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Mesa Water District
Active Legislation as of 2/16/2021

AB 271 (Rivas, Robert D) Santa Clara Valley Water District: contracts: best value procurement. (

Introduced: 1/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law authorizes certain local entities to select a bidder for a contract on the basis of "best value," as defined. Existing law governs various types of contract procedures applicable to the Santa Clara Valley Water District and prescribes competitive bidding procedures for any improvement or unit of work over \$50,000. This bill would authorize the district, upon approval by the board of directors of the district, to award contracts on a best value basis for any work of the Anderson Dam project, defined to include prescribed activities and works of construction with regard to the Leroy Anderson Dam and Reservoir and certain fish and aquatic habitat measures described in a federal-state settlement agreement. The bill would require the district, if the board elects to award contracts on a best value basis, to comply with specified requirements governing the documents prepared setting forth the scope and estimated price of the project and the request for qualifications. The bill would prohibit a best value contractor from being prequalified, shortlisted, or awarded a contract unless the contractor provides an enforceable commitment to the district that the contractor and its subcontractors at every tier will use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all work on the project, in accordance with certain criteria. By requiring certain information of bidders to be certified under penalty of perjury, the bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

AB 350 (Villapudua D) Agriculture: Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995: technical assistance grant program: groundwater conservation planning. (Introduced: 1/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and W.,P., & W.

Location: 2/12/2021-A. AGRI.

Summary: 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, upon an appropriation of funds, the Department of Food and Agriculture to establish and administer a 3-year grant program to fund technical assistance to support landowners located in critically overdrafted basins, as defined, in the San Joaquin Valley in reaching water use reduction goals established pursuant to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. The bill would require the department, in its development of the

grant program, to establish various criteria, guidelines, restrictions, processes and regulations for the qualification and administration of grants to technical assistance providers, as specified. The bill would require the department to ensure that at least 25% of the grant program funds are used to provide technical assistance to socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers, as defined. The bill would require that technical assistance from the grant program be provided directly to landowners in critically overdrafted basins to design, develop, and implement on-farm conservation plans for agricultural lands that are at risk of falling due to water shortages. The bill would require that grants to technical assistance providers not exceed \$100,000 in each year of the 3-year program, for a maximum of \$300,000 per technical assistance provider.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

AB 377 (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Water quality: impaired waters.** (Introduced: 2/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/12/2021-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: (1)Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Existing law requires each regional board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. This bill would require all California surface waters to be fishable, swimmable, and drinkable by January 1, 2050, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit the state board and regional boards from authorizing an NPDES discharge, waste discharge requirement, or waiver of a waste discharge requirement that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard, or from authorizing a best management practice permit term to authorize a discharge that causes or contributes to an exceedance of a water quality standard in receiving waters. The bill would prohibit, on or after January 1, 2030, a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation for achieving a water quality standard that was adopted as of January 1, 2021, and would prohibit a regional water quality control plan from including a schedule for implementation of a water quality standard that is adopted after January 1, 2021, unless specified conditions are met. The bill would prohibit an NPDES permit, waste discharge requirement, or waiver of a waste discharge requirement from being renewed, reissued, or modified to contain effluent limitations or conditions that are less stringent than those in the previous permit, requirement, or waiver.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

AB 418 (**Valladares R**) **Emergency services: grant program.** (Introduced: 2/4/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/12/2021-Referred to Coms. on E.M. and U. & E.

Location: 2/12/2021-A. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act establishes the Office of Emergency Services in the office of the Governor and provides that the office is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services for natural, technological, or manmade disasters and emergencies. This bill would establish the Community Power Resiliency Program (program), to be administered by the Office of Emergency Services, to support local governments in priority areas including schools, elections offices, food storage reserves, COVID-19 testing sites, and traffic signals and street lamps. The bill would authorize the office to allocate specified sums, pursuant to an appropriation by the Legislature, to local governments, special districts, and tribes for various purposes relating to power resiliency, and would require those entities applying for funding to

either describe the portion of their emergency plan that includes power outages or provide an attestation that power outages will be included when the entity revises any portion of their emergency plan. Cities, special districts and tribes would be eligible, under the provisions of this bill, to apply for competitive grants, while counties would be allocated a noncompetitive amount based on population and required to spend at least 50% of funds in priority areas. The bill would authorize the office to retain 3% of the total appropriation and would require the office to administer the program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 214 (**Bates R**) **Neighborhood electric vehicles: County of Orange: Ranch Plan Planned Community.** (Introduced: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on TRANS.
Location: 1/28/2021-S. TRANS.

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2022, authorizes the County of Orange to establish a neighborhood electric vehicle (NEV) transportation plan for the Ranch Plan Planned Community in that county. Existing law requires the plan to include specified elements, including provisions relating to parking, charging, NEV only lanes, and shared use with conventional vehicle lanes. Existing law makes operating a NEV in violation of certain provisions an infraction. This bill would repeal the January 1, 2022, sunset date, thereby indefinitely extending the County of Orange's authority to establish a NEV transportation plan for the Ranch Plan Planned Community. By indefinitely extending the operative period of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 259 (**Wilk R**) **Public Utilities Commission: oversight of electrical corporations.** (Introduced: 1/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))
Status: 2/3/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.
Location: 1/26/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires a wildfire mitigation plan of an electrical corporation to include, among other things, protocols for deenergizing portions of the electrical distribution system that consider the associated impacts on public safety, as well as protocols related to mitigating the public safety impacts of those protocols, including impacts on critical first responders and on health and communications infrastructure. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to strengthen the commission's oversight of electrical corporations' efforts to reduce their fire risk and use of deenergization events.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 268 (**Archuleta D**) **Parks and recreation: Lower Los Angeles River Recreation and Park District: Lower San**

Gabriel River Recreation and Park District: establishment: board of directors. (Introduced: 1/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/10/2021-Referred to Com. on GOV. & F.

Location: 2/10/2021-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: (1)Existing law authorizes the establishment of the Lower Los Angeles River Recreation and Park District by petition or resolution submitted to the Los Angeles County Local Agency Formation Commission before January 1, 2021. Existing law authorizes 10 specified city councils to each appoint one member, and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to appoint 2 members, to serve at the pleasure of the appointing entity on the initial board of directors of the district. Existing law authorizes the city councils of the Cities of Commerce, Downey, Montebello, and Pico Rivera to jointly appoint one member to serve a 2-year term on the initial board of directors of the district. This bill would authorize the city councils of the Cities of Commerce, Downey, Montebello, and Pico Rivera to each appoint one member to serve at the pleasure of the appointing city council on the initial board of directors of the district, rather than to jointly appoint one member to serve a 2-year term. The bill would authorize the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors to appoint 3 members, rather than 2 members, to serve on the initial board of directors of the district.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 282 (**Dahle R**) **State Water Resources Control Board.** (Introduced: 2/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/10/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/1/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board, consisting of 5 members, in the California Environmental Protection Agency to exercise certain powers relating to water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in these provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 295 (**Dahle R**) **District elections.** (Introduced: 2/3/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/10/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/3/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: The Uniform District Election Law specifies procedures to elect the elective officers of districts. The law generally provides that the term of each elective officer is 4 years or until the officer's successor is elected. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				

Notes 1:

SB 323 (**Caballero D**) **Local government: water or sewer service: legal actions.** (Introduced: 2/5/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/8/2021-From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 10. Read first time.

Location: 2/5/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act authorizes a local agency to establish, increase, or impose a variety of fees, dedications, reservations, or other exactions for services, and in connection with the approval of a development

project, as defined. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing fees for specified purposes, including fees for water or sewer connections, as defined, that exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless voter approval is obtained. Existing law provides that a local agency levying a new a water or sewer connection fee or increasing a fee must do so by ordinance or resolution. Existing law requires, for specified fees, including water or sewer connection fees, any judicial action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul an ordinance, resolution, or motion adopting a new fee or service charge or modifying an existing fee or service charge to be commenced within 120 days of the effective date of the ordinance, resolution, or motion according to specified procedures for validation proceedings. This bill would apply the same judicial action procedure and timelines, as stated above, to ordinances, resolutions, or motions adopting, modifying, or amending water or sewer service fees or charges, except as provided.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM				
Notes 1:					

Watch

AB 62 **(Gray, D) Income taxes: credits: costs to comply with COVID-19 regulations.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on REV. & TAX.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow various credits against the taxes imposed by those laws. Existing law requires any bill authorizing a new tax credit to contain, among other things, specific goals, purposes, and objectives that the tax credit will achieve, detailed performance indicators, and data collection requirements. This bill would allow a credit against those taxes for each taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2021, to a qualified taxpayer, as defined, in an amount equal to the total amount paid or incurred during the taxable year by the qualified taxpayer to comply with the regulations adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Standards Board on November 19, 2020, relating to COVID-19 prevention and approved by the Office of Administrative Law. The bill also would state the intent of the Legislature to comply with the additional information requirement for any bill authorizing a new income tax credit.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			
Notes 1:					

AB 67 **(Petrie-Norris D) Sea level rise: working group: economic analysis.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law requires state agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in state infrastructure. Existing law requires specified entities to submit to the Natural Resources Agency sea level rise planning information, as provided. This bill would require a state agency to take into account the current and future impacts of sea level rise when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in infrastructure located in the coastal zone or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, or when otherwise approving the allocation of state funds for those purposes. The bill would require, by March 1, 2022, the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with the Office of Planning and Research, to establish a multiagency working group, consisting of specified individuals, on sea level rise to provide recommended policies, resolutions,

projects, and other actions to address sea level rise, the breadth of its impact, and the severity of its anticipated harm. The bill would require the council, in consultation with the working group to, among other things, develop a standardized methodology and template for conducting economic analyses of risks and adaptation strategies associated with sea level rise, as provided. The bill would require a state agency to conduct a sea level rise analysis for any state-funded infrastructure project located in the coastal zone or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, and restrict funding as needed, pursuant to that methodology. The bill would authorize the Controller to conduct audits of state agencies to ensure compliance with certain of the above provisions.

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

Notes 1:

AB 71

(Rivas, Luz D) Homelessness funding: Bring California Home Act. (Amended: 1/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/15/2021-Re-referred to Coms. on REV. & TAX. and H. & C.D. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 1/15/2021-A. REV. & TAX

Summary: (1)The Personal Income Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Existing federal law, for purposes of determining a taxpayer's gross income for federal income taxation, requires that a person who is a United States shareholder of any controlled foreign corporation to include in their gross income the global low-taxed income for that taxable year, as provided. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would include a taxpayer's global low-taxed income in their gross income for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law, in modified conformity with the above-described federal provisions. The bill would exempt any standard, criterion, procedure, determination, rule, notice, or guideline established or issued by the Franchise Tax Board to implement its provisions from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 72

(Petrie-Norris D) Environmental protection: Natural Resources Agency: coastal adaptation projects: sea level rise: regulatory review and permitting: report. (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/11/2021-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 1/11/2021-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law requires the agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. This bill would enact the Coastal Adaptation Permitting Act of 2021. The bill would require the agency to explore, and authorize it to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects, as defined. The bill would require the agency to submit, by July 1, 2023, a report to the Legislature with suggestions and recommendations for improving and expediting the regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects.

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

Notes 1:

AB 100

(Holden D) Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content. (Introduced: 12/11/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/11/2021-Read first time. Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 1/11/2021-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. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, 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. The act defines "lead free" for purposes of conveying or dispensing water for human consumption to mean not more than 0.2% lead when used with respect to solder and flux and not more than a weighted average of 0.25% lead when used with respect to the wetted surfaces of pipes and pipe fittings, plumbing fittings, and fixtures. This bill would additionally define "lead free," with respect to endpoint devices, as defined, to mean that the devices do not leach more than one microgram of lead under certain tests and meeting a specified certification.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 252 (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program: administration.** (Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021- Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. W., P. & W.

Summary: Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA), requires numerous groundwater basins throughout the state designated by the Department of Water Resources as medium- or high-priority basins to each be managed under a separate groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by specified dates. SGMA requires, with some exceptions, that local agencies designated as groundwater sustainability agencies prepare, administer, and enforce the groundwater sustainability plans with the goal of sustainably managing these groundwater basins to avoid undesirable results such as overdrafting groundwater, subsidence, and sea water intrusion, among others. To achieve the sustainability goal, SGMA authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to, among other measures, control groundwater extractions by regulating, limiting, or suspending extractions from groundwater wells, establish a program of voluntary fallowing of agricultural lands, or validate an existing fallowing program. This bill would require the Department of Conservation to establish and administer a program named the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program for purposes of providing grants to groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, or other specified entities designated by groundwater sustainability agencies or counties, for the development or implementation of local programs supporting or facilitating multibenefit land repurposing at the basin scale. The bill would establish procedures for the department's administration of the program and would require the department to develop guidelines to implement the program and to exercise its expertise and discretion in awarding program funds to eligible applicants. The bill would specify numerous criteria regarding program eligibility, including compliance with several specified requirements of SGMA. The bill would prescribe certain actions regarding program accountability and oversight, including preparation of an annual report with specified information evaluating the implementation of local programs and use of program funds.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:

AB 339 (**Lee D**) **State and local government: open meetings.** (Introduced: 1/28/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/29/2021- From printer. May be heard in committee February 28.

Location: 1/28/2021-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires all meetings, as defined, of a house of the Legislature or a committee thereof to be open and public, and requires all persons to be permitted to attend the meetings, except as specified. This bill would require all meetings, including gatherings using teleconference technology, to include an opportunity for all persons to attend via a call-in option or an internet-based service option that provides closed captioning services and requires both a call-in and an internet-based service option to be provided to the public. The bill would require all meetings to provide the public with an opportunity to comment on proposed legislation, as provided, and requires translation services to be provided for the 10 most-spoken languages, other than English, in California, and would require those persons commenting in a language other than English to have double the amount of time as those giving a comment in English, if time restrictions on public comment are utilized, except as specified. The bill would require instructions on how to attend the meeting to be posted at the time notice of the meeting is publicized, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 361 (**Rivas, Robert D**) **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.** (Introduced: 2/1/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 2/12/2021-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public. The act generally requires all regular and special meetings of the legislative body be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, subject to certain exceptions. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. This bill would authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with the teleconferencing requirements imposed by the Ralph M. Brown Act when a legislative body of a local agency holds a meeting for the purpose of declaring or ratifying a local emergency, during a declared state or local emergency, as those terms are defined, when state or local health officials have imposed or recommended measures to promote social distancing, and during a declared local emergency provided the legislative body makes certain determinations by majority vote. The bill would require legislative bodies that hold teleconferenced meetings under these abbreviated teleconferencing procedures to give notice of the meeting and post agendas, as described, to allow members of the public to access the meeting and address the legislative body, to give notice of the means by which members of the public may access the meeting and offer public comment, as provided, to conduct the meeting in a manner that protects the statutory and constitutional rights of the parties and the public appearing before the legislative body.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

AB 391 (**Villapudua D**) **Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.** (Introduced: 2/2/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/12/2021-Referred to Com. on AGRI.

Location: 2/12/2021-A. AGRI.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Food and Agriculture to expend in accordance with law all money which is made available for its use. This bill would appropriate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the department in order to provide funding to partner with the University of California Extension Services, California resource conservation districts, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance, outreach, and provide grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

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

Notes 1:

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

Status: 12/8/2020-From printer. May be heard in committee January 7.

Location: 12/7/2020-A. PRINT

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 1 (**Atkins D**) **Coastal resources: sea level rise.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W., EQ., and G.O. Referral to Com. on G.O. rescinded because of the limitations placed on committee hearings due to ongoing health and safety risks of the COVID-19 virus.

Location: 1/28/2021-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: (1)Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, within 90 days after January 1, 1977, to adopt, after public hearing, procedures for the preparation, submission, approval, appeal, certification, and amendment of a local coastal program, including a common methodology for the preparation of, and the determination of the scope of, the local coastal programs, as provided. This bill would also include, as part of the procedures the commission is required to adopt, recommendations and guidelines for the identification, assessment, minimization, and mitigation of sea level rise within each local coastal program, as provided. The bill would delete the timeframe specified above by which the commission is required to adopt these procedures. The bill would require the commission to take into account the effects of sea level rise in coastal resource planning and management policies and activities, as provided. In addition, the bill would require state and regional agencies to identify, assess, and, to the extent feasible and consistent with their statutory authorities, minimize and mitigate the impacts of sea level rise. To the extent that a regional agency is a local public 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
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			

Notes 1:

SB 37 (**Cortese D**) **Contaminated sites: the Dominic Cortese "Cortese List" Act of 2021.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/10/2021-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 12/7/2020-S. RLS.

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the Department of Toxic Substances Control to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, hazardous waste facilities where the department took, or contracted for the taking of, corrective action to remedy or prevent, for example, an imminent substantial danger to public health. Existing law requires the State Department of Health Care Services to compile a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. Existing law also requires the State Water Resources Control Board to compile a list of specified information, including, but not limited to, all cease and desist orders and cleanup and abatement orders issued under the Water Code that concern the discharge of wastes that are hazardous materials. Existing law requires these agencies to update the information as appropriate, but at least annually, and to submit the information to the Secretary of Environmental Protection. Under existing law, the Secretary for Environmental Protection is required to consolidate the information provided by these state agencies and distribute the information in a timely fashion to each city and county in which sites on the lists are located and to any other person upon request. The information consolidated and made available by the Secretary for Environmental Protection is commonly known as the "Cortese List."This bill would enact the Dominic Cortese "Cortese List" Act of 2021 and would recodify the above-described provisions with certain revisions. The bill would require the Department of Toxic Substances Control to also list hazardous waste facilities where the department issued an order for corrective action after determining that there is or has been a release of hazardous waste or constituents into the environment from a facility. The bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, instead of the Sate Department of Health Care Services, to compile and update a list of all public drinking water wells that contain detectable levels of organic contaminants and that are subject to water analysis by local health officers. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to post the information on the California Environmental Protection Agency's internet website.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 45 (**Portantino D**) **Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.** (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W., GOV. & F., and EQ. Referral to Com. on E.Q. rescinded because of the limitations placed on committee hearings due to ongoing health and safety risks of the COVID-19 virus.

Location: 1/28/2021-S. N.R. & W.

Summary: The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters.This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General

Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:

SB 52

(Dodd D) State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage. (Introduced: 12/7/2020 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Location: 1/28/2021-S. G.O.

Summary: Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms "state of emergency" and "local emergency" to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Existing law defines a "sudden and severe energy shortage" as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of "sudden and severe energy shortage" to include a "deenergization event," defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.

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

Notes 1:

SB 204

(Dodd D) Electricity: demand response. (Introduced: 1/11/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Location: 1/28/2021-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each load-serving entity, defined as including electrical corporations, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators, to maintain physical generating capacity and electrical demand response adequate to meet its electrical demand requirements. Existing law requires the commission to establish rules for how and when backup generation may be used within a demand response program and to establish reporting and data collection requirements to verify compliance with those rules. Pursuant to existing law, the commission has authorized the state's 3 largest electrical corporations to offer reliability-based demand response programs, including the base interruptible program, which is available to qualifying nonresidential customers of an electrical corporation. This bill would require that the base interruptible program be available to qualifying industrial customers regardless of the load-serving entity that is that customer's supplier of electricity. The bill would require that the minimum incentive levels for program participation be those applicable within the service territory of each electrical corporation during 2018, adjusted for inflation using a price index determined by the commission to be appropriate. The bill would authorize the commission to approve increased incentive levels for program participation if the commission determines that those increased incentives are reasonably warranted to ensure continued participation by eligible industrial customers, within the upper limits established by the commission, and to ensure continued delivery of resource adequacy and expected ratepayer benefits. Because the bill would require actions by those load-serving entities that are community choice aggregators, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 222 **(Dodd D) Water Affordability Assistance Program.** (Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/8/2021-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Coms. on E., U. & C. and E.Q.

Location: 2/8/2021-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish the Water Affordability Assistance Fund in the State Treasury to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers and ratepayers experiencing economic hardship in California. The bill would make moneys in the fund available upon appropriation by the Legislature to the state board to provide, as part of the Water Affordability Assistance Program established by the bill, direct water bill assistance, water bill credits, water crisis assistance, affordability assistance, and short-term assistance to public water systems to administer program components. The bill would impose requirements on the state board in connection with the program, including, among others, developing guidelines and fund oversight procedures for implementation of the program by January 1, 2023, consulting with an advisory group, and adopting an annual fund expenditure plan.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:

SB 223 **(Dodd D) Discontinuation of residential water service.** (Introduced: 1/14/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/28/2021-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C., EQ., and JUD. Referral to Com. on JUD. rescinded because of the limitations placed on committee hearings due to ongoing health and safety risks of the COVID-19 virus.

Location: 1/28/2021-S. E. U., & C.

Summary: Existing law prohibits an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, from discontinuing residential water service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment, including, among other things, specified options for addressing the nonpayment. Existing law requires an urban and community water system to provide notice of that policy to customers, as provided. This bill would apply those provisions, on and after July 1, 2022, to a very small community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to 200 or fewer service connections used by year-long residents. The bill would require the written policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment to include an arrearage management plan, as specified, and, for those systems that provide water audits or have the capacity to do so, to include a free water audit offered to low-income households with water usage that is above the annual average volume usage of their customer class.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

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

Notes 1:**SB 230****(Portantino D) State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program. (**Introduced: 1/19/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 1/28/2021-Referred to Com. on EQ.**Location:** 1/28/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The state board's duties include, but are not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable and safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, and adopting and enforcing regulations. This bill would require the state board to establish, maintain, and direct an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to assess the state of information and recommend areas for further study on, among other things, the occurrence of constituents of emerging concern (CEC) in drinking water sources and treated drinking water. The bill would require the state board to convene, by an unspecified date, the Science Advisory Panel to review and provide recommendations to the state board on CEC for further action, among other duties. The bill would require the state board to provide an annual report to the Legislature on the ongoing work conducted by the panel.

This bill contains other related provisions.

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

Notes 1:**SB 260****(Wiener D) Climate Corporate Accountability Act. (** Introduced: 1/26/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 2/3/2021-Referred to Coms. on EQ. and JUD.**Location:** 2/3/2021-S. E.Q.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations to require the reporting and verification of statewide greenhouse gas emissions and to monitor and enforce compliance with the act. The act requires the state board to make available, and update at least annually, on its internet website the emissions of greenhouse gases, criteria pollutants, and toxic air contaminants for each facility that reports to the state board, as provided. This bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2023, to develop and adopt regulations requiring publicly traded domestic and foreign corporations with annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 that do business in California, defined as "covered entities," to publicly disclose their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as defined, from the prior calendar year. The bill would require the state board, on or before January 1, 2024, to develop and adopt regulations requiring covered entities to set science-based emissions targets, as defined, based on the covered entity's emissions that have been reported to the state board. The bill would require covered entities to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions and science-based emissions targets in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state, including, but not limited to, by making that information available on a widely available digital platform. The bill would also require covered entities to ensure that their public disclosures have been independently verified by a third-party auditor, approved by the state board, with expertise in greenhouse gas emissions accounting. The bill would require the state board to consult with a panel of experts to determine standards and protocols for the state board to utilize to collect data for all scope 3 emissions from covered entities and to set science-based emissions targets for covered entities.

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

Notes 1:**SB 403****(Gonzalez D) Drinking water: consolidation. (** Introduced: 2/12/2021 [html](#) [pdf](#))**Status:** 2/12/2021-Introduced. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment. To print.**Location:** 2/12/2021-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that consistently fail to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would authorize the state board to also order consolidation where a water system serving a disadvantaged community is at risk of failing to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water or where a disadvantaged community is substantially reliant on domestic wells that are at risk of failing to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
Mesa Water District	DKA AM	Watch			
Notes 1:					

Total Measures: 30

Total Tracking Forms: 30

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