next statewide election.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 1481](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **Water: public use.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[AB 1490](#) ([Gray D](#)) **State Water Resources Control Board: school drinking water.** (

Amended: 4/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/24/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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, no later than July 1, 2018, to prepare and submit to the Legislature a report evaluating potential adverse impacts resulting from the implementation of the Bay-Delta Water Quality Control Plan on the quality and supply of drinking water provided to schools in disadvantaged communities, as defined, in the state, including a summary describing any measures that may be implemented to address any adverse impacts identified in the report. The bill would require the state board, to the extent that funds are available, to provide financial assistance to schools in disadvantaged communities to address any adverse impacts on the supply and quality of drinking water provided to schools identified in the

report.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1543](#) ([Gloria D](#)) **Municipal water districts: bonds.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1562](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: Desert Water Agency: Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin.** ( Amended: 3/28/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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 the Desert Water Agency the exclusive local agency within its respective statutory boundaries with powers to comply with the act. This bill, on or before January 1, 2020, would require the Desert Water Agency to determine the feasibility of forming a joint powers agreement with specified entities for the purpose of managing the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and to report its findings to certain entities. By imposing additional duties on local officials, this bill would create a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1602](#) (O'Donnell D) Alternative Grade 11 Assessment Pilot Program.** ( Amended: 5/3/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the California Assessment of Student Performance and Progress (CAASPP) for the assessment of certain elementary and secondary pupils, as provided. Existing law provides that the CAASPP includes, among other things, a consortium summative assessment in English language arts and mathematics for grades 3 to 8, inclusive, and grade 11. Existing law makes these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2020, and repeals the provisions on January 1, 2021. This bill would establish the Alternative Grade 11 Assessment Pilot Program, which would authorize school districts, that are selected by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to participate in the pilot program, to administer an assessment other than the CAASPP to grade 11 pupils if certain requirements are satisfied. The bill would require participating school districts to report results of the assessment to the Superintendent and report, on or before January 1, 2023, on the effectiveness of the assessment in accomplishing specified objectives. The bill would make the pilot program inoperative on July 1, 2023, and would repeal the pilot program on January 1, 2024.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[AB 1654](#) (Rubio D) Water shortage: urban water management planning.** ( Amended: 3/28/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** (1)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 and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. This bill would require the update of a plan on or before July 1, in years ending in one and 6. The bill would require each urban retail water supplier to report annually by June 15 to the Department of Water Resources the status of its water supplies for that year and whether the supplies will be adequate to meet projected customer demand, as prescribed. The bill would require the urban retail water supplier to implement the appropriate responses as described in its water shortage contingency analysis if the urban retail water supplier reports that all available water supplies for the applicable water year will not be adequate to meet projected customer demand. The bill would require the urban retail water supplier to continue to implement the mandatory demand reduction measures described in its water shortage contingency analysis until certain conditions have changed to the point that the urban retail water supplier finds that it is able to meet projected customer demand over the next 12 months without continued implementation of the measures. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to file a certain report with the department by the 15th day of each month during a period that the urban retail water supplier is implementing mandatory demand reduction measures. The bill would require the department to establish an electronic portal through which an urban retail water supplier is required to provide these reports to the department and would require the department to provide the State Water Resources Control Board with access to the reports and data.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**AB 1667** ([Friedman D](#)) **Agricultural water management planning.** ( Amended: 5/30/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** (1)Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update that plan on December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. Existing law requires the agricultural water supplier to submit copies of the plan to the Department of Water Resources and other specified entities, and requires the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31 in years ending in 6 and years ending in one, a report summarizing the status of the plans. This bill would revise the components of the plan and additionally require the agricultural water management plan to quantify the efficiency of agricultural water use, include an annual water budget, describe the agricultural water supplier's water management strategy with specified elements, and include a drought plan describing the actions of the agricultural water supplier for drought preparedness and management of water supplies and allocations during drought conditions. The bill would require the department to provide tools and resources to assist an agricultural water supplier in developing and quantifying components necessary to develop a water budget. The bill would require the 2020 plan to be updated on or before April 1, 2021, and after that date, would require an agricultural water supplier to update its agricultural water management plan on or before April 1 in years ending in 6 and in years ending in one. The bill would require the department to submit its report to the Legislature on or before April 30 in years ending in 7 and in years ending in 2.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**AB 1668** ([Friedman D](#)) **Water management planning.** ( Amended: 4/18/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** (1)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 and to update its plan once every 5 years on or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. This bill would require an urban water management plan to be updated on or before July 1, in years ending in 6 and one, incorporating updated and new information from the 5 years preceding the plan update. (2)Existing

law requires an urban water management plan, among other things, to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for an average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. This bill would require an urban water management plan to contain a drought risk assessment that examines water shortage risks for a drought lasting the next 5 or more consecutive years.(3)Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, that includes, among other things, an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the following 3 water years based on the driest 3-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply.This bill would require an urban water supplier to prepare, adopt, and periodically review a water shortage contingency plan, as prescribed, and as part of its urban water management plan. The bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to consist of certain elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier, including, among other things, annual water budget forecast procedures, standard water shortage levels, shortage response actions, and communication protocols and procedures. The bill would require an urban water supplier to make the water shortage contingency plan available to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption. The bill would require an urban water supplier to conduct an annual water budget forecast and submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan by the 10th day of May of each year. The bill would require an urban water supplier to adhere to the procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan in drought and water shortage conditions. The bill would authorize the department to update a certain guidebook, as specified.The bill would also require an urban water management plan and water shortage contingency plan submitted to the department on or after January 1, 2020, to be reviewed by the department for completeness, internal consistency, and conformity to specified requirements.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

**AB 1669** ([Friedman D](#)) **Urban water conservation standards and use reporting.** ( Amended: 4/18/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/10/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** (1)Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use by May 20, 2021. The bill would authorize the board, in consultation with the department, to adopt interim standards for urban water conservation and water use by emergency regulation. The bill would require the board, before adopting an emergency regulation, to provide at least 60 days for the public to review and comment on the proposed regulation and would require the board to hold a



public hearing. The bill would authorize a court or public entity to hold a person civilly liable in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for a violation of a regulation adopted under these provisions, unless the regulation provides otherwise. The bill would also authorize the board to issue a regulation or informational order requiring a distributor of a public water supply to submit information relating to water production, water use, or water conservation. (2) Existing law establishes procedures for reconsideration and amendment of specified decisions and orders of the board. Existing law authorizes any party aggrieved by a specified decision or order of the board to file, not later than 30 days from the date of final board action, a petition for writ of mandate for judicial review of the decision or order. This bill would apply these procedures to decisions and orders of the board issued pursuant to the provisions described in paragraph (1), including existing provisions and those added by this bill. (3) Existing law authorizes the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of certain requirements, including specified emergency regulations adopted by the board. Under existing law, a person who violates a cease and desist order of the board may be liable for each day in which the violation occurs, as specified. Revenue generated from these penalties is deposited in the Water Rights Fund. The moneys in the Water Rights Fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for, among other things, the administration of the board's water rights program. This bill would authorize the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of any regulation adopted by the board.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was PRINT on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-A. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**[SB 5](#) (De León D) California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.** ( Amended: 5/26/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/31/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/30/2017-A. DESK

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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

**Status:** 5/18/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Location:** 5/18/2017-A. NAT. RES.

**Calendar:** 6/19/2017 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[SB 146](#)** (**[Wilk R](#)**) **Water resources: permit to appropriate: protected species.** ( Amended: 3/20/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 4/28/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 1/26/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 4/28/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law prohibits the taking or possession of a fully protected fish, except as provided, and designates the unarmored threespine stickleback as a fully protected fish. This bill would prohibit the board from

issuing on or after January 1, 2018, a new permit to appropriate water from any river or stream that has, or is reasonably expected to have, a population of unarmored threespine stickleback.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 193](#) (Cannella R) Monterey County Water Resources Agency: Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio: white bass.** ( Amended: 6/8/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes the Monterey County Water Resources Agency as a flood control and water agency within the County of Monterey. Existing law authorizes the agency to award a design-build contract for the combined design and construction of a project to connect Lake San Antonio, located in the County of Monterey, and Lake Nacimiento, located in the County of San Luis Obispo, with an underground tunnel or pipeline for the purpose of maximizing water storage, supply, and groundwater recharge. This bill would exempt the movement of white bass between Lake Nacimiento and Lake San Antonio through the interlake underground tunnel or pipeline from the above-described provisions relating to fish and wildlife. The bill would provide that, notwithstanding any other state law, the movement of white bass through the underground tunnel or pipeline is not unlawful under state law.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 210](#) (Leyva D) Pupil health: drinking water.** ( Amended: 5/26/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/12/2017-Referred to Coms. on ED. and E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 6/12/2017-A. ED.

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adoption of implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. The act requires the state board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to award grants to local educational agencies for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child day care facilities located on public school property. The act requires the state board to give priority to certain projects. This bill would require priority be given to projects for schools that have tested their drinking water fixtures, and the results show that the drinking water either does not meet the United States Environmental Protection Agency drinking water standards

for lead or is above the California maximum contaminant level for any other contaminant, as specified.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 224](#) (Jackson D) California Environmental Quality Act: baseline conditions. ( Amended: 4/5/2017**

[Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**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 requires the Office of Planning and Research to prepare and develop guidelines for the implementation of CEQA by public agencies. CEQA requires the office to transmit the proposed guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and requires the secretary to certify and adopt the proposed guidelines. CEQA requires the office, at least once every 2 years, to review the guidelines and to recommend proposed changes or amendments to the guidelines. This bill would require the office, on or after January 1, 2018, at the time of the next review of the guidelines, to prepare, develop, and transmit to the secretary proposed changes or amendments to determine the baseline physical conditions by which a lead agency determines whether a project has a significant effect on the environment. The bill would require the office, in developing the recommendations to limit the consideration of modifications to the environment at the project site cause by certain actions. The bill would require the secretary to certify and adopt the recommended proposed changes or amendments.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 252](#) (Dodd D) Water wells. ( Amended: 5/2/2017 [Text](#) )**

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and L. GOV.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/27/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** (1)Existing provisions of the California Constitution declare the policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of these waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the waters in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. Existing law establishes various

state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would require, in an action alleging liability for interference with a well, reasonableness of each party's beneficial use of water to be determined through consideration of specified factors.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 276](#) (Dodd D) State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program.** ( Amended: 4/24/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Existing law, the Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995, 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. In this connection, the department has also established the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation systems that reduce greenhouse gases and save water on agricultural operations. This bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, upon appropriation of moneys by the Legislature for this purpose, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to implement irrigation management systems that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, save water, and reduce energy use in agricultural operations in the state, offer technical assistance to program applicants, and perform outreach to groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins, as prescribed. The bill would require the department to consult with the State Air Resources Board to quantify the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions of projects proposed to be funded under the program. The bill would further require the department to annually report to the Legislature on the accomplishments and activities of the program.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 372](#) (Cannella R) San Joaquin River Exchange Contractors Groundwater Sustainability**

**Agency.** ( Amended: 5/30/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 5/30/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 5/18/2017-A. L. GOV.

**Calendar:** 6/14/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair  
6/28/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, 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. 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[SB 373](#) (Cannella R) Public contracts: design-build: Stanislaus Regional Water Authority. (**

Amended: 5/11/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/5/2017-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 6/5/2017-A. L. GOV.

**Summary:** Existing law, until January 1, 2025, authorizes the Department of General Services, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and certain local agencies to use the design-build procurement process for specified public works. Existing law defines a "local agency" and a "project" for purposes of these provisions. This bill would modify those definitions to authorize the Stanislaus Regional Water Authority to use the design-build procurement process for its Regional Surface Water Supply Project.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/15/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

**SB 427** **(Leyva D) Public water systems: community water systems: lead user service lines.** (

Amended: 5/15/2017 [Text](#) )

**Status:** 6/8/2017-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 6/8/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**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 would apply the above-described provisions relating to lead user service lines to a community water system, instead of a public water system, and would require, by July 1, 2020, the community water system to provide a timeline for replacement of known lead user service lines in use in its distribution system to the State Water Resources Control Board. The bill, by July 1, 2020, would require a community 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

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

**Status:** 6/12/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 6/12/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/27/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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**[SB 588](#) (Hertzberg D) Marine resources and preservation. ( Amended: 3/23/2017 [Text](#))**

**Status:** 6/12/2017-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and NAT. RES.

**Location:** 6/12/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/27/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, 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.



Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[SB 615](#)** (**[Hueso D](#)**) **Salton Sea restoration.** ( Amended: 5/1/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/6/2017-June 13 set for first hearing canceled at the request of author.

**Location:** 5/26/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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**[SB 623](#)** (**[Monning D](#)**) **Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.** ( Amended: 4/26/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/12/2017-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

**Location:** 6/12/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law establishes the Office of Sustainable Water Solutions within the State Water Resources Control Board with the purpose of promoting permanent and sustainable drinking water and wastewater treatment solutions to ensure the effective and efficient provision of safe, clean, affordable, and reliable drinking water and wastewater treatment services. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation, to the board. The bill would require the board to administer the fund and authorize the board to provide for the deposit of federal contributions and voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, or bequests. The bill would require the board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist those without access to safe and affordable drinking water consistent with a fund implementation plan adopted annually by the board, as prescribed. The bill would require the board annually to prepare and make available a report of expenditures of the fund and to adopt annually, after a public hearing, an assessment of funding needed to ensure all Californians have access to safe drinking water.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA		AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

**[SB 634](#) ([Wilk R](#)) **Santa Clarita Valley Water District.** ( Amended: 5/26/2017 [Text](#) )**

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/31/2017-A. DESK

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA	Sponsor	AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

**[SB 667](#) ([Atkins D](#)) **Department of Water Resources: riverine and riparian stewardship improvements.** ( Introduced: 2/17/2017 [Text](#) )**

**Status:** 6/12/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Location:** 6/12/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Calendar:** 6/27/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

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

**Status:** 5/12/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). (Last location was RLS. on 2/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/12/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

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[SB 750](#) ([Hueso D](#)) **Vehicles: Digital license plates.** ( Amended: 5/3/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/1/2017-Referred to Com. on TRANS.

**Location:** 6/1/2017-A. TRANS.

**Calendar:** 6/26/2017 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202  
ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRAZIER, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law requires a vehicle to display a license plate issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles on the rear of the vehicle. Existing law requires a vehicle to display tabs upon the license plate indicating the month and year of expiration of the vehicle registration and makes it a crime to display expired tabs. Existing law authorizes the department to conduct a pilot program, to be completed no later than January 1, 2019, to evaluate the use of alternatives to stickers, tabs, license plates, and registration cards, subject to certain requirements, and to report the results of the pilot program, as specified, to the Legislature no later than July 1, 2020. Existing law also authorizes the department to enter into contracts with qualified private industry partners to provide specified service relating to the registration of vehicles. Existing law regulates the licensing of persons engaged in the business of a registration service. This bill would specify that the authorization to establish the above-mentioned pilot program includes the authority to establish a pilot program to evaluate digital license plates. This bill would, as part of the pilot program, authorize a person who enters into a contract with the department and is licensed as a registration service to provide a digital license plate, as defined, and would provide requirements for a digital license plate. The bill would authorize a digital license plate provider to enter into a payment arrangement with a customer that includes a prorated monthly payment of registration fees. The bill would require a digital license plate provider to wirelessly update the registration tab display on a digital license plate, and to cancel or revoke a registration tab at the request of the department.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[SB 778](#) ([Hertzberg D](#)) **Water systems: consolidations: administrative and managerial services.** ( Amended: 5/26/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 6/1/2017-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 5/31/2017-A. DESK

**Summary:** Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would require, on or before March 1, 2018, the state board to track and publish on its Internet Web site an analysis of all voluntary and ordered consolidations of water systems, including publishing information on the resulting outcomes of the consolidations and whether the consolidations have succeeded or failed in providing an adequate supply of safe drinking water to the communities served by the consolidated water systems.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

Notes 1:

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[SB 780](#) ([Wiener D](#)) **Water Conservation in Landscaping Act.** ( Amended: 4/4/2017 [Text](#))

**Status:** 5/26/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/25/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

**Location:** 5/26/2017-S. 2 YEAR

**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. This bill would authorize the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to promote the application of compost in urban areas of the state to assist with projects that follow the watershed approach to landscaping and, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to develop and implement pilot projects that support the understanding and deployment of compost to meet specified goals. The bill would also require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in coordination with the State Air Resources Board, to develop a greenhouse gas emissions reduction factor for new climate appropriate landscapes, as provided.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
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**Notes 1:**

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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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
CASTAIC	DKA				

**Notes 1:**

Total Measures: 77

Total Tracking Forms: 77

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TRANSITION COMMITTEE PLANNING CALENDAR  
FISCAL YEAR 2016/17

**APRIL 2017**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, April 12)

COMMITTEE (April 26) – CANCELLED

- ~~1. Legislative Consultant Report~~
  - ~~1.1 Anchor Consulting Report~~
  - ~~1.2 California Advocates Report~~
  - ~~1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report~~
- ~~2. Affiliated Groups Report~~
- ~~3. Elected Official Events~~
- ~~4. General Transition Issues~~
- ~~5. Committee Planning Calendar~~

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, April 26)

**MAY 2017**

COMMITTEE (May 22)

- ~~1. Legislative Consultant Report~~
  - ~~1.1 Anchor Consulting Report~~
  - ~~1.2 California Advocates Report~~
  - ~~1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report~~
- ~~2. Affiliated Groups Report~~
- ~~3. Elected Official Events~~
- ~~4. General Transition Issues~~
- ~~5. Committee Planning Calendar~~

BOARD (May 24)

**JUNE 2017**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, June 14)

COMMITTEE (June 26)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, June 28)

**TRANSITION COMMITTEE PLANNING CALENDAR  
FISCAL YEAR 2017/18**

**JULY 2017**

COMMITTEE (July 24)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (July 26)

**AUGUST 2017**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, August 9)

COMMITTEE (August 21)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2nd meeting, August 23)

**SEPTEMBER 2017**

COMMITTEE (September 25)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (September 27)

**OCTOBER 2017**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, October 11)



**TRANSITION COMMITTEE PLANNING CALENDAR  
FISCAL YEAR 2017/18**

COMMITTEE (October 23)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, October 25)

**NOVEMBER 2017**

SPECIAL COMMITTEE (November 13)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (November 20)

**DECEMBER 2017**

SPECIAL COMMITTEE (December 26)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
2. Affiliated Groups Report
3. Elected Official Events
4. General Transition Issues
5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (December 27)

**JANUARY 2018**

COMMITTEE (January 22)

1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report

**TRANSITION COMMITTEE PLANNING CALENDAR  
FISCAL YEAR 2017/18**

- 1.2 California Advocates Report
- 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (January 24)

**FEBRUARY 2018**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, February 14)

COMMITTEE (February 26)

- 1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2nd meeting, February 28)

**MARCH 2018**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, March 14)

COMMITTEE (March 26)

- 1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, March 28)

**APRIL 2018**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, April 11)

COMMITTEE (April 23)

- 1. Legislative Consultant Report

**TRANSITION COMMITTEE PLANNING CALENDAR  
FISCAL YEAR 2017/18**

- 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
- 1.2 California Advocates Report
- 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, April 25)

**MAY 2018**

COMMITTEE (May 21)

- 1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, May 23)

**JUNE 2018**

BOARD (1<sup>st</sup> meeting, June 13)

COMMITTEE (June 25)

- 1. Legislative Consultant Report
  - 1.1 Anchor Consulting Report
  - 1.2 California Advocates Report
  - 1.3 Poole & Shaffery Report
- 2. Affiliated Groups Report
- 3. Elected Official Events
- 4. General Transition Issues
- 5. Committee Planning Calendar

BOARD (2<sup>nd</sup> meeting, June 27)

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