

Shaw / Yoder / Antwih, Inc.
Water Related Legislation 2018

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
AB 1654 Rubio D Water conservation.	SENATE RLS. 7/17/2017 - Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS. (Set for hearing) (1/23/2018 - Immune to Deadlines according to JR61(f). Deadlines do not apply to bills in a Rules committee.)	Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires agricultural water suppliers to prepare and adopt agricultural water management plans with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update those plans on or before December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. Existing law sets forth various findings and declarations related to water conservation. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation necessary to help make water conservation a California way of life. Last Amended on 7/12/2017	
AB 1668 Friedman D Water management planning.	ASSEMBLY ENROLLED 5/22/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.	(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 coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water, as provided, and performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use on or before June 30, 2022. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and make recommendations, no later than October 1, 2021, for purposes of these standards and performance measures. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and would authorize the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use. The bill, until January 1, 2025, would establish 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, beginning January 1, 2025, would establish the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, would establish the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would impose civil liability for a violation of an order or regulation issued pursuant to these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/3/2018	
AB 1989 Mathis R Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/25/2018 - In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to establish the Water and Wastewater Loan and Grant Program, to the extent funding is made available, to provide funding to eligible applicants for specified purposes relating to drinking water and wastewater treatment. This bill would appropriate \$50,000,000 from the General Fund to the board for the program. Last Amended on 3/15/2018	
AB 2050 Caballero D Small System Water	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended.	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, as	

<p>Authority Act of 2018.</p>	<p>(Ayes 12. Noes 1.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #36 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>defined, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The act, if consolidation is either not appropriate or not technically and economically feasible, authorizes the state board to contract with an administrator to provide administrative and managerial services to designated public water systems and to order the designated public water system to accept administrative and managerial services, as specified. This bill would create the Small System Water Authority Act of 2018 and state legislative findings and declarations relating to authorizing the creation of small system water authorities that will have powers to absorb, improve, and competently operate noncompliant public water systems. The bill, no later than March 1, 2019, would require the state board to provide written notice to cure to all public agencies, private water companies, or mutual water companies that operate a public water system that has either less than 3,000 service connections or that serves less than 10,000 people, and are not in compliance with one or more state or federal primary drinking water standard maximum contaminant levels as of December 31, 2018, and for 4 consecutive quarters, as specified. The bill would require the state board to provide a copy of the notice, in the case of a water corporation, to the Public Utilities Commission and would require the Public Utilities Commission to be responsible with the state board for ensuring compliance with the provisions of the bill. The bill would require an entity receiving the notice to respond to the state board, and, if appropriate, the Public Utilities Commission, as to whether the violations of drinking water standards are remedied and the basis for that conclusion, as specified. The bill would require an entity reporting a continuing violation of drinking water standards to have 180 days from the date of a specified response filed with the state board to prepare and submit a plan to the state board to permanently remedy a violation of drinking water standards within a reasonable time that is not later than January 1, 2024. The bill would require the state board to review the plan and accept, accept with reasonable conditions, or reject the plan, as prescribed. The bill would require an entity with an accepted plan to provide quarterly reports to the state board on progress towards a permanent remedy for violations of drinking water standards and would require the state board to annually hold a public hearing to consider whether the progress is satisfactory. The bill would require the state board, if it rejects the plan and after a certain period to allow for a petition for reconsideration, to cause the formation of an authority by the applicable local agency formation commission to serve the customers of the public water system that submitted the plan the state board rejects, if certain findings are made by the state board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2060 Garcia, Eduardo D</p> <p>Water: grants: advanced payments.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #38 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program pursuant to which state and federal funds are continuously appropriated from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for loans and other financial assistance for the construction of publicly owned treatment works by a municipality, the implementation of a management program, the development and implementation of a conservation and management plan, and other related purposes in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law authorizes the board to assess a specified annual charge in connection with any financial assistance made pursuant to the revolving fund program in lieu of interest that otherwise would be charged and requires the proceeds generated from the imposition of that charge to be deposited in the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Small Community Grant Fund, along with any interest earned upon the moneys in that grant fund. Existing law authorizes the board to expend the moneys in the grant fund, upon</p>	

		appropriation by the Legislature, for grants for eligible projects under the revolving fund program that serve small communities, as defined. This bill would require the board, within 60 days of awarding a grant from the grant fund, to provide a project proponent that requests and demonstrates a need for advanced payment with advanced payment of \$500,000 or 50% of the grant award, whichever is less, for projects in which the project proponent is a nonprofit organization or a disadvantaged community, or the project benefits a disadvantaged community. The bill would require the advanced funds to be handled as prescribed. The bill would authorize the board to adopt additional requirements for the recipient regarding the use of the advanced payment to ensure that the funds are used properly. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018	
AB 2064 Gloria D Integrated regional water management plans: grants: advanced payment.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 5/29/2018 #40 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law, the Integrated Regional Water Management Planning Act, authorizes a regional water management group to prepare and adopt an integrated regional water management plan with specified components relating to water supply and water quality. Existing law provides that an integrated regional water management plan is eligible for funding allocated specifically for implementation of integrated regional water management. The bill, until January 1, 2025, would require the department to provide a project proponent that requests and demonstrates a need for advanced payment with advanced payment for those projects of \$500,000 or 50% of the grant award, whichever is less. The bill would eliminate the requirement that the grant award for the project be less than \$1,000,000 to obtain advanced payment. The bill would require a project proponent, upon completion of the first one-half of a project receiving an above-described grant award, to provide a first one-half project accountability report to the department that reports the completion of objectives for the first one-half of the project and documents the expenditure and use of advanced grant funds. The bill would require the department to provide advanced payment of the remaining grant award within 60 days of receiving the report if the project meets certain criteria and would require the advanced funds to be handled as prescribed, including that the funds are required to be spent within 6 months of the date of receipt unless the department waives this requirement. The bill would authorize the department to withhold up to 10% of the remaining advanced grant award as retention proceeds that the department is required to release fully to the project proponent upon verification by the department of project completion. The bill would require a project proponent to submit a final project accountability report to the department upon completion of the project. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018	
AB 2072 Quirk D State Water Resources Control Board: constituents of emerging concern.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/25/2018 - In committee: Held under submission.	Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the state policy for water quality control 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. The act requires the state board to annually determine state needs for water quality research and to recommend projects to be conducted. This bill would require the state board, to the extent that the state board determines funds are available, to establish and maintain a dedicated program to research the potential effects of constituents of emerging concern in water sources on human and ecosystem health, as prescribed. Last Amended on 3/13/2018	
AB 2179 Gipson D	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/14/2018 - Read second time.	Existing law authorizes the furnishing of utility services by publicly owned public utilities, including municipal corporations, which are subject to control by their governing bodies. Existing law	

<p>Municipal corporations: public utility service: water and sewer service.</p>	<p>Ordered to third reading. 5/29/2018 #205 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>authorizes any municipal corporation to acquire, construct, own, operate, or lease any public utility, as defined, to furnish its inhabitants with light, water, power, heat, transportation, or means of communications and to furnish those services outside its boundaries, except within another municipal corporation that furnishes the same service or that does not consent. Existing law authorizes a municipal corporation to sell or dispose of any public utility it owns. Existing law requires that a resolution authorizing the sale of a public utility be passed by 2/3 of the members of the legislative body of the municipal corporation and be passed by a 2/3 vote of all voters voting at an election to authorize the sale in the ordinance calling the election. Existing law establishes an alternative procedure whereby a municipal corporation can lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a water utility used for furnishing water service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation. This bill would additionally authorize a municipal corporation to utilize the alternative procedures to lease, sell, or transfer that portion of a municipal utility used for furnishing sewer service outside the boundaries of the municipal corporation.</p>	
<p>AB 2242 Rubio D</p> <p>Urban water management planning.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 4/25/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/29/2018 #178 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>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. 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 average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provides 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 include in its urban water management plan an assessment of the reliability of its water service, as specified, to its customers during normal, dry, and multiple dry years, including a repeat of the 5 consecutive historic driest years the urban water supplier has experienced. Last Amended on 3/15/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2283 Holden D</p> <p>Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/25/2018 - In committee: Held under submission.</p>	<p>The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	
<p>AB 2370 Holden D</p> <p>Lead exposure: child day care facilities: family day care homes.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 14. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p>	<p>(1)Under existing law, the California Child Day Care Facilities Act, the State Department of Social Services licenses and regulates child day care facilities, as defined, and family day care home licensees. The act requires that, as a condition of licensure and in addition to any other required training, at least one director or teacher at each day care center, and each family day care home licensee who provides care, have at least 15 hours of health and safety training, covering specified components, including a preventive health practices course or courses on recognition, management, and prevention of infectious diseases and prevention of childhood injuries. A willful or repeated</p>	

	<p>5/29/2018 #157 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>violation of the act, or any rule or regulation promulgated under the act, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1,000 or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed 180 days, or by both the fine and imprisonment, and a serious violation of the act is subject to daily civil penalties, as specified. This bill would additionally require, as a condition of licensure, the health and safety training to include instruction in the prevention of lead exposure as a part of the preventive health practices course or courses component. This bill would require a licensed child day care facility, upon enrolling or reenrolling a child receiving state-subsidized child care, to request that the child's parent or guardian provide the facility with documentation demonstrating that the child had received a blood lead screening test. The bill would require the child day care facility, upon enrolling or reenrolling any child, to provide the parent or guardian with written information on the risks and effects of lead exposure and blood lead testing recommendations and requirements. The bill would prohibit a parent or guardian's failure to provide a blood lead screening test from preventing the child's enrollment in the child day care facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2371 Carrillo D</p> <p>Water use efficiency: landscape irrigation.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/29/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. (AMENDED 5/29/2018)</p> <p>5/29/2018 #326 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>(1)Existing law regulates the labeling of nursery stock and requires that when nursery stock is sold or shipped, delivered, or transported to any purchaser, it be labeled as to the correct name, as specified, including that the correct name for ornamentals is the botanical name. Existing law allows nursery stock on display for sale at retail to be labeled by a sign on any block of stock of the same kind and species and requires turf to be labeled by a sign showing the required correct name of the stock on display. Existing law vests with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and the county agricultural commissions of each county the responsibility of enforcing these provisions and makes a violation of these provisions a crime. This bill would also require, upon delivery to a job site, as defined, each landscape plant or a representative number of each landscape plant, as determined by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to be individually labeled as to its correct name in order to correctly identify nursery stock installed in outdoor landscapes that are subject to inspection under the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or any local water efficient landscape ordinance. By adding to the responsibilities of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. By generally creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to adopt regulations to implement these provisions no later than June 30, 2020.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/29/2018</p>	
<p>AB 2470 Grayson D</p> <p>Invasive species.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 16. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #87 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS</p>	<p>Existing law regulates the discharge of nonindigenous species into the waters of the state or into waters that may impact waters of the state, through ballast water management requirements. This bill would establish the Invasive Species Council of California, composed as prescribed, to help coordinate a comprehensive effort to prevent the introduction of invasive species in the state and to provide for the control or eradication of invasive species already established in the state. The bill would establish a California Invasive Species Advisory Committee to advise the council on a broad array of issues related to preventing the introduction of invasive species and providing for their control or eradication, as well as minimizing the economic, ecological, and human health impacts that invasive species cause. The bill would establish the Invasive Species Fund and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, moneys in the fund would be available for the purposes of funding invasive species projects. The bill would provide that upon appropriation by the Legislature, funding would be available to the University of California for invasive species research and outreach activities</p>	

		that are coordinated with the council and recommended by the committee. This bill contains other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/25/2018	
AB 2501 Chu D Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 13. Noes 3.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/29/2018 #351 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	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 redefine “disadvantaged community” for these purposes to also include a disadvantaged community that is served by a state small water system or domestic well. The bill would authorize the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a disadvantaged community is reliant on a domestic well that consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. The bill would authorize the state board to develop and adopt a policy that provides a process by which members of a disadvantaged community may petition the state board to consider ordering consolidation. The bill would require the consolidation to occur within 6 months of the initiation of the extension of service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/17/2018	
AB 2538 Rubio D Municipal separate storm sewer systems: financial capability analysis.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading. 5/29/2018 #95 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of storm water in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system permit program. Existing law requires the state board or the regional boards to issue waste discharge requirements that ensure compliance with the federal Clean Water Act and apply any more stringent effluent standards or limitations necessary to implement water quality control plans, or for the protection of beneficial uses, or to prevent nuisance. This bill would require the state board, by July 1, 2019, to establish financial capability assessment guidelines for municipal separate storm sewer system permittees that are adequate and consistent when considering the costs to local jurisdictions. Last Amended on 5/25/2018	
AB 2541 Salas D Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: project financing: severely disadvantaged communities.	SENATE E.Q. 5/17/2018 - Referred to Com. on EQ. 6/6/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair	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 authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0% 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. This bill would instead authorize the board, to the extent permitted by federal law, to provide up to 100% grant funding, and principal forgiveness and 0% financing on loans, from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to a project for a water system that serves a severely disadvantaged community. Last Amended on 3/15/2018	
AB 2545 Gallagher R Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements.	ASSEMBLY SECOND READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended. (Ayes 13. Noes 1.) (May 25). Read second time and amended. Ordered returned to second reading.	Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources. This bill would require the department, until January 1, 2023, to establish procedures for the issuance of a general agreement in lieu of an individual alteration agreement pursuant to these	

	5/29/2018 #96 ASSEMBLY SECOND READING FILE -- ASSEMBLY BILLS	provisions. The bill would require the department to adopt general agreements, as specified, for these activities. The bill would require the department to charge a fee for a general agreement pursuant to specified provisions of law. Last Amended on 5/25/2018	
AB 2728 Chen R Replacement of corroded or lead-containing plumbing or service lines: loans.	ASSEMBLY APPR. SUSPENSE FILE 5/25/2018 - In committee: Held under submission.	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 a grant program to provide funding to a county or qualified nonprofit organization, as specified, to provide low-interest loans to defined property owners for the replacement of corroded or lead-containing plumbing and service lines that adversely impact drinking water standards or for the installation of a point-of-use or point-of-entry water treatment system, as specified. The bill would require a county or qualified nonprofit organization that receives a grant pursuant to these provisions to annually provide to the state board specified information relating to the loans awarded and projects funded. The bill would authorize the state board to use a funding source that is authorized for and consistent with the purposes of the program.	
AB 2900 Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Proposed new public water system: preliminary technical report.	SENATE APPR. 5/16/2018 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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 unless he or she first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit, as specified. The act requires a proposed new public water system to first submit a preliminary technical report to the state board at least 6 months before initiating construction of any water-related improvement that includes, among other things, the name of each public water system for which any service area boundary is within 3 miles of the proposed new public water system's service area and discussions of the feasibility of each of the adjacent public water systems supplying domestic water to the proposed new public water system's service area. The act makes it a misdemeanor for a person to knowingly make a false statement or representation in a report submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with the act. This bill would authorize the state board to approve the preliminary technical report and allow construction to proceed before the end of the 6-month period. The bill would require the preliminary technical report additionally to include the type of each public water system with a service boundary within 3 miles and would instead require discussions of each adjacent community water system's feasibility of supplying domestic water to the proposed new service area. Because a false statement in the report could be a crime under the provision described above, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2975 Friedman D Wild and scenic rivers.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/29/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading. (Amended 5/29/2018) 5/29/2018 #201 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	Existing law establishes that it is the policy of the state that certain rivers that possess extraordinary scenic, recreational, fishery, or wildlife values shall be preserved in their free-flowing state, together with their immediate environments, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the state. Existing law provides that the classification or reclassification of rivers or segments of rivers within the state as wild, scenic, or recreational within the state wild and scenic rivers system shall be by statute, but authorizes the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to recommend legislation to classify or reclassify rivers or segments of rivers within the system, and include specific land use restrictions relative to each particular classification in those recommendations. Existing law, with	

		respect to potential additions to the state wild and scenic rivers system, requires the secretary to study and submit to the Governor and the Legislature specified reports on the suitability or non-suitability for addition to the system of rivers or segments thereof that are designated by the Legislature as potential additions, and to report his or her recommendations in that regard. This bill would, if (1) the federal government takes action to enact a statute that, upon enactment, would require the removal or delisting of any river or segment of a river in California that is included in the national wild and scenic rivers system and not in the state wild and scenic rivers system; or (2) the secretary determines that the federal government by enactment of a statute or by executive order has exempted a river or segment of a river in California that is not in the state wild and scenic river system from the protection of certain federal provisions governing restrictions on water resources projects, require the secretary, after holding a public hearing on the issue, based on the information obtained through the public hearing, to determine whether the provision of state protection for the river or segment of the river that has been removed, delisted, or exempted from the federal wild and scenic rivers system is in the best interest of the state and, if so, to take specified actions, until December 31, 2025, to add the river or segment of a river to the state wild and scenic rivers system and to classify that river or segment of a river, as prescribed. Last Amended on 5/29/2018	
AB 3012 Gallagher R State Coastal Conservancy: grants: climate change projects.	SENATE DESK 5/17/2018 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy, and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified coastal lands in the state. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to address the impacts and potential impacts of climate change on resources within its jurisdiction, and to undertake certain projects within that designated area. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to award grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for certain projects that address the effects of climate change, and, to the extent allowed, to prioritize projects that maximize public benefits, including, but not limited to, reducing emissions of greenhouse gases, reducing hazards to harbors and ports, preserving and enhancing coastal wetlands and natural lands, conserving biodiversity, and providing recreational opportunities. This bill would require the conservancy, to the extent allowed, to prioritize projects, either described above, or that reduce flood risk and enhance fish and wildlife habitat, as described. Last Amended on 4/12/2018	
AB 3206 Friedman D Water conservation: water meters: accuracy and performance standards.	ASSEMBLY THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 12. Noes 4.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/29/2018 #440 ASSEMBLY THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS	(1)Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to establish design and construction standards and energy and water conservation design standards that increase efficiency in the use of energy and water for new residential and new nonresidential buildings to reduce the wasteful, uneconomic, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy. Existing law requires the commission to establish minimum levels of operating efficiency to promote the use of energy and water efficient appliances, including landscape irrigation equipment. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 1, 2020, to adopt regulations setting standards for the accuracy of water meters purchased on and after the effective date of those regulations, including water meters installed pursuant to the Water Measurement Law, described in (2). The bill would allow a water purveyor to install a water meter possessed by that water purveyor before the effective date of the regulations for a time period deemed appropriate by the commission. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/3/2018	

<p>SB 606 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Water management planning.</p>	<p>SENATE ENROLLED 5/23/2018 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 10:30 a.m.</p>	<p>(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. Assembly Bill 1668 of the 2017–18 Regular Session, if enacted, would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water and would establish specified standards for per capita daily indoor residential water use. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to calculate an urban water use objective no later than November 1, 2023, and by November 1 every year thereafter, and its actual urban water use by those same dates. The bill would require an urban retail water supplier to submit a report to the department for these purposes by those dates. The bill would authorize the board to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to waive these requirements for a period of up to 5 years, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/7/2018</p>	
<p>SB 623 Monning D</p> <p>Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY RLS. 9/1/2017 - From committee: Without recommendation. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 1) Re-referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>(1)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 Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the state board. The bill would require the board to administer the fund to secure access to safe drinking water for all Californians, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of drinking water service and infrastructure. The bill would authorize the state board to provide for the deposit into the fund of federal contributions, voluntary contributions, gifts, grants, bequests, and settlements from parties responsible for contamination of drinking water supplies. The bill would require the state board to expend moneys in the fund for grants, loans, contracts, or services to assist eligible applicants with projects relating to the provision of safe and affordable drinking water consistent with a fund implementation plan adopted annually by the state board, as prescribed. The bill would require the state 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 need that estimates the anticipated funding needed for the next fiscal year to achieve the purposes of the fund. The bill would require, by January 1, 2019, the state board, in consultation with local health officers and other relevant stakeholders, to make available a map of aquifers that are used or likely to be used as a source of drinking water that are at high risk of containing contaminants. For purposes of the map, the bill would require local health officers and other relevant local agencies to provide all results of, and data associated with, water quality testing performed by certified laboratories to the board, as specified. By imposing additional duties on local health officers and local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 8/21/2017</p>	
<p>SB 701 Hueso D</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY APPR. 9/1/2017 - September 1 hearing:</p>	<p>The California Constitution requires a measure authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires such a measure to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and submitted to the voters, as specified. Existing law,</p>	

Salton Sea Obligations Act of 2018.	Held in committee and under submission.	the State General Obligation Bond Law, contains procedures for use in authorizing the issuance and sale of, and providing for the repayment of, state general obligation bonds. Under existing law, various general obligation bond measures have been approved by the voters to provide funds for certain natural resources programs. This bill would enact the Salton Sea Obligations Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a program to comply with specified state obligations relating to the Salton Sea. This bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 6, 2018, statewide general election. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 7/3/2017	
SB 952 Anderson R Water conservation: local water supplies.	SENATE RLS. 2/8/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	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 requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would require the State Water Resources Control Board to recognize local water agency investment in water supply and will ensure that local agencies receive sufficient credit for these investments in meeting any water conservation or efficiency mandates.	
SB 966 Wiener D Onsite treated nonpotable water systems.	SENATE THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. 5/29/2018 #219 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water where the use involves the protection of public health. This bill would, on or before December 1, 2022, require the state board, in consultation with the California Building Standards Commission, to adopt regulations for risk-based water quality standards for the onsite treatment and reuse of non-potable water, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to contract with public or private entities regarding the content of the standards and would exempt those contracts from, among other provisions, review and approval of the Department of General Services. The bill would require a local jurisdiction, as defined, that elects to establish a program for onsite treated non-potable water systems to, among other things, adopt, through ordinance, a local program that includes the risk-based water quality standards established by the state board. The bill would prohibit an onsite treated non-potable water system from being installed except under a program established by a local jurisdiction in compliance with the bill's provisions. Last Amended on 4/10/2018	
SB 979 Cannella R Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.	SENATE RLS. 2/14/2018 - Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law, the Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014, approved by the voters as Proposition 1 at the November 4, 2014, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$7,545,000,000 to finance a water quality, supply, and infrastructure improvement program. The bond act provides that the sum of \$810,000,000 is to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for expenditures on, and competitive grants and loans to, projects that are included in and implemented in an adopted integrated regional water management plan and respond to climate change and contribute to regional water security. The bond act requires \$200,000,000 of that amount to be available for grants for multi-benefit storm water management projects. This bill would make a non-substantive change in those grant provisions.	

<p>SB 998 Dodd D</p> <p>Discontinuation of residential water service: urban and community water systems.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/23/2018 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #138 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</p>	<p>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 require an urban and community water system, defined as a public water system that supplies water to more than 200 service connections, to have a written policy on discontinuation of water service to certain types of residences for nonpayment available in prescribed languages. The bill would require the policy to include certain components, be available on the system's Internet Web site, and be provided to customers in writing, upon request. The bill would provide for enforcement of these provisions, including making a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 for each day in which the violation occurs. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from discontinuing residential service for nonpayment until a payment by a customer has been delinquent for at least 60 days. The bill would require an urban and community water system to contact the customer named on the account and provide the customer with the urban and community water system's policy on discontinuation of residential service for nonpayment no less than 7 business days before discontinuation of residential service, as prescribed. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 5/7/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1215 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Provision of sewer service: disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #189 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</p>	<p>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 authorize the state board to order the provision of sewer service by a special district, city, or county to a disadvantaged community, as defined, under specified circumstances. By authorizing the state board to require a special district, city, or county to provide sewer service, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board to take certain actions before ordering the provision of sewer service that are similar to those required for the consolidation or extension of water systems. The bill would authorize the state board to develop and adopt a process by which members of disadvantaged communities may petition the state board for consideration of provision of sewer service. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. Last Amended on 4/30/2018</p>	
<p>SB 1422 Portantino D</p> <p>California Safe Drinking Water Act: microplastics.</p>	<p>SENATE THIRD READING 5/25/2018 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (May 25). Read second time. Ordered to third reading.</p> <p>5/29/2018 #260 SENATE SEN THIRD READING FILE - SEN BILLS</p>	<p>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, adopting implementing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in private domestic water supplies. Under the act, the implementing regulations are required to include, but are not limited to including, monitoring of contaminants and requirements for notifying the public of the quality of the water delivered to customers. This bill would require the state board to adopt requirements for the annual testing and reporting of the amount of microplastics in drinking water, including public disclosure of those results. Last Amended on 4/26/2018</p>	

<p>SB 1489 Stern D</p> <p>California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018: water recycling.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. & W. 4/19/2018 - April 24 hearing postponed by committee.</p>	<p>If approved by the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election as Proposition 68, the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018 would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 for the purpose of financing a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access program. The proposed bond act requires \$100,000,000 to be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes relating to water recycling and prohibits the money from being used to provide financial assistance to any water recycling project used to augment water supplies by discharging recycled water into a surface water reservoir that supplies water directly to a treatment facility for a water supply system that serves domestic uses. This bill, operative only if Proposition 68 is approved by the voters at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary election, would add language to the provisions enacted by the proposition to eliminate this prohibition on using this \$100,000,000 in bond funds for the purpose of water recycling for projects that augment surface water reservoirs that supply water directly to treatment facilities that serve domestic uses. This bill contains other related provisions. Last Amended on 4/3/2018</p>	
<p>SCA 4 Hertzberg D</p> <p>Water conservation.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/16/2017 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>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.</p>	