

**EXHIBIT 19-A**

# MPWMD Legislative Track 3-24-20

Measure	Author	Topic	Brief Summary	Position
<a href="#"><u>AB 1839</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Bonta D</u></a>	Climate change: California Green New Deal.	Current law establishes various environmental and economic policies. This bill would create the California Green New Deal Council with a specified membership appointed by the Governor. The bill would require the California Green New Deal Council to submit a specified report to the Legislature no later than January 1, 2022. The bill also would make various findings and declarations.	WATCH
<a href="#"><u>AB 1936</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Rodriguez D</u></a>	Price gouging: public safety power shutoffs.	Under current law, upon the proclamation of a state of emergency, as defined, by the President of the United States or the Governor, or upon the declaration of a local emergency, as defined, by the executive officer of any county, city, or city and county, and for a specified period following the proclamation or declaration of emergency, it is a misdemeanor with specified penalties for a person, contractor, business, or other entity to sell or offer to sell certain goods and services for a price that exceeds by 10% the price charged by that person immediately prior to the proclamation or declaration of emergency, except as specified. This bill would apply the price gouging prohibition and penalties described above upon an announcement of a public safety power shutoff, as defined, by an official, board, or other governing body authorized to make that announcement in any county, city, or city and county	
<a href="#"><u>AB 1958</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Cooper D</u></a>	State Plan of Flood Control: facilities.	Would prohibit a person from concealing, defacing, destroying, modifying, cutting, altering, or physically or visually obstructing any levee along a river or bypass at any of those specified places, any levee forming part of any flood control plan, or any other facility of the State Plan of Flood Control, including, but not limited to, any and all associated rights of way, without permission of the board. By expanding the behavior that would be punishable as a misdemeanor, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2060</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Holden D</u></a>	Drinking water: pipes and fittings: lead content.	Would define "lead free," for purposes of manufacturing, industrial processing, or conveying or dispensing water for human consumption, to mean not more than one microgram of lead under certain tests and meeting a specified certification when used with respect to end-use devices.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2093</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Gloria D</u></a>	Public records: writing transmitted by electronic mail: retention.	Would, unless a longer retention period is required by statute or regulation, or established by the Secretary of State pursuant to the State Records Management Act, require a public agency, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, to retain and preserve for at least 2 years every public record, as defined, that is transmitted by electronic mail.	OPPOSE
<a href="#"><u>AB 2182</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Rubio, Blanca D</u></a>	Emergency backup generators: water and wastewater facilities: exemption.	Would exempt the operation of an alternative power source, as defined, to provide power to a critical facility, as defined, from any local, regional, or state regulation regarding the operation of that source. The bill would authorize providers of essential public services, in lieu of compliance with applicable legal requirements, to comply with the maintenance and testing procedure set forth in the National Fire Protection Association Standard for Emergency and Standby Power System, NFPA 110, for alternative power sources designated by the providers for the support of critical facilities.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2438</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Chau D</u></a>	California Public Records Act: conforming revisions.	The California Public Records Act requires state and local agencies to make their records available for public inspection, unless an exemption from disclosure applies. This bill would enact various conforming and technical changes related to another bill that recodifies and reorganizes the California Public Records Act. The bill would only become operative if the related bill recodifying the act is enacted and becomes operative on January 1, 2022.	
<a href="#"><u>AB 2482</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Stone, Mark D</u></a>	Agriculture: environmental	Would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, upon appropriation by the Legislature of additional funds, to administer the State Water Efficiency and Enhancement Program (grant program) to provide grants to	SUPPORT

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		farming programs and grants.	agricultural operations to implement irrigation systems that reduce greenhouse gases and energy use and increase water use efficiency, as prescribed. The bill would also require the department to fund culturally competent training on irrigation and nutrient management, authorize the department to contract with qualified third parties to measure grant program outcomes, and require the department to adopt guidelines for the grant program.	
<u>AB 2619</u>	<u>Stone, Mark D</u>	Coastal resources: Program for Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access.	Would establish the Program for Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access for the purpose of funding specified activities intended to help the state prepare, plan, and implement actions to address and adapt to sea level rise and coastal climate change. The bill would create the Coastal Resilience, Adaptation, and Access Fund in the State Treasury, and would authorize the California Coastal Commission and specified state agencies to expend moneys in the fund, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, to take actions, based upon the best scientific information, that are designed to address and adapt to sea level rise and coastal climate change, as prescribed.	WATCH
<u>AB 2659</u>	<u>Chen R</u>	Public agencies: information practices.	The Information Practices Act of 1977 prescribes a set of requirements, prohibitions, and remedies applicable to public agencies, as defined, with regard to their collection, storage, and disclosure of personal information. The act specifically requires an agency to establish rules of conduct for persons involved in the design, development, operation, disclosure, or maintenance of records containing personal information and to instruct these people with respect to the rules and the requirements of the act. This bill would require that the above-described rules of conduct include security awareness and training policies and procedures.	
<u>AB 2676</u>	<u>Quirk D</u>	California Public Records Act: exemptions.	Current law exempts from disclosure critical infrastructure information, as defined, that is voluntarily submitted to the Office of Emergency Services for use by that office, including the identity of the person who or entity that voluntarily submitted the information. Current law defines “voluntarily submitted” for that purpose. This bill would remove the restriction that the submission be voluntary, thereby expanding that exemption.	
<u>AB 2706</u>	<u>Fong R</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: record of proceedings.	In an action or proceeding alleging the lead agency violated CEQA, CEQA requires the lead agency to prepare and certify the record of proceedings and requires the parties to pay any reasonable costs or fees imposed for the preparation of the record of proceedings, as specified. CEQA authorizes the plaintiff or petitioner to elect to prepare the record of proceedings or for the parties to agree to an alternative method of preparation of the record of proceedings, subject to certification of its accuracy by the public agency. This bill would make the above authorization for the plaintiff or petitioner to elect to prepare the record of proceedings or to agree to an alternative method of record preparation inapplicable in a proceeding challenging a project that will be exclusively located or implemented in a county with fewer than 1,000,000 residents and, if the project is located in a city within that county, the city has fewer than 500,000 residents.	
<u>AB 2748</u>	<u>Fong R</u>	Public agencies: information practices.	Would require a public agency subject to the Information Practices Act of 1977 to collect the least amount of personal information required to fulfill the purposes of its collection. The bill also would require an agency able to fulfill its requirements by collecting nonpersonal information instead of personal information to do so.	
<u>AB 2987</u>	<u>Flora R</u>	Local agency public contracts: bidding procedures.	The Uniform Public Construction Cost Accounting Act authorizes a public agency to elect to become subject to uniform construction cost accounting procedures. The act authorizes bidding procedures for public projects, as specified. Those bidding procedures include procedures for the publication or posting and electronic transmission of notice inviting formal bids. This bill would authorize a public agency, as an alternative to the publication or posting requirement, to meet the notice inviting formal bids requirement by transmitting notice electronically, as specified, and publishing the notice electronically in a prescribed manner on the public agency’s internet website at least 14 calendar days before the date of opening the bids.	
<u>AB 3256</u>	<u>Garcia, Eduardo D</u>	Climate risks: bond measure.	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 direct primary election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact a bond measure that would address climate risks to the State of California.	

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<u>SB 797</u>	<u>Wilk R</u>	Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure.	Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Current law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Current law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.	
<u>SB 931</u>	<u>Wieckowski D</u>	Local government meetings: agenda and documents.	The Ralph M. Brown Act requires meetings of the legislative body of a local agency to be open and public and also requires regular and special meetings of the legislative body to be held within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, with specified exceptions. Current law authorizes a person to request that a copy of an agenda, or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet, of any meeting of a legislative body be mailed to that person. This bill would require a legislative body to email a copy of the agenda or a copy of all the documents constituting the agenda packet if so requested. By requiring local agencies to comply with these provisions, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.	
<u>SB 946</u>	<u>Pan D</u>	Local Flood Protection Planning Act: local flood protection plans.	Current law authorizes a local agency to prepare a local plan of flood protection and prescribes that a plan include, among other components, a strategy to meet the urban level of flood protection, an emergency response and evacuation plan for flood-prone areas, and an identification of current and future flood corridors. This bill would require a local plan of flood protection to also include an identification of current and future weirs, bypasses, and other appurtenances.	
<u>SB 996</u>	<u>Portantino D</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents of Emerging Concern Program.	Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to establish by an unspecified date and then maintain an ongoing, dedicated program called the Constituents of Emerging Concern Program to support and conduct research to develop information and, if necessary, provide recommendations to the state board on constituents of emerging concern in drinking water that may pose risks to public health. The bill would require the state board to establish the Stakeholder Advisory Group and the Science Advisory Panel, both as prescribed, to assist in the gathering and development of information for the program, among other functions. The bill would require the program to provide opportunities for public participation, including conducting stakeholder meetings and workshops to solicit relevant information and feedback for development and implementation of the program.	
<u>SB 1028</u>	<u>Dodd D</u>	Agriculture: Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995: Environmental Farming Incentive Program.	Would require the Advisory Panel on Environmental Farming to assist government agencies to incorporate the conservation of natural resources and ecosystem services practices into agricultural programs. The bill would require the Department of Food and Agriculture, with advice from the panel, to establish and administer the California Environmental Farming Incentive Program, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature. The bill would require the program to support on-farm practices seeking to optimize environmental benefits while supporting the economic viability of California agriculture by providing incentives, educational materials, and outreach to farmers or ranchers who want to pursue adopting management practices that contribute to wildlife habitat and result in on-farm activities that provide multiple conservation benefits, as specified.	WATCH
<u>SB 1052</u>	<u>Hertzberg D</u>	Water quality: municipal wastewater agencies.	Would establish municipal wastewater agencies and would authorize a municipal wastewater agency, among other things, to enter into agreements with entities responsible for stormwater management for the purpose of managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, to acquire, construct, expand, operate, maintain, and provide facilities for specified purposes relating to managing stormwater and dry weather runoff, and to levy taxes, fees, and charges consistent with the municipal wastewater agency's existing authority in order to fund projects undertaken pursuant to the bill. The bill would require the exercise of any new authority granted under the bill to comply with the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000.	
<u>SB 1096</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Water and sewer	Te California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State	

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		system corporations: consolidation of service.	Water Resources Control Board related regulatory responsibilities and duties. Current law authorizes the state board to order consolidation of public water systems where a public water system or state small water system serving a disadvantaged community consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water, as provided. This bill, the Consolidation for Safe Drinking Water Act of 2020, would authorize a water or sewer system corporation to file an application and obtain approval from the commission through an order authorizing the water or sewer system corporation to consolidate with a public water system or state small water system.	WATCH
<u>SB 1099</u>	<u>Dodd D</u>	Emergency backup generators: critical facilities: exemption.	Would, consistent with federal law, require air districts to adopt a rule, or revise its existing rules, to allow critical facilities with a permitted emergency backup generator to use that emergency backup generator during a deenergization event or other loss of power, and to test and maintain that emergency backup generator, as specified, without having that usage, testing, or maintenance count toward that emergency backup generator's time limitation on actual usage and routine testing and maintenance. The bill would prohibit air districts from imposing a fee on the issuance or renewal of a permit issued for those critical facility emergency backup generators.	
<u>SB 1100</u>	<u>Atkins D</u>	Coastal resources: sea level rise.	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.	
<u>SB 1101</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Water and Climate Science Advisory Board.	Would require the Department of Water Resources to convene a Water and Climate Science Advisory Board to consist of an unspecified number of members with certain qualifications, appointed by an unspecified method, serving no more than an unspecified number of terms of unspecified length. The bill would require the board to meet an unspecified number of times per year. The bill would require the department to consult with the board when initiating, reviewing, or expanding policies or guidelines regarding impacts of climate change on water resources. The bill would require the department to establish an internal process for department review of and comment on the work of the board, which shall be made publicly available.	
<u>SB 1173</u>	<u>Durazo D</u>	Public employment: labor relations: employee information.	Current law, including the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, the Ralph C. Dills Act, the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act, the Trial Court Interpreter Employment and Labor Relations Act, and the Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority Transit Employer-Employee Relations Act, provisions commonly referred to as the Educational Employment Relations Act, and the Higher Education Employer-Employee Relations Act, among others, regulates the labor relations of the state, the courts, and specified local public agencies and their employees. Current law requires these public employers to provide certain labor representatives with the names and home addresses of newly hired employees, as well as their job titles, departments, work locations, telephone numbers, and personal email addresses, within 30 days of hire or by the first pay period of the month following hire. Current law also requires the public employers to provide this information for all employees in a bargaining unit at least every 120 days, except as specified. This bill would impose liability on a public employer for violations of the above-described requirements if the violations occur 3 or more times in a 12-month period.	
<u>SB 1188</u>	<u>Stern D</u>	The California Water Plan.	Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as The California Water Plan. Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update. This bill would require the department to include in the plan update, instead of a discussion of various strategies, a discussion of various strategies for increasing regional water resilience.	
<u>SB 1217</u>	<u>Dahle R</u>	Urban water use targets: indoor	Current law requires an urban retail water supplier to adopt one of specified methods for determining its urban water use target, including estimating the per capita daily water use using the sum of 55 gallons per capita daily for	

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		residential water use.	indoor residential water use and a specified water efficiency standard for landscape irrigation use. This bill would revise that method of estimating the per capita daily water use to require an urban retail water supplier to use, instead of 55 gallons per capita daily for indoor residential water use, a standard that complies with the urban retail water supplier's own criteria for indoor residential water use.	
<u>SB 1280</u>	<u>Monning D</u>	Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service: at-risk water systems.	Would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to order consolidation between a receiving water system and an at-risk water system, as defined, upon receipt of a petition that substantially conforms to the specified-referenced policy adopted by the state board and that is either approved by the water system's governing body or signed by at least 30% of the households served by the water system. For purposes of that provision, the bill would authorize the state board to contract with a technical assistance provider or appoint an administrator to provide information to a community regarding the petition process, to assist with the preparation of a petition, or to evaluate whether a water system is an at-risk water system.	WATCH
<u>SB 1293</u>	<u>Allen D</u>	Coastal resources: climate change: sea level rise.	Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would protect the public and coastal resources from the threat of sea level rise and increased storm surge brought forth by climate change and that would create a revolving loan fund to allow local governments to purchase threatened coastal properties for leasing purposes.	
<u>SB 1296</u>	<u>Durazo D</u>	Natural resources: the Nature and Parks Career Pathway and Community Resiliency Act of 2020.	Current law establishes various environmental and economic policies and programs. This bill would establish the Nature and Parks Career Pathway and Community Resiliency Act of 2020, which would require state conservancies, the Wildlife Conservation Board, and the Natural Resources Agency to establish independent grant programs to support climate-beneficial and climate resiliency projects that incorporate partnerships with nonprofit organizations that provide certifications and placement services for jobs and careers in the natural resources field, as specified.	
<u>SB 1297</u>	<u>Moorlach R</u>	Public employees' retirement.	Would revise the provision of pension and other benefits to members of all state or local public retirement systems. The bill would apply its provisions prospectively to any member of a state or local public retirement system who is employed upon the date of its enactment and to any person who may be employed and become a member thereafter. The bill would void any limit on a pension that prohibits the pension from exceeding a percentage of final compensation, as specified. The bill would prohibit a local entity from establishing a deferred retirement option program, as described, and if a local entity has established a deferred retirement option program, whether or not the program is closed to new participants, it would be required to disenroll any participating employees and close the program.	
<u>SB 1329</u>	<u>Wilk R</u>	Climate change: Climate Innovation Grant Program: voluntary tax contributions.	Would establish the Climate Innovation Grant Program, to be administered by the Strategic Growth Council or another entity identified by the council that it determines to have the appropriate skills necessary to successfully implement this program. The bill would establish the Climate Innovation Fund, a special fund, in the State Treasury and would continuously appropriate the moneys in the fund to the council for purposes of the program. Once the Climate Innovation Fund accrues \$2,000,000, the bill would require the council or the entity implementing the program to notify the Franchise Tax Board and would require the program to award grants for the development and research of new innovations and technologies that either reduce emissions of greenhouse gases or address impacts caused by climate change.	
<u>SB 1348</u>	<u>Stern D</u>	Fire prevention: vegetation management: public education: grants.	Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Current law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. This bill would also specifically include vegetation management along roadways and driveways and public education outreach regarding home and community wildfire resistance, as provided, as part of the eligible activities, as provided.	
<u>SB 1356</u>	<u>Borgeas R</u>	Groundwater sustainability	The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to impose fees to fund the costs of a groundwater sustainability program and requires a groundwater sustainability agency to hold at	

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		agency: financial authority.	least one public meeting prior to imposing or increasing a fee. The act requires that a groundwater sustainability agency make the data upon which the proposed fee is based publicly available at least 10 days prior to the meeting. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provisions authorizing groundwater sustainability agencies to impose fees.	
<u>SB 1372</u>	<u>Monning D</u>	Wildlife corridors and connectivity: Wildlife and Biodiversity Protection and Movement Act of 2020.	Current law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, contingent upon funding being provided by the Wildlife Conservation Board or from other appropriate bond funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to investigate, study, and identify those areas in the state that are most essential as wildlife corridors and habitat linkages, as well as the impacts to those wildlife corridors from climate change, and requires the department to prioritize vegetative data development in these areas. This bill would additionally require the department to investigate, study, and identify impacts to those wildlife corridors from state infrastructure projects, including transportation and water projects, large-scale development projects not covered by an existing natural community conservation plan or habitat conservation plan, and planned or potential land conversions.	WATCH
<p><i>Total Measures: 36</i></p> <p><i>Total Tracking Forms: 36</i></p>				