

MPWMD Legislative Track
Provided by JEA & Associates (updated Thursday, March 15, 2012)

AB 467 (Eng D) Environment: Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006.

Introduced: 2/15/2011

Last Amended: 1/26/2012

Status: 1/31/2012-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

Summary:

(1) The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, an initiative statute approved by the voters at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, makes approximately \$5.4 billion in bond funds available for safe drinking water, water quality and supply, flood control, natural resource protection, and park improvements. The bond act makes \$60,000,000 available to the State Department of Public Health for the purpose of loans and grants for projects to prevent or reduce contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water and requires the department to require repayment for costs that are subsequently recovered from parties responsible for the contamination. Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health, in collaboration with the Department of Toxic Substances Control and the State Water Resources Control Board, to develop and adopt regulations governing the repayment of costs that are subsequently recovered from parties responsible for the contamination of groundwater. This bill would instead require the State Department of Public Health, in collaboration with those agencies, to develop guidelines governing this repayment. The bill would authorize the department to enter into an agreement with a grantee that would require the grantee to attempt to recover the costs from responsible parties and would allow grantees to utilize the repayments to fund activities authorized in the agreement. The bill would also make a declaration concerning the utilization of those repayments. This bill contains other related provisions.

Position: Monitor

AB 685 (Eng D) State water policy.

Introduced: 2/17/2011

Last Amended: 1/13/2012

Status: 1/13/2012-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Summary:

Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The bill would require, on and after January 1, 2013, all relevant state agencies, including the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, the California regional water quality control boards, and the State Department of Public Health, to advance the implementation of this state policy upon revising existing, and upon adopting or establishing new, policies, regulations, and funding criteria when those policies, regulations, and grant criteria are pertinent to the uses of water described above.

Position: Monitor

AB 1558 (Eng D) Liability: flood control and water conservation facilities.

Introduced: 1/26/2012

Status: 2/2/2012-Referred to Com. on JUD.

Calendar:

3/20/2012 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, FEUER, Chair

Summary:

Existing law, until January 1, 2013, provides that neither a public agency that operates flood control and water conservation facilities nor its employees shall be liable for injuries caused by the condition or use of unlined flood control channels or adjacent groundwater recharge spreading grounds under prescribed conditions, except as specified, and specifies that nothing in that provision exonerates a public agency or public employee subject to that provision from liability for injury proximately caused by a dangerous condition of public property under specified circumstances. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions indefinitely.

AB 1669 (Perea D) Safe drinking water and water quality projects: groundwater contamination.

Introduced: 2/14/2012

Status: 2/23/2012-Referred to Com. on W., P. & W.

Summary:

The Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006, an initiative bond act approved by the voters at the November 7, 2006, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,388,000,000 for the purposes of financing a safe drinking water, water quality and supply, flood control, and resource protection program. Existing law appropriates from those bond funds \$50,400,000 to the State Department of Public Health for grants for projects to prevent or reduce the contamination of groundwater that serves as a source of drinking water and requires that the funds be available for immediate projects needed to protect public health, as prescribed. This bill would eliminate the requirement that the projects be immediate. By removing a restriction on the expenditure of appropriated funds, this bill would make an appropriation.

AB 2011 (Gatto D) CalConserve State Revolving Fund.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 3/8/2012-Referred to Com. on W., P. & W.

Summary:

Existing law creates the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Act of 2012, which, if approved by the voters at the November 6, 2012, statewide election, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$11,140,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a safe drinking water and water supply reliability program. The act would make \$250,000,000 available, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the Safe, Clean, and Reliable Drinking Water Supply Fund of 2012, for direct expenditures, grants, and loans for water conservation and water use efficiency plans, projects, and programs. The bill would require up to \$50,000,000 of those water conservation and water use efficiency funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature from the fund, to be allocated to the Department of Water Resources to establish a CalConserve State Revolving Fund to provide grants and loans to private entities, consistent with the act, for water use efficiency retrofit projects.

AB 2063 (Alejo D) Regional water quality control boards.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 2/24/2012-From printer. May be heard in committee March 25.

Summary:

Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with responsibility for the coordination and control of water quality in the state. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control, and requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. Existing law requires each regional board to conduct certain proceedings, including, but not limited to, holding at least 6 regular meetings each calendar year. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to permit the interaction and communication between board members of a regional board and interested parties that are members of the community so that the regional board conducts its affairs in an open objective manner with public awareness and participation. This bill contains other existing laws.

AB 2075 (Fong D) State water policy.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 2/24/2012-From printer. May be heard in committee March 25.

Summary:

Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the growing water needs of the state require the use of water in an efficient manner and that the efficient use of water requires certainty in the definition of property rights to the use of water and transferability of such rights. This bill would declare that it is the policy of the state to promote water conservation, water efficiency, and water recycling as the most cost-effective means of increasing water supply and protecting the environment.

AB 2157 (Mansoor R) Drinking water act.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 2/24/2012-From printer. May be heard in committee March 25.

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems, and imposes on the State Department of Public Health various responsibilities and duties. Existing law requires the department to conduct research, studies, and demonstration projects relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, to adopt regulations to implement the California Safe Drinking Water Act, and to enforce provisions of the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

AB 2180 (Alejo D) California Safe Drinking Water Act.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 2/24/2012-From printer. May be heard in committee March 25.

Summary:

The Calderon-Sher Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 establishes a drinking water regulatory program within the State Department of Public Health in order to provide for the orderly and efficient delivery of safe drinking water within the state and to establish primary drinking water standards that are at least as stringent as those established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to those provisions.

AB 2208 (Perea D) Community water systems: consolidation and merger.

Introduced: 2/23/2012

Status: 3/12/2012-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Summary:

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to administer programs to fund improvements and expansion of small community water systems using specified priorities. Existing law requires the department to encourage the consolidation of small community water systems that serve disadvantaged communities in instances that consolidation will help the affected agencies and the state meet specified goals. Existing law allows funding of studies regarding the feasibility of consolidating 2 or more community water systems, at least one of which is a small community water system that serves a disadvantaged community. Existing law requires the department to give funding priority to projects involving physical restructuring of 2 or more community water systems into a single, consolidated system when it is shown that the consolidation would further specified goals. This bill would require the department to promote the consolidation and merger of small community water systems that serve disadvantaged communities, as specified. This bill would require the studies described above to include the feasibility of consolidating community water systems or merging a community water system with a city water system, as specified, unless the department determines consolidation or merger is not feasible. This bill would also require the department to give priority to funding projects involving the physical restructuring and managerial consolidation of 2 or more community water systems or the merger of community water systems into a single, consolidated system when it is shown that the consolidation or merger would further specified goals.

AB 2334 (Fong D) California Water Plan: drinking water and wastewater services.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as the California Water Plan. Existing law prescribes the contents of the California Water Plan, and requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies and information in that plan. This bill would additionally require the department to include an analysis of possible mechanisms to address the lack of affordability of drinking water and wastewater services in updates of the California Water Plan.

AB 2398 (Hueso D) Water recycling.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) and the California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality.

Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health (department) to adopt uniform water recycling criteria for indirect potable water reuse for groundwater recharge, as defined, by December 31, 2013. Existing law requires the department to develop and adopt uniform water recycling criteria for surface water augmentation, as defined, by December 31, 2016, if a specified expert panel convened by the department finds that the criteria would adequately protect public health. Existing law requires the department to investigate the feasibility of developing uniform water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse, as defined, and to provide a final report on that investigation to the Legislature by December 31, 2016. Existing law requires the department, in consultation with the state board, to report to the Legislature from 2011 to 2016, inclusive, as part of the annual budget process, on the progress towards developing and adopting the water recycling criteria for surface water augmentation and its investigation of the feasibility of developing water recycling criteria for direct potable reuse. Existing law requires the state board to enter into an agreement with the department to assist in implementing the water recycling criteria provisions. This bill would enact the Water Recycling Act of 2012 to revise and consolidate those and other provisions relating to recycled water, and make other conforming changes to existing law. The act would establish a statewide goal to recycle a total of 1.5 million acre-feet of water per year by the year 2020 and 2.5 million acre-feet of water per year by the year 2030. The act would require the state board and regional boards, the department, the Public Utilities Commission, the Department of Water Resources, and other state agencies to exercise the authority and discretion granted to them by the Legislature to encourage the use of recycled water and meet the goals of the act. The act would state that it is the intent of the Legislature that the department permit potable reuse projects using advanced treated purified water and that the state board and regional boards permit nonpotable reuse projects and potable reuse projects using potable water other than advanced treated purified water. Because certain reports submitted as part of the permit application process would be submitted under penalty of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime. The act would establish the Water Recycling Research Fund and require that certain civil penalties be deposited into the fund, to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to conduct or fund research necessary to support the continued and safe use of recycled water in the state. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2422 (Berryhill, Bill R) State Water Resources Development System: reporting requirement.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

Under existing law, the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System. Existing law requires the department, on or before January 10, 2010, and annually thereafter, to prepare and submit to the chairpersons of the fiscal committees of the Legislature a report, as prescribed, about the budget of the State Water Resources Development System. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes in these provisions.

AB 2423 (Berryhill, Bill R) Comprehensive Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta planning.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council as an independent agency of the state. Existing law requires the council, on or before January 1, 2012, to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta (Delta Plan), as specified. This bill would make a technical, nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

AB 2529 (Beall D) Safe Drinking Water: Revolving Fund.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Department of Public Health to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. The department's duties include, but are 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 and enforcing regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of water in domestic water supplies. This bill would authorize the department to adopt interim regulations for purposes of implementing provisions relating to the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund. The bill would require an applicant for funding to demonstrate that it has the technical, managerial, and financial capacity to operate and

maintain its water system for at least 20 years, as specified. The bill would authorize an applicant, subject to specified conditions, to receive up to the full cost of a project in the form of a loan. The bill would require that contracts entered into between the department and an applicant include certain additional information, and authorize the contracts to include certain additional information. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

AB 2595 (Hall D) Desalination.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

The Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law authorizes the Department of Water Resources, either independently or in cooperation with public or private entities to conduct a program of investigation, study, and evaluation in the field of saline water conversion, to provide assistance to persons or entities seeking to construct desalination facilities, and after submission of a written report and upon appropriation from the Legislature, to finance, construct, and operate saline water conversion facilities. Existing law required the department, not later than July 1, 2004, to report to the Legislature, on potential opportunities and impediments for using seawater and brackish water desalination, and to examine what role, if any, the state should play in furthering the use of desalination technology. Existing law required the department to convene a Water Desalination Task Force, comprised of representatives from listed agencies and interest groups, to advise the department in carrying out these duties and in making recommendations to the Legislature. This bill would require the council to report to the Legislature, by December 31, 2013, on opportunities for streamlining the current statewide permitting processes for seawater desalination facilities, including an evaluation of impediments to desalination projects relative to the current permitting process and to recommend potential administrative and legislative actions for streamlining the permitting process while maintaining current regulatory protections. The bill would require the council to convene the Seawater Desalination Permit Streamlining Task Force to review the current permitting processes required by all state regulatory agencies for the planning, design, construction, monitoring, and operation of seawater desalination facilities, to identify opportunities for streamlining the permitting process, and to advise the council in making the report. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 52 (Steinberg D) Environmental quality: jobs and economic improvement.

Introduced: 12/15/2010

Last Amended: 1/31/2012

Status: 2/1/2012-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Summary:

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require instead that a project result in a minimum investment of \$100,000,000 spent on planning, design, and construction of the project. The bill, in order to maximize public health, environmental, and employment benefits, would require a lead agency to place the highest priority on feasible measures that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions on the project site and in the neighboring communities of the project site. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 964 (Wright D) Administrative Procedure Act: State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards.

Introduced: 1/11/2012

Last Amended: 3/8/2012

Status: 3/8/2012-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Calendar:

3/19/2012 Anticipated Hearing SENATE E.Q., Not in daily file.

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards and authorizes them to adopt regulations to carry out their powers and duties. Existing law generally requires state agencies to adopt regulations in accordance with prescribed procedures and

requirements, and requires the Office of Administrative Law to review adopted regulations and to make specified determinations. However, existing law grants to the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards various exemptions to the above requirements, including an exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits. This bill would provide that the exemption for the adoption of regulations for the issuance, denial, or revocation of specified waste discharge requirements and permits shall not apply to any general permits or waivers issued under state law or the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System, as defined, thereby requiring the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards to comply with provisions that require the adoption of regulations under those circumstances.

SB 965 (Wright D) State Water Resources Control Board and California regional water quality control boards: ex parte communications.

Introduced: 1/11/2012

Last Amended: 3/8/2012

Status: 3/8/2012-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on E.Q.

Calendar:

3/19/2012 Anticipated Hearing SENATE E.Q., Not in daily file.

Summary:

Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards and authorizes them to adopt regulations to carry out their powers and duties and to conduct administrative adjudicative proceedings. The Administrative Procedure Act establishes the conduct of administrative adjudicative proceedings, which are defined as evidentiary hearings for determination of facts pursuant to which a state agency formulates and issues a decision. Existing law defines a decision as an agency action of specific application that determines a legal right, duty, privilege, immunity, or other legal interest of a particular person. This bill would prohibit a state board, regional board member, or a person, other than a board staff member acting in his or her official capacity, who intends to influence the decision of a board member on a matter before the board, from conducting an ex parte communication, as defined. This bill would provide that if an ex parte communication occurs, the board member shall notify the interested party that a full disclosure of the ex parte communication shall be entered in the board's record. This bill would also provide that certain communications cease to be ex parte communications, as specified.

SB 1146 (Pavley D) Wells: reports: public availability.

Introduced: 2/21/2012

Status: 3/1/2012-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.Q.

Summary:

Existing law requires a person who digs, bores, or drills a water well, cathodic protection well, or a monitoring well, or abandons or destroys a well, or deepens or re-perforates a well, to file a report of completion with the Department of Water Resources. Existing law prohibits those reports from being made available to the public, except under certain circumstances. This bill would instead require the department to make the reports available to the public. The bill would require the department to provide specified disclaimers when providing the reports to the public. The bill would also allow the department to charge a reasonable fee to recover the cost of reproducing the report and for compliance with the Information Practices Act of 1977.

SB 1364 (Huff R) Water corporations.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 3/8/2012-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Summary:

Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, gas corporations, telephone corporations, and water corporations, as defined. The Public Utilities Act authorizes the PUC, each commissioner, and each officer and person employed by the PUC at any time to inspect the accounts, books, papers, and documents of any public utility. This authorization applies to inspections of the accounts, books, papers, and documents of any business that is a subsidiary or affiliate of, or a corporation that holds a controlling interest in, an electrical, gas, or telephone corporation. This bill would make the authorization to inspect the accounts, books, papers, and documents of any business that is a subsidiary or affiliate of, or a corporation that hold a controlling interest in, a water corporation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1538 (Simitian D) Drinking water: Safe Drinking Water Plan for California.

Introduced: 2/24/2012

Status: 2/27/2012-Read first time.

Summary:

The Calderon-Sher Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996 requires the State Department of Public Health to, among other things, adopt regulations relating to primary and secondary drinking water standards for contaminants in drinking water. Under this law the department is required every 5 years to submit to the Legislature a comprehensive Safe Drinking Water Plan for California, including specific components. This bill would require the department to include in the plan a discussion of current and post bond moneys available and spent to improve California's water quality and an accounting of which water systems received bond moneys and the types of projects that were funded.

Total Measures: 22

Total Tracking Forms: 22