



NOTICE AND CALL OF SPECIAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that I, Jacque McMillan, Chair of the Public Outreach and Legislation Committee, have called a SPECIAL MEETING of the Agency's Public Outreach and Legislation Committee.

Said SPECIAL MEETING of the Committee to be held on:

Wednesday, March 21, 2018 AT 5:30 P.M.

Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
held at
Santa Clarita Water Division
26521 Summit Circle
Santa Clarita, California 91350
Training Room

Enclosed with and as part of this Notice and Call is an Agenda for the meeting.

Signed: 
Jacque McMillan, Chair


Date: 2/15/18

[This page intentionally left blank.]



Date: March 14, 2018

To: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee
Jacque McMillan, Chair
B.J. Atkins
Kathy Colley
Jerry Gladbach
Lynne Plambeck

From: Steve Cole 
Assistant General Manager

The **Public Outreach and Legislation Committee Special Meeting** is scheduled to meet on **Wednesday, March 21, 2018 at 5:30 PM at Santa Clarita Water Division** located at 26521 Summit Circle, Santa Clarita, CA 91350 in the Training Room.

SPECIAL MEETING AGENDA

1. Public Comments
2. Legislative Consultant Report
 - * 2.1 Anchor Consulting
 - * 2.2 California Advocates
3. * Recommend Approval of 2018 Legislative Policy Guidelines
4. Review of Water Bonds
 - * 4.1 Recommend Approval of Proposition 68 – The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018
 - * 4.2 Discussion of the State Water Supply Infrastructure, Water Conveyance, Ecosystem and Watershed Protection and Restoration and Drinking Water Protection Act of 2018
5. * Discussion of Outreach Communications Plan
6. * Informational - Outreach Event Calendar
7. Adjournment
 - * Indicates attachments
 - ◆ To be distributed

NOTICES:

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

Pursuant to Government Code Section 54957.5, non-exempt public records that relate to open session agenda items and are distributed to a majority of the Board less than seventy-two (72) hours prior to the meeting will be available for public inspection at the Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency, located at 27234 Bouquet Canyon Road, Santa Clarita, California 91350, during regular business hours. When practical, these public records will also be made available on the Agency's Internet Website, accessible at <http://www.yourscvwater.com>.

Posted on March 14, 2018

MGS



Memorandum

To: Matt Stone, Steve Cole
CC: Hunt Braly
From: Harry Henderson
Date: 3/14/2018
Re: March 2018 Federal Legislative Review

As we move into the last year of this session, Congress has some unfinished business to take care of. In early February 2018, Congress passed its fifth Continuing Resolution of Fiscal Year 2018. This legislation would provide the government with enough funding to run through March 23, 2018. Congress has committed to passing a full year Omnibus Appropriations Act by that date. However, as of the writing of this memo, a final vote has yet to take place.

Congress also is looking to pass legislation to reauthorize the FAA, reauthorize efforts associated with the Army Corps of Engineers, find a way forward on a major infrastructure bill, examine gun reform measures, and pass major legislation associated with federal surveillance efforts. All of this is expected to be completed by mid-May to early June.

While this is proceeding, Congress will have to find a way forward on the FY2019 Appropriations process, a National Defense Authorization Act, start examination on efforts associated with energy reforms, and focus on re-election in a very turbulent environment. With 64 total legislative days left on the calendar before the August recess and only 76 total legislative days left in the Fiscal Year, the task for action is daunting.



As we have mentioned in the past, the House of Representatives has a four-pronged agenda for this Congress:

1. Reduce regulations established under President Obama;
2. Reform health care;
3. Cut taxes; and
4. Improve infrastructure.

The Senate outlined goals that included health care reform, approving President Trump's Administration appointments, tax reform, and regulatory improvement. While the Senate was more nebulous about their agenda, the House was very specific in how they wanted to proceed.

By and large, the House has been successful with their agenda. They have passed health care reform (although the Senate did not ultimately follow suit), tax reform was approved and ultimately signed into law, regulations have been substantially reduced, and they are looking for the pathway forward on infrastructure. An argument could be made that this has been a very productive session for the House of Representatives.

The Senate has struggled to keep pace. While the House is looking seriously at ways to pass an infrastructure bill, the Senate has not followed suit. The House has passed all their Appropriations Acts, but the Senate failed to even consider a single bill. Expect to hear more on this as the campaign season kicks into gear.

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

1. Meetings

Over the past 90 days, Anchor has met with key staff and committee personnel. We have also met with individuals throughout the Federal government on issues of importance.



Specifically, Anchor has focused on the proposed new infrastructure bill by meeting with key personal throughout Congress and the Department of Transportation. We have also focused on the tax reform bill and the proposed Water Resources Development Act. Throughout this entire time, we have briefed Matt Stone and Steve Cole on progress being made and actions that are of importance to SCV Water.

2. Budget and Appropriations

As mentioned earlier, on February 9, 2018, Congress approved its fifth Continuing Resolution as part of a larger budget cap and emergency disaster relief bill. The legislation accomplished four main tasks:

- Continued Federal government funding through March 23, 2018;
- Provided emergency disaster relief for communities impacted by storms and wildfires;
- Increased the statutory budget caps established nearly five years ago; and
- Increased the Federal debt ceiling through March of 2019.

The legislation also established a Federal FY2019 Budget and top-line spending figures for the coming fiscal year. The House has announced that a vote on a full year FY2018 Appropriations Act will occur sometime during the week of March 17. However, several issues remain unresolved. For instance, the House Democrats have again insisted the legislation include continuation of the DACA immigration program. They have repeatedly threatened to bring down the entire bill unless this provision is added to the final measure.

It should be noted that the February 9 legislation was a major step forward regarding budgetary efforts in Washington. Congress essentially passed legislation freeing up the Federal capital necessary to pass a major infrastructure bill later this year. It also put Congress on a clock to pass that legislation before the first quarter of next year when the financial aspects of a potential \$250 billion measure become far murkier.



Budget Resolution

On October 5, 2017, the House of Representatives passed House Con. Resolution 71, the FY2018 Budget Resolution. The legislation titled, Building a Better America, establishes an outline and plan to balance the Federal budget within 10 years. In total, the budget plan projects \$6.5 trillion in total deficit reduction over a ten-year span. Specifically, the resolution establishes total discretionary spending for FY2018 at \$1.132 trillion (\$621.5 billion in total defense spending and \$511 billion in non-defense spending).

Within our areas of interest (water, environment, etc.), the budget resolution establishes allocations ranging from \$31.7 billion in FY2018 to \$36 billion in FY2027. While there are other pockets of funding for water related programs within the Department of Agriculture, Defense, and others; water programs were largely spared significant cuts within this budget resolution. In fact, the House Natural Resources Committee was tasked with finding roughly \$5 billion in cuts (the lowest of any non-security based Committee) for programs over the next ten years (roughly \$500 million annually). The House Transportation Committee was not asked for any cuts related to the Army Corps of Engineers. Furthermore, programs such as WIFIA were not touched in any way by the resolution.

Tax Reform:

On December 20, 2017, the House and Senate completed consideration and passed the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The legislation was the result of roughly seven years of review and consideration. The key details of the final bill are:

- Establishes a 21% corporate tax rate;
- Lowers taxes on all income brackets;
- Lowered the mortgage interest deduction cap;
- Altered the SALT deduction; and
- Repealed the Obamacare mandate.



Anchor spent a significant amount of time on the corporate tax rate issue, the changing of early payment issues associated with bonds, and tax status of groups like SCV Water throughout this entire process. We appreciate the help that SCV Water provided to us to ensure that the needs of SCV Water were effectively represented to Members of Congress and their staff.

Earmark Reform:

For roughly six years, Congress has prohibited the practice of earmarks in legislation. Over that time frame, many Members of Congress have complained that the ability to pass legislation was greatly impacted by the failure of Congress to target project funding through this practice.

On January 18 and 19, 2018, the House Rules Committee held hearings on reforming the current House ban on earmarks. The result of the hearings was to review the practice and determine if there was a way forward to “reclaim these powers back to Congress (from the Administration).”

Within the infrastructure community, significant support exists for returning earmarks to legislation such as the Water Resources Development Act and other “project-oriented” measures. Meanwhile, President Trump had weighed in on the subject saying, “that Congress could benefit from a return of the practice.” Opponents of the practice indicate that this is a slippery-slope that leads to abuse.

Speaker Paul Ryan has indicated that he wants Members to have conversations about this idea and pointed out that the Army Corps of Engineers would be a prime location where earmarks might have an improving impact. Given the amount of interest on the subject, we expect that some aspect of reform on this measure is coming.



3. Infrastructure Measure and Water Resources Development Act 2018

For over a year, President Trump has indicated that a major infrastructure bill would be needed “to improve our nation’s crumbling infrastructure.” The President had campaigned on the promise to leverage \$1 trillion in new infrastructure spending during the first two years of his Presidency.

On March 6, 2018, the Administration sent to Congress its American Infrastructure Initiative. The legislation focuses on the following key principles:

- Make targeted Federal investments;
- Encourage self-help from localities and state governments;
- Align infrastructure investment with entities best suited to provide sustained and efficient investment; and
- Leverage private sector support.

The proposal was not a typical large-scale infrastructure measure. Instead, the bill looked to programs like WIFIA and TIFIA for ways to leverage federal dollars with state and local resources. Furthermore, the legislation had as much focus on issues like rural broadband connectivity and energy production to more traditional infrastructure programs like roads and water.

The key issue in the legislation is how to pay for the overall \$200 billion by the Trump Administration to the roughly \$1 trillion proposed by the House Democratic Party leadership. The House Democrats have indicated that they want to see an increase in the Federal gas tax. Speaker Paul Ryan has flatly rejected that idea. It should be noted that the Budget Reform Act passed in February would allow for unlimited debt spending on this issue.

The House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee Chairman Bill Shuster has indicated that Water Resources Development Act will go first in the infrastructure debate. However, most agree that WRDA, the legislation which reauthorizes the Army Corps of Engineers, will serve as a base bill for the larger infrastructure package.



Finally, it should be noted that a proposal was recently made by Chairman Shuster to move the Army Corps of Engineers from the Department of Defense. Attached, you will find an article on this subject. We expect that this will be a matter for intense debate and discussion throughout the spring and summer.

4. Politics and Campaigns

As we move toward the mid-term elections, we fully expect that the 25th Congressional District will again be a top target of the Democratic Party. While there will be plenty of discussions about this race both in the print and digital media world, Anchor would respectfully request that should any Member of SCV Water (board or staff) either be contacted or contact the media on this race that a “heads-up” courtesy call would be made to our office. We appreciate your understanding on this subject.

5. Miscellaneous Legislative and Regulatory Matters

There are several additional legislative and regulatory matters we continue to follow for the SCV Water. Specifically:

- *CEMEX*. As of the date of the memorandum, no further activity has occurred on the CEMEX legislation introduced by Representative Knight.
- *Waters of the United States Rule*. On June 27, the EPA and Army Corps of Engineers announced a proposed rule to rescind the Clean Water Rule and reestablish the existing definition of “waters of the United States”. This rule attempts to comply with the US Circuit Court’s stay of the rule. However, there are still legal challenges in place for the 2015 proposed rule that the Court has failed to dismiss. We expect a slew of new legal challenges to this proposed rule. This issue continues to play out both in court as well as with Congress. We will keep you apprised of future actions.



- *Perchlorate Legislation.* On April 24, Representative Steve Knight introduced H.R. 2116, the Perchlorate Reclamation and Water Replenishment Act. This legislation would establish a grant process within the Bureau of Reclamation for small communities (less than 350,000 customers) who have either received previous authorization and/or funding associated with perchlorate contamination.



Shuster Proposes Moving Army Corps Out of DoD

By Tanya Snyder

03/06/2018 11:35 AM EDT

Rep. Bill Shuster said today that he's working on legislation to move at least part of the Army Corps of Engineers out of the Department of Defense.

"Why does it need to be at DoD?" Shuster said at a House Transportation Committee hearing on infrastructure today. "Two hundred years ago it made sense; the Army was the only thing that could build a dam, a roadway. But today there's no need for Civil Works to remain at DoD."

Shuster said he would like the Army Corps' Civil Works program to be moved to the Department of Transportation but noted that Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke has said he wants it to be moved to his department.

"That'll be a healthy debate," Shuster said.

Shuster said that he and Water Subcommittee Chairman Garret Graves are working now on a water resources bill that will raise the issue of where the Corps should be housed.

In recent appearances at gatherings of mayors and state transportation officials, Shuster has asked audiences how many of them have found the Corps to be a "huge challenge" that can "stop, stifle or increase the cost of a project," and he's found that "every single person in the room raises their hand."

FACT SHEET
2018 BUDGET: INFRASTRUCTURE INITIATIVE

Importance of Infrastructure

The President has consistently emphasized that the Nation’s infrastructure needs to be rebuilt and modernized to create jobs, maintain America’s economic competitiveness, and connect communities and people to more opportunities. The United States no longer has the best infrastructure in the world. For example, according to the World Economic Forum, the United States’ overall infrastructure places 12th, with countries like Japan, Germany, the Netherlands, and France ranking above us. This underperformance is evident in many areas, from our congested highways, which costs the country \$160 billion annually in lost productivity, to our deteriorating water systems, which experience 240,000 water main breaks annually.

The Current System is Not Working

The Federal Government inefficiently invests in non-Federal infrastructure. In part, our lack of sustained progress has been due to confusion about the Federal Government’s role in infrastructure. During the construction of the Interstate System, the Federal Government played a key role – collecting and distributing Federal tax revenue to fund a project with a Federal purpose. As we neared the completion of the Interstate System, those tax receipts were redirected to projects with substantially weaker nexus to Federal interests.

The flexibility to use Federal dollars to pay for essentially local infrastructure projects has created an unhealthy dynamic in which State and local governments delay projects in the hope of receiving Federal funds. Overreliance on Federal grants and other Federal funding can create a strong disincentive for non-Federal revenue generation.

At the same time, we continue to apply Federal rules, regulations, and mandates on virtually all infrastructure investments. This is despite the Federal Government contributing a very small percentage of total infrastructure spending. Approximately one-fifth of infrastructure spending is Federal, while the other four-fifths are roughly equally divided between State and local governments on one hand and the private sector on the other.

We will reevaluate the role for the Federal Government in infrastructure investment. For example, in the Interstate System, the Federal Government now acts as a complicated, costly middleman between the collection of revenue and the expenditure of those funds by States and localities. Put simply, the Administration will be exploring whether this arrangement still makes sense, or whether transferring additional responsibilities to the States is appropriate.

The Administration’s Goal: Seek and Secure Long-Term Changes

Given these challenges, the Administration’s goal is to seek long-term reforms on how infrastructure projects are regulated, funded, delivered, and maintained. Providing more Federal funding, on its own, is not the solution to our infrastructure challenges. Rather, we will work to

fix underlying incentives, procedures, and policies to spur better infrastructure decisions and outcomes, across a range of sectors.

Key Principles

As the Administration develops policy and regulatory changes, and seeks statutory proposals working with Congress, we will focus on proposals that fall under the following key principles:

1. *Make Targeted Federal Investments.* Focusing Federal dollars on the most transformative projects and processes stretches the use and benefit of taxpayer funds. When Federal funds are provided, they should be awarded to projects that address problems that are a high priority from the perspective of a region or the Nation, or projects that lead to long-term changes in how infrastructure is designed, built, and maintained.
2. *Encourage Self-Help.* Many States, tribes, and localities have stopped waiting for Washington to come to the rescue and have raised their own dedicated revenues for infrastructure. Localities are better equipped to understand the right level – and type – of infrastructure investments needed for their communities, and the Federal Government should support more communities moving toward a model of independence.
3. *Align Infrastructure Investment with Entities Best Suited to Provide Sustained and Efficient Investment.* The Federal Government provides services that non-Federal entities, including the private sector, could deliver more efficiently. The Administration will look for opportunities to appropriately divest from certain functions, which will provide better services for citizens, and potentially generate budgetary savings. The Federal Government can also be more efficient about disposing underused capital assets, ensuring those assets are put to their highest and best use.
4. *Leverage the Private Sector.* The private sector can provide valuable benefits for the delivery of infrastructure, through better procurement methods, market discipline, and a long-term focus on maintaining assets. While public-private partnerships will not be the solution to all infrastructure needs, they can help advance the Nation’s most important, regionally significant projects.

2018 Budget

The President’s target of \$1 trillion in infrastructure investment will be funded through a combination of new Federal funding, incentivized non-Federal funding, and newly prioritized and expedited projects. While this Administration proposes additional funding for infrastructure, we will structure that funding to incentivize additional non-Federal funding, reduce the cost associated with accepting Federal dollars, and ensure Federal funds are leveraged such that the end result is at least \$1 trillion in total infrastructure spending.

While we will continue to work with the Congress, States, tribes, localities, and other infrastructure stakeholders to finalize the suite of Federal programs that will support this effort, the 2018 Budget includes \$200 billion in outlays related to the infrastructure initiative.

In addition to the \$200 billion, these proposals are also in the 2018 Budget:

- **Air Traffic Control Corporatization.** The *Budget* proposes to create a non-governmental entity to manage the nation's air traffic control system. Many countries have corporatized their air traffic control function, separating it from the governmental aviation safety regulation function. This will be a multi-year effort resulting in a more efficient airspace while maintaining our premier aviation safety record. The proposal would reduce aviation passenger taxes and the new entity would be responsible for setting and collecting fees directly from users based on their use of the Nation's airspace.
- **Increase Infrastructure Flexibility at VA.** The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) has a nationwide physical footprint that includes aging facilities, which are not always located where veterans most need care. The Administration will pursue numerous reforms to help VA acquire and maintain the facilities necessary to provide veterans high quality medical care where they live. The *Budget* includes proposals to expand VA's authority to lease out its vacant assets for commercial or mixed-use purposes and to speed its ability to pursue facility renovations and improvements. Future reforms will encourage public-private partnerships and reduce barriers to acquisition, contracting, and disposals.
- **Divestiture of the Power Marketing Administration's (PMA's) Transmission Assets.** The *Budget* proposes to sell the PMA's transmission assets. Investor-owned utilities provide for the vast majority of the Nation's electricity needs. The PMA's transmission infrastructure assets (lines, towers, substations, and rights of way) could be leased out so the private sector could fulfill transmission functions. Leasing these assets will more efficiently allocate economic resources and help relieve long-term pressures on the Federal deficit related to future Federal capital investment.
- **Reform the laws governing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund.** The *Budget* proposes to reform the laws governing the Inland Waterways Trust Fund, including by establishing a fee to increase the amount paid by commercial navigation users of inland waterways. In 1986, the Congress mandated that commercial traffic on the inland waterways be responsible for 50 percent of the capital costs of the locks, dams, and other features that make barge transportation possible on the inland waterways. The additional revenue proposed in the *Budget* will finance future capital investments in these waterways to support economic growth.

Illustrative Examples of Funding Proposals

The following proposals will be pursued by the Administration as part of the Infrastructure Initiative.

- **Expand the Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program.** TIFIA helps finance surface transportation projects through direct loans, loan guarantees, and lines of credit. One dollar of TIFIA subsidy leverages roughly \$40 in project value. If the amount of TIFIA subsidy was increased to \$1 billion annually for 10 years, that could leverage up to \$140 billion in credit assistance, and approximately \$424 billion in total investment. In addition, the Administration supports the expansion of TIFIA eligibility.
- **Lift the Cap on Private Activity Bonds and Expand Eligibility to Other Non-Federal Public Infrastructure.** The Private Activity Bonds (PABs) program allows the Department of Transportation to allocate authority to issue tax-exempt bonds on behalf of private entities constructing highway and freight transfer facilities. PABs have been used to finance many Public Private Partnerships (P3s) projects, along with TIFIA. As of August 15, 2016, nearly \$11.2 billion in PABs have been issued for 23 projects. The Administration recommends removing the \$15 billion cap under current law to ensure that future P3 projects can take advantage of this cost-saving tool, and encourage more project sponsors to take advantage of this tool. The Administration also supports the expansion of PAB eligibility.
- **Incentivize Innovative Approaches to Congestion Mitigation.** The Urban Partnership Agreement Program – and its successor, the Congestion Reduction Demonstration Program – provided competitive grants to urbanized areas that were willing to institute a suite of solutions to congestion, including congestion pricing, enhanced transit services, increased telecommuting and flex scheduling, and deployment of advanced technology. Similar programs could provide valuable incentives for localities to think outside of the box in solving long-standing congestion challenges.
- **Liberalize Tolling Policy and Allow Private Investment in Rest Areas.** Tolling is generally restricted on interstate highways. This restriction prevents public and private investment in such facilities. We should reduce this restriction and allow the States to assess their transportation needs and weigh the relative merits of tolling assets. The Administration also supports allowing the private sector to construct, operate, and maintain interstate rest areas, which are often overburden and inadequately maintained.
- **Fund the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act program (WIFIA) Program.** The Environmental Protection Agency’s new WIFIA loan program is designed to leverage private investments in large drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects, particularly those large, high-cost projects that have private ownership or co-investment. Because WIFIA loans can only support up to 49 percent of a project’s eligible cost, the Federal investment must be leveraged with non-Federal sources.
- **Encourage the Use of Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Contributed/Advanced Funding Authorities.** Most construction work by the Corps is funded on a cost-shared basis between the Corps and a non-Federal sponsor. However, many projects authorized for construction, though a priority for non-Federal sponsors, do not present a high return

for the Nation and therefore do not receive Federal funding. Some non-Federal sponsors have therefore chosen to fund construction activities on their own. The Administration will leverage the Corps' authorities to enter into such agreements to take advantage of this innovative approach to delivering projects.

New Federal Tools:

The Federal Budget is recorded on a cash basis, which provides a transparent mechanism to record and control spending. Given the size of the Federal Government, cash budgets make sense because they are less complicated to produce and less subject to changes in economic assumptions. However, cash budgeting may not give appropriate weight to the long-term benefits of investing in infrastructure and cause the Government to make project choices that have lower short-term but higher-long term costs. We should discuss different tools to support better decision-making while maintaining transparency and fiscal restraint, such as:

- **Federal Capital Revolving Fund.** The Administration is developing a proposal to establish a mandatory revolving fund for the financing of Federally-owned civilian capital assets. The Fund would be repaid with annual appropriations, and would help address the underinvestment in capital assets driven in part due to the large upfront costs of such procurements. Creation of such a fund parallel to the appropriations process to fund investment in Federally-owned civilian capital assets would avoid capital investments having to compete with operating expenses in the annual appropriations process. Instead, agencies would pay for capital assets as they are utilized. The repayments would be made from future appropriations, which would provide an incentive to select projects with the highest return on investment, including future cost avoidance.
- **Partnership Grants for Federal Assets.** In a number of sectors, the Federal Government has utilized loans to non-Federal partners to improve infrastructure. However, credit assistance cannot be utilized to improve Federal assets. In essence, the Government neither can loan itself funding, nor can it make loans to private entities to improve assets that will remain Federal. In some circumstances, however, a private partner might want to build or improve a Federal facility and donate it to the Government in exchange for the right to retain revenue from the associated activities. The Administration is developing a proposal to offer those partners grants in lieu of loans to buy down the cost of a Federal asset improvements, which would benefit both the Government, through new facilities for Government use, and the non-Federal partner, through continued access to revenue sources.

Environmental Review and Permitting Process Enhancements.

The environmental review and permitting process in the United States is fragmented, inefficient, and unpredictable. Existing statutes have important and laudable objectives, but the lack of cohesiveness in their execution make the delivery of infrastructure projects more costly, unpredictable, and time-consuming, all while adding little environmental protection. The Administration will seek several proposals that will enhance the environmental review and permitting process, such as:

- **Improving Environmental Performance.** The inefficiencies of the current process result in too much time and too many resources dedicated to time-intensive analyses that do not necessarily improve the environment. The Administration will propose pilot programs to experiment with different ways projects will perform to better protect and enhance the environment.
- **Accountability.** The review and permitting of projects should be included in each agency's mission, and their performance should be tracked and measured. For agencies that significantly underperform, the public should know how much that costs both the taxpayers and the project. The Administration will seek proposals for tools to start holding agencies accountable for their performance.
- **One Federal Decision.** Project proponents have to navigate the Federal environmental review and permitting process on their own. Under the current system, project sponsors work with one agency, only to be told to stand in line with several other agencies for numerous other approvals. We can do better. The Federal Government is capable of navigating its own bureaucracy and designating a single entity with responsibility for shepherding each project through the review and permitting process.
- **Unnecessary Approvals.** The funding of infrastructure is predominately State, local and private, yet the Federal Government exerts an inordinate amount of control over all infrastructure with unnecessary bureaucratic processes. The Administration supports putting infrastructure permitting into the hands of responsible State and local officials where appropriate.
- **Judicial Reform.** The current standards of judicial review force Federal agencies to spend unnecessary time and resources attempting to make a permit or other environmental document litigation-proof. The Administration believes our resources would be better spent on enhancing the environment rather than feeding needless litigation. As such, the Administration will submit proposals that curtail needless litigation.

[This page intentionally left blank.]

-VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL-

March 12, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Steve Cole, Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency

FROM: Dennis K. Albiani, California Advocates, Inc.

SUBJECT: March Report

SIGNIFICANT 2018 DATES:

- Mar. 22 Spring Recess begins upon adjournment.
- Mar. 30 Caesar Chavez Day observed.
- Apr. 2 Legislature reconvenes from Spring Break.
- June 1 House of Origin Deadline for all bills
- June 29 Second House Deadline
- July 6 Summer Recess Begin
- August 6 Legislature Reconvenes from Summer Break
- August 31 Last day for Bills to pass each house.

Budget Hearings Begin

Senate and Assembly budget sub committees that handle resource issues began their substantive hearings two weeks ago. This Wednesday, March 14th the Assembly will begin thorough discussion on water issues. On Thursday March 15th the Senate will begin the discussion on issues such as the Trailer bill Language for water assessment.

Natural Resources and Environmental Protection was outlined in the Governor's Budget. Below is a discussion of the key water and habitat issues.

- \$61.8 million from SB 5 for DWR to support implementation of "Sustainable Groundwater management Planning including (1) providing technical assistance 2) supplementing existing planning grants and (3) providing grants directly supporting implementation of groundwater projects.

Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund (**Fund for SB 623 Proceeds**) —Establishes a new special fund for the State Water Board to assist communities, particularly disadvantaged communities, in paying for the short-term and long-term costs of obtaining access to safe and affordable drinking water. The Administration is proposing statutory language, consistent with the policy framework of SB 623, introduced in the 2017-18 legislative session, to establish a program that provides grants, loans, and administrator contracts or services to assist eligible communities and households in securing access to safe and affordable drinking water.

- \$4.7 million in 2018-19 for the State Water Board and the Department of Food and Agriculture to take initial steps toward implementation of this new program, including (1) developing and implementing fee collection systems, (2) conducting an assessment to estimate the level of funding needed to assist water systems in the state to ensure the delivery of safe and affordable drinking water, and (3) developing and making available a map of high-risk aquifers used as drinking water sources.
- \$63 million from SB 5 for the State Water Board to provide grants to public water systems in disadvantaged communities for infrastructure improvements to meet safe and affordable drinking water standards.
- \$27 million is available to improve regional water supply within the San Joaquin River watershed.
- \$30 million from SB 5 for Salton Sea Plan implementation
- \$3.5 million for DWR to review and approve required inundation maps and coordinate the review of emergency action plans
- \$3 million ongoing for focused re-evaluations of spillways and critical appurtenant structures.

The Legislative Analyst Office will release their review of the proposed Governor's Budget in the first week of February. It is likely to show additional revenues.

Special Hearing on Water Storage Announced

Asm. Water Parks and Wildlife Committee announced an informational Hearing on March 20th to discuss water storage and water storage funding distribution from Prop 1. That initiative had \$2.7 billion in funding for water storage projects in California and the California Water Commission has failed to fund the key projects.

SB 998 (Dodd) – Drinking Water “Shut off” - This bill requires a process for retail water districts to follow prior to shutting off water for low wealth and disadvantaged ratepayers and customers. This is defined as customers making 200% of the federal poverty rate – estimated to be 37% of households in California. ACWA, CMTA and CSDA have a working group and provided amendments to the author.

SB 623 (Bill Monning, D-Carmel) would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund and ensure that monies in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board, to provide emergency, interim and long-term assistance to community water systems where wells exceed the maximum contaminant levels for arsenic, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, MTBE, nitrate and perchlorate. The measure remained in the Assembly Rules Committee and failed to make it to the Assembly floor for a vote. The measure is now a two-year bill but as discussed above – is included in the Governor's budget as a trailer bill.

Long-Term Conservation – AB 1668 (Friedman) and SB 606 (Hertzberg/Skinner/Friedman)

The long term water conservation legislation was a topic of debate and discussion all year long. In August, the authors revealed a final “structure” that became the foundation for the bills. They

continued to be amended well into September. AB 1668 (Friedman) and SB 606 (Hertzberg/Skinner/Friedman) both became two-year bills when they were held in the Legislature on Sept. 15. Water agencies split with Met and East Bay MUD supporting, but many individual districts that provide retail water opposed. Discussions with the Governor's office and water community continue.

Parks/Water Bond

Proposition 68 - **SB 5 (de León)** The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 – a \$4 billion resource bond will be proposition 68. It has \$1.27 billion for water infrastructure. ACWA is supporting.

Funding provisions in SB 5:

Senator de León's bill allocates \$2.83 billion in funding for parks and natural resources projects including over \$1 billion to local parks throughout the state with the majority going to fund new parks in neighborhoods that are park poor.

SB 5 invests in improving California's resilience to climate change. It includes a broad portfolio of investments that address the challenges to protecting our coastal resources and maintaining healthy natural systems that provide clean air and water. The measure also allocates \$1.27 billion in funding for water related investments including safe drinking water projects, groundwater cleanup and management as well as funding to better protect California communities from the twin threats of drought and flood.

Special Elections for Vacancies Announced

Three of the four special elections (Asm Districts 39, 45 and 54) will have the primary April 3rd and the general June 5th. The special election to fill the Senate District 32 will have the primary June 5th and the general August 7.

**Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency
 Legislative Status Report 3/12/2018**

AB 18 (Garcia, Eduardo D) California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018. (Amended: 8/30/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 9/1/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 4. Noes 1.) (August 31). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Location: 9/1/2017-S. APPR.

Summary: Under existing law, programs have been established pursuant to bond acts for, among other things, the development and enhancement of state and local parks and recreational facilities. This bill would enact the California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in an amount of \$3,470,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a clean water, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.

This bill contains other related provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

AB 166 (Salas D) Building Homes and Jobs Act: recording fee: hardship refund. (Amended: 9/8/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/4/2018-Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Held at Desk.

Location: 1/4/2018-S. DESK

Summary: Existing law authorizes a fee for recording and indexing every instrument, paper, or notice required or permitted by law to be recorded, not to exceed \$10 for the first page and \$3 for each additional page, to reimburse a county for the costs of specified services relating to recording those documents. Existing law authorizes various additional recording fees for specified purposes. This bill would authorize a property owner to request a refund based on hardship of a fee, proposed to be imposed by SB 2, if he or she files a claim with the county recorder, in the county in which the fee was collected, that certifies under penalty of perjury that he or she meets specified criteria related to household income and the fee was levied and collected as part of a transaction to a refinance of the property that was the subject of the recording. By authorizing county recorders to issue a refund of this fee, this bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require the county

recorder to deduct any amount issued for a refund from the amount to be remitted to the Department of Housing and Community Development and to annually report to the department on the number of hardship refunds granted pursuant to these provisions. By imposing new duties on local government officials with respect to the collection of the recording fee, and by expanding the scope of the crime of perjury, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

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

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/17/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation. Existing law requires the Department of Finance, in consultation with the state board and any other relevant state agency, to develop, as specified, a 3-year investment plan for the moneys deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law requires moneys from the fund to be allocated for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions in this state and satisfying other purposes. Existing law authorizes specified investments, including water use and supply, if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law. This bill would authorize the use of the moneys in the fund for electric pump efficiency, water and wastewater systems, pump and pump motor efficiency improvements, and drinking water transmission and distribution systems' water loss if the investment furthers the regulatory purposes of the act and is consistent with law.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

AB 366 (**Obernolte R**) **Civil actions: fee recovery.** (Amended: 6/29/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/3/2017-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.)

Location: 7/3/2017-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law enumerates the costs that a prevailing party may recover in a civil action. Existing law provides that costs for models and enlargements of exhibits and photocopies of exhibits may be recovered if the items were reasonably helpful to aid the trier of fact. This bill would authorize a prevailing party to recover fees for the costs associated with the electronic presentation of exhibits, including costs of rental equipment and electronic formatting.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 472](#) ([Frazier D](#)) **Employer liability: small business and microbusiness.** (Amended: 9/7/2017 [html pdf](#))

Status: 9/11/2017-Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/11/2017-S. RLS.

Summary: Under existing law, the California Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1973, the Division of Occupational Safety and Health investigates complaints that a workplace is not safe and may issue orders necessary to ensure employee safety. Under existing law, certain violations of that act or a standard, order, or special order authorized by the act are a crime. This bill would prohibit the division from commencing any enforcement action for any nonserious violation, as defined, against any employer where the employer is a small business or microbusiness, as defined, without first giving the employer written notice and providing the employer 30 days to correct the violation. The bill would authorize the division to assess a reasonable fee to cover its costs not to exceed \$50.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/10/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law establishes a delta levee maintenance program pursuant to which a local agency may request reimbursement for costs incurred in connection with the maintenance or

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

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

AB 1270 ([Gallagher R](#)) **Dams and reservoirs: inspections and reporting.** (Chaptered: 2/26/2018 [html pdf](#))

Status: 2/26/2018-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 3, Statutes of 2018.

Location: 2/26/2018-A. CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, from time to time, to make inspections of dams and reservoirs at state expense for the purpose of determining their safety. This bill would repeal those provisions and instead would require the department to inspect dams, reservoirs, and appurtenant structures once per fiscal year with the exception of low hazard potential dams which the bill would require to receive inspections at least every 2 fiscal years, as specified. The bill would require the owner of a dam to operate critical outlet and spillway control features on an annual basis and to demonstrate their full operability in the presence of the department every 3 years or as directed by the department. The bill would provide that the dam inspection reports are public records subject to the California Public Records Act and would authorize the department to withhold from public release sensitive data, images, or other information, as prescribed, if the department includes in the public release a statement of findings that the withheld information would disclose a dam's vulnerability or pose a security threat. The bill would require the Division of Safety of Dams, in consultation with independent, national dam safety and dam safety risk management organizations to, on or before January 1, 2019, and every 10 years thereafter, propose amendments to its dam safety inspection and reevaluation protocols to incorporate updated best practices, including risk management, to ensure public safety. The bill would require the department to provide on its Internet Web site the dam safety inspection and reevaluation protocols, notice of the Division of Safety of Dams' intent to update the protocols, a schedule for the update, and any updates to the protocols. The bill would require the department to report to the Governor and the Legislature on amendments developed pursuant to these provisions and to notify dam owners and the Legislature of the division's intent to update dam safety inspection and reevaluation protocols prior to amending the protocols.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

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

Amended: 5/2/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 7/6/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment, as defined, or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect, unless the project is exempt from the act. This bill would, until July 1, 2023, exempt from the requirements of CEQA repairs of critical levees of the State Plan of Flood Control within an existing levee footprint to meet standards of public health and safety, except as otherwise provided in a specified regulation. The bill would require the lead agency to take certain actions regarding the repairs.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1323](#) ([Weber D](#)) Sustainable water use and demand reduction: stakeholder workgroup. (

Amended: 5/30/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and requires each agricultural water supplier to implement efficient water management practices. This bill, with a specified exception, would require the Department of Water Resources to convene a stakeholder

workgroup with prescribed representatives invited to participate, including, among others, representatives of the department and the State Water Resources Control Board, no later than February 1, 2019. The bill would require the stakeholder workgroup to develop, evaluate, and recommend proposals for establishing new water use targets for urban water suppliers and to examine and report to the Governor and the Legislature by December 31, 2019, as specified. The bill would require all expenses for the stakeholder working group to be the responsibility of the nonstate agency stakeholders. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2023.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1654](#) ([Rubio D](#)) **Water conservation. (Amended: 7/12/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 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.)

Location: 7/17/2017-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1667](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Water management planning. (Amended: 7/3/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 7/11/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-S. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and requires each agricultural water supplier to implement efficient water management practices. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Water

Resources, to adopt long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use on or before May 20, 2021. The bill would also require the board, in consultation with the department, to adopt performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use on or before that date. The bill would authorize a court or public entity to hold a person civilly liable in an amount not to exceed \$10,000 for a violation of a regulation adopted under these provisions, unless the regulation provides otherwise. The bill would require an urban water supplier to calculate a water use target, as provided, no later than July 1 of each calendar year, beginning the calendar year after the board adopts long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use. The bill would require an urban water supplier to submit an annual report to the department for these purposes by July 1 of each year. The bill would authorize the board to issue information orders, written notices, and conservation orders to an urban water supplier that does not meet its water use target, as specified. The bill would also authorize the board to issue a regulation or informational order requiring a distributor of a public water supply to submit information relating to water production, water use, or water conservation.

(2) Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to submit an annual report to the department that summarizes aggregated farm-gate delivery data using best professional practices. This bill would require the annual report for the prior year to be submitted to the department by April 1 of each year, as provided, and to be organized by basin within the service area of the agricultural water supplier.

(3) Existing law establishes procedures for reconsideration and amendment of specified decisions and orders of the board. Existing law authorizes any party aggrieved by a specified decision or order of the board to file, not later than 30 days from the date of final board action, a petition for writ of mandate for judicial review of the decision or order. This bill would apply these procedures to decisions and orders of the board issued pursuant to the provisions described in paragraph (1), including existing provisions and those added by this bill.

(4) Existing law authorizes the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of certain requirements, including specified emergency regulations adopted by the board. Under existing law, a person who violates a cease and desist order of the board may be liable for each day in which the violation occurs, as specified. Revenue generated from these penalties is deposited in the Water Rights Fund. The moneys in the Water Rights Fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for, among other things, the administration of the board's water rights program. This bill would authorize the board to issue a cease and desist order in response to a violation or threatened violation of any regulation adopted by the board, except as provided.

(5) 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 defines urban water supplier to mean a supplier, either publicly or privately owned, providing water for municipal purposes either directly or indirectly to more than 3,000 customers or supplying more than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually. This bill would require an urban water management plan to be updated on or before July 1, in years ending in 6 and one, incorporating updated and new information from the 5 years preceding the plan update. The bill would require the department to propose to the Governor and the Legislature, on or before August 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and use of countywide drought contingency plans to address drought planning for small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided.

(6) Existing law requires an urban water management plan, among other things, to describe the reliability of the water supply and vulnerability to seasonal or climatic shortage, to the extent practicable, and provide data for an average, single-dry, and multiple-dry water years. This bill would require an urban water management plan to contain a drought risk assessment, as defined, that examines water shortage risks for a drought lasting the next 5 or more consecutive years.

(7) Existing law requires that an urban water management plan provide an urban water shortage contingency analysis, that includes, among other things, an estimate of the minimum water supply available during each of the following 3 water years based on the driest 3-year historic sequence for the agency's water supply. This bill would require an urban water supplier to prepare, adopt, and periodically review a water shortage contingency plan, as

prescribed, and as part of its urban water management plan. The bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to consist of certain elements that are within the authority of the urban water supplier, including, among other things, annual water budget forecast procedures, standard water shortage levels, shortage response actions, and communication protocols and procedures. The bill would require an urban water supplier to make the water shortage contingency plan available to its customers and any city or county within which it provides water supplies no later than 30 days after adoption. The bill would require an urban water supplier to conduct an annual water budget forecast and submit an annual water shortage assessment report to the department with information for anticipated shortage, triggered shortage response actions, compliance and enforcement actions, and communication actions consistent with the supplier's water shortage contingency plan by June 1 of each year. The bill would require an urban water supplier to adhere to the procedures and implement determined shortage response actions in its water shortage contingency plan in drought and water shortage conditions. The bill would authorize the department to update a certain guidebook, as specified.

(8) Existing law requires an urban water supplier to submit copies of its urban water management plan and copies of amendments or changes to the plan to certain entities, including the Department of Water Resources, as prescribed. Existing law makes an urban water supplier that does not prepare, adopt, and submit its urban water management plan to the department as prescribed ineligible to receive certain funding. This bill would extend these provisions to apply to a water shortage contingency plan. The bill would require an urban water supplier regulated by the Public Utilities Commission to include its most recent urban water management plan and water shortage contingency plan as part of its general rate case filings.

(9) Existing law requires the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31, in the years ending in 6 and 1, a report summarizing the status of plans adopted pursuant to the act and to provide a copy of the report to each urban water supplier that has submitted its plan to the department. The bill would instead require the department to prepare and submit the report about plans adopted pursuant to the act to the Legislature on or before July 1, in the years ending in 7 and 2. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit to the State Water Resources Control Board, on or before June 1 of each year, a report summarizing the submitted water budget forecast results along with appropriate reported water shortage conditions developed by the department and information regarding various shortage response actions implemented as a result of water budget forecast assessments, as prescribed, for the board to determine if noncompliance enforcement is necessary.

(10) Existing law authorizes the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency condition to prevail within the area served by the distributor whenever it finds and determines that the ordinary demands and requirements of water consumers cannot be satisfied without depleting the water supply of the distributor to the extent that there would be insufficient water for human consumption, sanitation, and fire protection. This bill would instead require the governing body of a distributor of a public water supply to declare a water shortage emergency condition whenever it finds and determines the above-described circumstances or upon determining a water shortage of 40% or greater exists. The bill would require an urban water supplier to declare a water shortage emergency if either a water shortage of 40% or greater is determined to exist or in the event that a severe catastrophic interruption of the urban water supplier's water supply has occurred. The bill would require an urban water supplier to coordinate with any city or county within which it provides water supply services for a possible proclamation of a local emergency.

(11) Existing law requires an agricultural water supplier to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update those plans on or before December 31, 2015 and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. Existing law requires the agricultural water supplier to submit copies of its plan to specified entities no later than 30 days after the adoption of the plan, and requires the department to prepare and submit to the Legislature, on or before December 31 in years ending in 6 and years ending in one, a report summarizing the status of the plans. This bill would revise the components of the plan and additionally require a plan to include an annual water budget based on the quantification of all inflow and outflow components for the service area of the agricultural water supplier and a

drought plan describing the actions of the agricultural water supplier for drought preparedness and management of water supplies and allocations during drought conditions. The bill would require an agricultural water supplier to update its agricultural water management plan on or before April 1, 2021, and thereafter on or before April 1 in years ending in 6 and in years ending in one. The bill would require an agricultural water supplier to submit its plan to the department no later than 30 days after the adoption of the plan. The bill would require the department to review an agricultural water management plan and notify an agricultural water supplier if the department determines that it is noncompliant, as provided. The bill would authorize the department, if it has not received a plan or determined that the plan submitted is noncompliant, to contract with certain entities to prepare or complete a plan on behalf of the agricultural water supplier. The bill would require an agricultural water supplier to submit copies of its plan to specified entities no later than 30 days after the department's review of the plan. The bill would require the department to submit its report summarizing the status of the plans to the Legislature on or before April 30 in years ending in 7 and in years ending in 2.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

[AB 1668](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Water management planning. (Amended: 9/8/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 9/15/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on RLS. (Ayes 5. Noes 0.) (September 15). Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/15/2017-S. RLS.

Summary: (1)Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California by December 31, 2020. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in 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, 2021. 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, 2020, for purposes of these standards and performance measures. 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 52.5 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, would establish 50 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use. The bill would require the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations to jointly recommend to the Legislature a standard for indoor residential water use that more appropriately reflects best practices. 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
--------------	----------	----------	----------	---------	-------

SCV Water DKA
Agency
(Formerly
CASTAIC
2017)

Notes 1:

[AB 1876](#) (Frazier D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Stewardship Council. (

Introduced: 1/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/29/2018-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

Location: 1/29/2018-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/20/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which consists of 7 members, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan. This bill would increase the membership of the council to 13 members, including 11 voting members and 2 nonvoting members, as specified. By imposing new duties upon local officials to appoint new members to the council, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA	Oppose	AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

[AB 1889](#) (Caballero D) Santa Clara Valley Water District. (Introduced: 1/18/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/5/2018-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 2/5/2018-A. L. GOV.

Summary: Existing law, the Santa Clara Valley Water District Act, creates the Santa Clara Valley Water District and authorizes the district to provide for the conservation and management of flood, storm, and recycled waters, and other waters, for beneficial uses and to enhance natural resources in connection with carrying out the purposes of the district. The district act authorizes the district to impose special taxes at minimum rates according to land use category and size. The district act authorizes the district to provide an exemption from these taxes for residential parcels owned and occupied by one or more taxpayers who are at least 65 years of age, or who qualify as totally disabled, if the household income is less than an amount approved by the voters of the district. This bill would authorize the district to require a taxpayer seeking an exemption from these special taxes to verify his or her age, disability status, or household income, as prescribed. The bill would authorize the board of directors of the district to provide the exemption.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1944](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Sustainable groundwater management: San Luis Rey Valley**

Groundwater Basin. (Introduced: 1/29/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/8/2018-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

Location: 2/8/2018-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. The act requires the boundaries of a basin to be as identified in a specified report of the Department of Water Resources, unless other basin boundaries are established, as prescribed. This bill would divide the San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Basin into an upper and lower subbasin, as prescribed, and would designate the subbasins as medium priority until the department reassesses basin prioritization. The bill would require water beneath the surface of the ground within the Upper San Luis Rey Valley Groundwater Subbasin to be included within the definition of groundwater for the purposes of the act by any groundwater sustainability agency developing or implementing a groundwater sustainability plan and would except from this requirement certain water beneath the surface of the ground extracted and used as authorized under an existing appropriative water right.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1989](#) ([Mathis R](#)) **California Safe Drinking Water Act. (Introduced: 2/1/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 2/2/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 4.

Location: 2/1/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable,

safe supply of drinking water. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system without a permit and requires any person who owns a public water system to ensure that the system, among other things, provides a reliable and adequate supply of pure, wholesome, healthful, and potable water. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 1991](#) (**[Mathis R](#)**) **Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997.** (Introduced: 2/1/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/2/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 4.

Location: 2/1/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund to provide grants or revolving fund loans for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable those systems to meet safe drinking water standards. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in those provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2038](#) (**[Gallagher R](#)**) **Countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans.** (Introduced: 2/6/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/16/2018-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law 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 also requires an agricultural water supplier to prepare and adopt an agricultural water management plan with specified components on or before December 31, 2012, and to update those plans on or before December 31, 2015, and on or before December 31 every 5 years thereafter. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources, no later than January 1, 2020, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and other relevant state and local agencies and stakeholders, to use available data to identify small water suppliers and rural communities that may be at risk of drought and water shortage vulnerability and would require the department to notify counties and groundwater sustainability agencies of those suppliers or communities. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the board, to propose to

the Governor and the Legislature, by January 1, 2020, recommendations and guidance relating to the development and implementation of countywide drought and water shortage contingency plans to address the planning needs of small water suppliers and rural communities, as provided.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2042](#) ([Steinorth R](#)) Residential graywater reuse systems: incentives. (Introduced: 2/6/2018 [html pdf](#))

Status: 2/7/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.

Location: 2/6/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, graywater is defined as untreated wastewater that has not been contaminated by any toilet discharge, has not been affected by infectious, contaminated, or unhealthy bodily wastes, and does not present a threat from contamination, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with specified entities, to adopt standards for the installation of graywater systems for, among other things, residential buildings. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to extend financial incentives to single-family and multi-family homeowners to incentivize the purchase of residential graywater reuse systems.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2050](#) ([Caballero D](#)) Small System Water Authority Act of 2018. (Introduced: 2/6/2018 [html pdf](#))

Status: 2/7/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 9.

Location: 2/6/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties. The act authorizes the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a public water system or a state small water system, serving a disadvantaged community, as 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 would define various terms and require a change in organization to be carried out as set forth in the Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg Local Government Reorganization Act of 2000. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to protect public health that would require the board to provide notice to a water agency that is chronically providing contaminated drinking water, require the agency to develop a plan, as specified, and would subject to a merger with other agencies serving contaminated water an agency that is not able to develop a plan to correct the serving of contaminated water, the merger of which would create a small system water authority. The bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would subject a small system water authority to oversight by the appropriate local agency formation commission and the board's Division of Drinking Water, and that would require the Treasurer to create and submit to the Legislature an oversight report.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

AB 2060 ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) **Water: grants: advanced payments.** (Introduced: 2/6/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/22/2018-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/22/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/20/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

Summary: (1)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. Existing law requires a regional water management group, within 90 days of notice that a grant has been awarded, to provide the Department of Water Resources with a list of projects to be funded by the grant funds where the project proponent is a nonprofit organization or a disadvantaged community, or the project benefits a disadvantaged community. Existing law requires the department, within 60 days of receiving the project information, to provide advanced payment of 50% of the grant award for those projects that satisfy specified criteria, including that the grant award for the project is less than \$1,000,000 and requires the advanced funds to be handled as prescribed. Existing law repeals these advanced payment provisions on January 1, 2025. This bill would instead require the department to provide 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 eliminate the repeal of these advanced payment provisions.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2064 (Gloria D) Integrated regional water management plans: grants: advanced payment. (

Introduced: 2/7/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/16/2018-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. W.,P. & W.

Calendar: 3/20/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

Summary: 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 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. 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2072 (Quirk D) State Water Resources Control Board: contaminants of emerging concern. (

Introduced: 2/7/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/16/2018-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/20/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

Summary: 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 contaminants of emerging concern to understand the contaminants entering drinking water supplies. The bill would require the program to research the impacts of contaminants of emerging concern on human health and the environment, as prescribed.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2179](#) ([Gipson D](#)) **Municipal corporations: public utility service: water and sewer service. (Introduced: 2/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/1/2018-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

Location: 3/1/2018-A. L. GOV.

Summary: 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 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC	DKA				

2017)

Notes 1:

[AB 2241](#) (Rubio D) Sustainable water use and demand reduction: legislative findings and declarations. (Introduced: 2/13/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/14/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Board to implement and administer various water conservation and demand reduction programs in the state. Existing law makes legislative findings and declarations regarding the need to reduce urban water use statewide by 20% and to effectively measure a water supplier's efforts to reduce urban water use in its service area. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in those legislative findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2242](#) (Rubio D) Urban water management planning. (Introduced: 2/13/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/14/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law declares that certain provisions relating to urban water management planning are intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies to meet existing and future demands for water. Existing law makes related legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in those findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2266](#) (Bigelow R) Urban water management planning. (Introduced: 2/13/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/14/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.

Location: 2/13/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: 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 updated its plan once every 5 years on

or before December 31 in years ending in 5 and zero, except as specified. Existing law declares that these provisions relating to urban water management planning are intended to provide assistance to water agencies in carrying out their long-term resource planning responsibilities to ensure adequate water supplies meet existing and future demands for water. Existing law makes related legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in those findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2501](#) (Chu D) Drinking water: consolidation and extension of service. (Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/8/2018-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/8/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would redefine “small public water system” for these purposes as a system with 200 connections of less. The bill would authorize the state board to order consolidation with a receiving water system where a disadvantaged community is reliant on a state small water system, an individual domestic well, or an unregulated water system serving fewer than five connections. The bill would require the state board to consider ordering consolidation of a water system with a receiving water system if a disadvantaged community served by the water system does not have an adequate supply of safe drinking water and at least 75% of the households in that community petition the state board for 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2516](#) (Eggman D) Dams: reservoir restrictions. (Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/5/2018-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

Location: 3/5/2018-A. W.,P. & W.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to supervise the maintenance

and operation of dams and reservoirs as necessary to safeguard life and property. Existing law authorizes the department to impose reservoir restrictions and to levy property liens on an owner of a dam who fails to comply with certain provisions relating to dam safety or any approval, order, rule, regulation, or requirement of the department. This bill would require the department to post, and update quarterly, on its Internet Web site a report containing the name of each reservoir subject to a restriction, the effective date of the reservoir restriction, the reason for the restriction, and actions that would allow the restriction to be removed. The bill, if no reservoir restrictions are in effect, would require the department to post this fact on its Internet Web site.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2528 (Bloom D) Climate adaptation. (Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/5/2018-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/5/2018-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state’s climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors, including the water sector, and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. To address vulnerabilities identified in the climate adaptation strategy, existing law requires state agencies to maximize specified objectives, including, among others, protecting and enhancing habitat, species strongholds, and wildlife corridors that are critical to the preservation of species that are at risk from the consequences of climate change. This bill would specify that the water sector includes the component of habitat resiliency areas, as defined. The bill would also require state agencies to maximize the objective of protecting and enhancing habitat resiliency areas. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to coordinate with the Governor’s office to promote the protection of habitat resiliency areas within the Pacific Coast Collaborative. The bill would authorize the Ocean Protection Council and the Strategic Growth Council to conduct biannual, joint meetings to discuss the science and planning relating to the implementation of the climate adaptation strategy and to receive updates on the implementation of the climate adaptation strategy.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2538 (Rubio D) Stormwater. (Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/15/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Location: 2/14/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop monitoring requirements for municipalities and industries that are required to obtain a stormwater permit in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2541](#) ([Salas D](#)) **Water quality.** (Introduced: 2/14/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/15/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 17.

Location: 2/14/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters in the state and makes certain legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to the legislative findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2543](#) ([Eggman D](#)) **State agencies: infrastructure project budget and schedule: report.** (Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/5/2018-Referred to Com. on A. & A.R.

Location: 3/5/2018-A. A. & A.R.

Summary: Existing law, on order of the Governor, requires the head of each state agency to make a report to the Governor giving an account of all matters pertaining to the agency during the period specified by the Governor. This bill would require each state agency or department authorized to undertake large and complex infrastructure projects to develop and implement a policy for publicly reporting any significant change in the cost or schedule of a large and complex infrastructure project that would result in the project exceeding its projected budget by 10 percent or more or being delayed by 12 months or longer. The bill would require that the report include documentation and an explanation justifying a decision to proceed with the large and complex infrastructure project. The bill would also require the policy to require that the state agency or department provide a copy of this report to each appropriate policy committee of the Legislature.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

Agency
(Formerly
CASTAIC
2017)

Notes 1:

[AB 2649](#) (Arambula D) Groundwater recharge. (Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/16/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, the right to water or to the use of water is limited to that amount of water that may be reasonably required for the beneficial use to be served. Existing law provides that the storing of water underground, and related diversions for that purpose, constitute a beneficial use of water if the stored water is thereafter applied to the beneficial purposes for which the appropriation for storage was made. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to increase groundwater recharge.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2692](#) (Arambula D) Water: infrastructure funding. (Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/16/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.

Location: 2/15/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, various measures, including legislative and initiative general obligation bond acts and budget act appropriations, provide funding for water resources projects, facilities, and programs. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation to establish a permanent source of water infrastructure funding.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 2815](#) (Gray D) Water rights: appropriations of water. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights

program pursuant to which the state board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires the board to consider and act upon all applications for permits to appropriate water. Existing law provides that in relation to applications, permits, or licenses to appropriate water, the terms stream, lake or other body of water, or water refers only to surface water and to subterranean streams flowing through known and definite channels. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA		AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 2828 (Friedman D) Waste discharge requirements: produced water: oil and gas operations. (

Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/8/2018-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/8/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.

Summary: Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal agencies with authority over water quality. Under the act, persons discharging waste are required to file with the appropriate regional board a report of the discharge and the discharge is subject to waste discharge requirements prescribed by that regional board. This bill would require the state board to conduct a public hearing, as specified, to determine whether using produced water from an oil and gas operation for specified water uses would pose a hazard to the public, employees that regularly interact with the produced water, or the environment. The bill would require the state board, if it determines that using the produced water for a particular use would not pose a hazard and would be safe for the public, employees that regularly interact with the produced water, and the environment, to make a finding to that effect. The bill would permit a regional water quality control board to issue a waste discharge requirement for any of the specified water uses only if the state board determines that using produced water for that particular use would not pose a hazard and would be safe for the public, employees that regularly interact with the produced water, and the environment.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA		AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

AB 2900 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) Proposed new public water system: preliminary technical report. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/8/2018-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M.

Location: 3/8/2018-A. E.S. & T.M.

Calendar: 3/20/2018 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various responsibilities and duties relating to providing a dependable, safe supply of drinking water. The act prohibits a person from operating a public water system 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

[AB 2937](#) ([Nazarian D](#)) **The California Water Plan.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as The California Water Plan. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that requirement.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2957 ([Gallagher R](#)) **Safe and reliable water supplies.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: The California Constitution declares that the general welfare 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 right to the use of water does not extend to the waste or unreasonable use, method of use, or method of diversion of water. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would offer incentives to encourage innovation to ensure Californians have access to safe and reliable water supplies.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

AB 2975 ([Friedman D](#)) **Wild and scenic rivers.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 3/8/2018-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

Location: 3/8/2018-A. NAT. RES.

Summary: 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 nonsuitability 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 the federal government takes action to remove or delist 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 if the secretary determines that the federal government 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, to take any necessary action 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

Agency
(Formerly
CASTAIC
2017)

Notes 1:

[AB 3035](#) (Rubio D) Water supply. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law authorizes local and regional public agencies that are authorized by law to serve water to the persons or entities within the service area of the agency to sell, lease, exchange, or otherwise transfer water for use outside the agency, as specified. Existing law makes findings and declarations relating to local or regional level water management decisions. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in the latter provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 3045](#) (Gallagher R) Natural Resources Agency: Division of Safety of Dams. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law provides that all dams and reservoirs in the state are under the jurisdiction of the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department to supervise the construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, maintenance, operation, and removal of dams and reservoirs for the protection of life and property. Existing law makes it unlawful to construct, enlarge, repair, alter, remove, maintain, or operate any dam or reservoir except upon approval by the department, as prescribed. This bill would establish within the Natural Resources Agency the Division of Safety of Dams. The bill would transfer authority over dams and reservoirs from the department to the division.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 3056](#) (Harper R) Desalinated water. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: The Cobey-Porter Saline Water Conversion Law declares that the growing water needs of the state require the development of cost-effective and efficient water supply technologies and that desalination technology is now feasible to help provide significant new water supplies from seawater, brackish water, and reclaimed water. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to desalination.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 3062](#) ([Harper R](#)) **Recycled water: recycling criteria.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to establish uniform statewide recycling criteria for each varying type of use of recycled water if the use involves the protection of public health. The act defines recycling criteria to mean the levels of constituents of recycled water, and the means for assurance of reliability under the design concept that will result in recycled water that is safe for the uses to be made. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that definition.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[AB 3170](#) ([Friedman D](#)) **Sales and use taxes: exemptions: water efficiency.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Existing sales and use tax laws impose taxes on retailers measured by the gross receipts from the sale of tangible personal property sold at retail in this state, or on the storage, use, or other consumption in this state of tangible personal property purchased from a retailer for storage, use, or other consumption in this state, and provides various exemptions from the taxes imposed by those laws. Under existing law, a sale or purchase of tangible personal property pursuant to a layaway agreement or raincheck, or under certain conditions, is considered a sale or purchase only when both payment and delivery are complete. This bill would exempt from those taxes the gross

receipts from the sale of, and the storage, use, or other consumption of, qualified water efficiency products sold or purchased during the 3-day period beginning at 12:01 a.m. on the Saturday preceding the last Monday in March, and ending at 11:59 p.m. on the following Monday in March, or for which a layaway agreement is entered into, a raincheck is issued, or other specified orders are placed, during this period, as specified.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				
Notes 1:					

[AB 3204](#) (Gray D) Attorneys: mandatory pro bono legal service. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: The State Bar Act provides for the licensure and regulation of attorneys by the State Bar of California, a public corporation governed by a board of trustees. The act provides that it has been the tradition of those learned in the law and licensed to practice law in this state to provide voluntary pro bono legal services to those who cannot afford the help of a lawyer and further provides that every lawyer authorized and privileged to practice law in California is expected to make a contribution, whether by directly providing pro bono legal services or, if that is not feasible, by providing financial support to organizations providing free legal services to persons of limited means, as specified. This bill would require each member of the State Bar to annually complete a minimum of 25 hours of pro bono legal service, as defined. The bill would create an exception to that requirement for acting judges, inactive members, members currently working for a legal aid organization, members who earned less than a certain amount the previous year, and members who are newly admitted to the State Bar, as specified. The bill would also permit a member, as an alternative to providing the 25 hours of pro bono legal service, to contribute \$500 per year to the State Bar to support legal services to indigent persons, as specified. The bill would require a member to, upon completion of the pro bono legal service requirement, submit a form, as approved by the State Bar, describing the nature and dates of pro bono legal service and the number of hours completed. The bill would also define various terms for these purposes.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	MDB				

Notes 1:

[AB 3214](#) ([Fong R](#)) **Water appropriations: permits.** (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/17/2018-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.

Location: 2/16/2018-A. PRINT

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the state board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires the board to consider and act upon all applications for permits to appropriate water. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to those provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 210](#) ([Leyva D](#)) **Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program.** (Amended: 8/23/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 8/28/2017-Re-referred to Com. on RLS. pursuant to Assembly Rule 96.

Location: 8/28/2017-A. RLS.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board, in consultation with the Bureau of Automotive Repair and a specified review committee, to adopt regulations requiring owners or operators of heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to perform regular inspections of their vehicles for excessive emissions of smoke. Existing law requires the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to adopt regulations requiring heavy-duty diesel motor vehicles to use emission control equipment and alternative fuels. This bill would authorize the state board to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles, as specified. The bill would authorize the state board to assess a fee and penalties as part of the program. The bill would create the Truck Emission Check (TEC) Fund and the Diesel Emission System Inspection and Smoke Test (DESIST) Account in the fund, with all the moneys deposited in each fund to be available upon appropriation.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 224](#) ([Jackson D](#)) **Personal rights: sexual harassment.** (Amended: 1/3/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 1/23/2018-In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

Location: 1/22/2018-A. DESK

Summary: Existing law establishes liability for sexual harassment when the plaintiff proves specified elements, including, among other things, that there is a business, service, or professional relationship between the plaintiff and defendant. Existing law states that a relationship may exist between a plaintiff and certain persons, including an attorney, holder of a master's degree in social work, real estate agent, and real estate appraiser. This bill would include an investor, elected official, lobbyist, director, and producer among those listed persons who may be liable to a plaintiff for sexual harassment.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

SB 588 (**Hertzberg D**) **Marine resources and preservation.** (Amended: 6/19/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/27/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: (1)Existing law establishes the California Artificial Reef Program, administered by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to include the placement of artificial reefs, as defined, in state waters and a prescribed study of existing successful reefs and new reefs to determine design criteria. This bill would revise and recast the California Marine Resources Legacy Act to establish a similar program to allow, 2 years after the payment of startup costs, a prospective transferor, as defined, to offer and the department to accept title to an artificial reef converted from a decommissioned oil and gas platform for incorporation into the California Artificial Reef Program if similar conditions to those described above are met, except if the platform is required to be fully removed by conditions in a lease issued by the State Lands Commission. As part of the implementation of the program, the bill would require the department to revise the Artificial Reef Plan prepared pursuant to the California Artificial Reef Program. The bill would not require the first transferor to pay the startup costs and would instead authorize funding sufficient to fully fund program startup costs for the state, as determined by the department, to be provided to the department for deposit in the Special Deposit Fund, a continuously appropriated fund. The bill would make those funds deposited into the Special Deposit Fund available to the department, the Ocean Protection Council, the State Lands Commission, and the California Coastal Commission for startup costs, thereby making an appropriation.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC	DKA				

2017)

Notes 1:

[SB 623](#) (**[Monning D](#)**) **Water quality: Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.** (Amended: 8/21/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 9/1/2017-From committee: Without recommendation. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (September 1) Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 9/1/2017-A. RLS.

Summary: (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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA		AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

[SB 750](#) (**[Hueso D](#)**) **Vehicles: license plate pilot programs.** (Amended: 6/28/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on

8/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law requires a vehicle to display a license plate issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles on the rear of the vehicle. Existing law requires a vehicle to display tabs upon the license plate indicating the month and year of expiration of the vehicle registration and makes it a crime to display expired tabs. Existing law authorizes the department to conduct a pilot program, to be completed no later than January 1, 2019, to evaluate the use of alternatives to stickers, tabs, license plates, and registration cards, subject to certain requirements, and to report the results of the pilot program, as specified, to the Legislature no later than July 1, 2020. Existing law also authorizes the department to enter into contracts with qualified private industry partners to provide specified service relating to the registration of vehicles. Existing law regulates the licensing of persons engaged in the business of a registration service. This bill would specify that the authorization to establish the above-mentioned pilot program includes the authority to establish a pilot program to evaluate alternative methods of collecting fees related to the registration of a motor vehicle or the purchase, renewal, or transfer of license plates.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

SB 778 (**Hertzberg D**) **Water systems: consolidations: administrative and managerial services.** (Amended: 7/13/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was APPR. on 8/23/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 9/1/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would require, on or before March 1, 2018, and regularly thereafter, as specified, the state board to track and publish on its Internet Web site an analysis of all voluntary and ordered consolidations of water systems that have occurred on or after July 1, 2014. The bill would require the published information to include the resulting outcomes of the consolidations and whether the consolidations have succeeded or failed in providing an adequate supply of safe drinking water to the communities served by the consolidated water systems.

This bill contains other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC	DKA				

2017)

Notes 1:

[SB 792](#) (Wilk R) Local government: Measure B Oversight Commission: County of Los Angeles. (

Amended: 5/26/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 7/14/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was L. GOV. on 6/28/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Location: 7/14/2017-A. 2 YEAR

Summary: Existing law authorizes counties to impose various taxes, including a special tax that is required to be applied uniformly to all taxpayers or real property within the county, as specified. This bill would require the County of Los Angeles to establish the Measure B Oversight Commission and would require the commission to submit reports to the Legislature, as specified, regarding the County of Los Angeles trauma network and Measure B, defined by the bill to mean the special tax levied on all improved parcels in the County of Los Angeles, as specified, approved by the voters of the County of Los Angeles on November 5, 2002, to provide funding for the Countywide System of Trauma Centers, Emergency Medical Services, and Bioterrorism Response. The bill would require the County of Los Angeles to post on the county's Internet Web site information regarding allocations of Measure B funds, as specified. By establishing additional duties of local government, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA		AA - No Folder		

Notes 1:

[SB 919](#) (Dodd D) Water resources: stream gages. (Amended: 2/26/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/26/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 3/13/2018 9:30 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

Summary: Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the state board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies. This bill would require the Department of Water Resources, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to develop a plan to deploy a network of stream gages that includes a determination of funding needs and opportunities for reactivating existing gages. The bill would require the department, in consultation with the board, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Central Valley Flood Protection Board, interested stakeholders,

and, to the extent they wish to consult, local agencies, to prioritize the deployment of stream gages based upon gaps in the existing system of gages and specified considerations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 952](#) (**[Anderson R](#)**) **Water conservation: local water supplies.** (Introduced: 1/30/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/8/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 1/30/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: 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.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 959](#) (**[Beall D](#)**) **Water corporation: advice letters.** (Introduced: 1/31/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#).)

Status: 2/8/2018-Referred to Com. on E., U. & C.

Location: 2/8/2018-S. E. U., & C.

Calendar: 4/3/2018 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair

Summary: Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including water corporations, as defined. This bill would require a water corporation with more than 10,000 service connections to maintain on its Internet Web site an archive of all pending, approved, or rejected advice letters.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency	DKA				

(Formerly
CASTAIC
2017)

Notes 1:

SB 979 **(Cannella R) Water Quality, Supply, and Infrastructure Improvement Act of 2014.** (

Introduced: 2/1/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/14/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/1/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: 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 multibenefit stormwater management projects. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in those grant provisions.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

SB 998 **(Dodd D) Water shutoffs: urban and community water systems.** (Introduced: 2/5/2018 [html](#)

[pdf](#) .)

Status: 2/22/2018-Referred to Coms. on E., U. & C., EQ., and JUD.

Location: 2/22/2018-S. E. U., & C.

Calendar: 4/3/2018 9 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENERGY, UTILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS, HUESO, Chair

Summary: Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would 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 residential service shutoff available in English, Spanish, or any other language spoken by at least 5% of the people residing in its service area. The bill would require the policy to include certain components and be available on the system's Internet Web site and be provided annually to customers in writing. The bill would make a violation of these provisions punishable by a civil penalty issued by the board or the commission, as appropriate, in an amount not to exceed \$500 for each day in which the violation occurs. The bill would eliminate existing notice

and other requirements relating to the termination of residential service for commission-regulated urban and community water systems and instead would apply the provisions of this bill to those systems. This bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from shutting off residential service 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 residential service shutoff no less than 3 business days before shutoff, as prescribed. The bill would prohibit an urban and community water system from shutting off residential service until the system notifies the local health department and the local health department assesses that a shutoff at the residence would not pose a grave threat to the health and safety of the residents, except as provided. By imposing new duties on local health departments, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA		AA - Folder		

Notes 1:

[SB 1140](#) ([Berryhill R](#)) **State Water Resources Control Board. (Introduced: 2/13/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 2/22/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/13/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law declares that to provide for the orderly and efficient administration of the water resources in the state, it is necessary to establish the State Water Resources Control Board to exercise the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. Existing law declares the intent of the Legislature to combine the water rights, water quality, and drinking water functions of the state government to provide for coordinated consideration of water rights, water quality, and safe and reliable drinking water. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to these declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 1215](#) ([Hertzberg D](#)) **Drinking water systems and sewer systems: consolidation and extension of service. (Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/1/2018-Referred to Coms. on EQ. and GOV. & F.

Location: 3/1/2018-S. E.Q.

Summary: Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. 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 defined, consistently fails to provide an adequate supply of safe drinking water. This bill would also authorize the state board to set timeline and performance measures to facilitate completion of extension of service of drinking water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 1244](#) ([Wieckowski D](#)) **Public records. (Introduced: 2/15/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/1/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/15/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Public Records Act requires a public agency, defined to mean a state or local agency, to make its public records available for public inspection and to make copies available upon request and payment of a fee, unless the public records are exempt from disclosure. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

[SB 1364](#) ([Vidak R](#)) **Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act. (Introduced: 2/16/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#))**

Status: 3/8/2018-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/16/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law, the Safe, Clean, Reliable Water Supply Act, approved by the voters as Proposition 204 at the November 5, 1996, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of general obligation bonds in the amount of \$995,000,000 for the purposes of financing a safe, clean, reliable water supply program. The bond act states various legislative findings and declarations. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change in those findings and declarations.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water	DKA				

Agency
(Formerly
CASTAIC
2017)

Notes 1:

SCA 4 (**Hertzberg D**) **Water conservation.** (Introduced: 2/2/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#))

Status: 2/16/2017-Referred to Com. on RLS.

Location: 2/2/2017-S. RLS.

Summary: The California Constitution requires that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable and that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented. This measure would declare the intent of the Legislature to amend the California Constitution to provide a program that would ensure that affordable water is available to all Californians and to ensure that water conservation is given a permanent role in California's future.

Organization	Assigned	Position	Priority	Subject	Group
SCV Water Agency (Formerly CASTAIC 2017)	DKA				

Notes 1:

Total Measures: 65

Total Tracking Forms: 65



COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 14, 2018
TO: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee
FROM: Steve Cole 
Assistant General Manager
SUBJECT: Recommend Approval of 2018 Legislative Policy Guidelines

SUMMARY

It is recommended the Board of Directors adopt Legislative Policy Guidelines to direct staff and legislative advocates when evaluating proposed legislation that may impact SCV Water.

The attached guidelines represent a consolidation of the policies from the former Castaic Lake Water Agency and Newhall County Water District. The content was nearly identical, and no substantive changes were made.

Attached for the Committee's review is the proposed 2018 Legislative Policy Guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION

The Public Outreach and Legislation Committee recommends the Board of Directors adopt the proposed 2018 Legislative Policy Guidelines.

Attachment

MGS

[This page intentionally left blank.]



LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES

Table of Contents

1.0	PURPOSE	1
2.0	IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY	1
3.0	ENERGY	2
4.0	LOCAL WATER RESOURCES	2
5.0	WATER USE EFFICIENCY	3
6.0	WATER QUALITY	3
7.0	SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	4
8.0	WATER TRANSFERS.....	4
9.0	ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL POLICY	4
10.0	ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY	5
11.0	LAND USE AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT	5
12.0	INITIATION OF LEGISLATION.....	5

DRAFT



SCV WATER 2018 LEGISLATIVE POLICY GUIDELINES

DRAFT: FEBRUARY 15, 2018

1.0 **PURPOSE**

These policy guidelines incorporate specific positions adopted by the Board of Directors and are intended to direct SCV Water staff and SCV Water's legislative advocates when evaluating proposed legislation that may impact SCV Water, the retail divisions or their customers. Legislation that meets or fails to meet the principles set forth in the guidelines may be supported or opposed accordingly. Legislation that does not meet the principles set forth in the guidelines or that has potentially complicated or varied implications will not be acted upon by staff or the legislative advocates and will instead be presented to the Board directly for guidance in advance of any position being taken. Additionally, legislation is presented to the Board for action when a Board vote is necessary to strengthen SCV Water's position on a bill. Following these guidelines allows staff to respond to legislation in a timely manner.

2.0 **IMPORTED WATER SUPPLY**

It is SCV Water's policy to support:

- 1) Development of a long-term state water plan that balances California's competing water needs with environmental restoration and results in a reliable supply of high-quality water for the Santa Clarita Valley.
- 2) Implementation of a long-term, comprehensive solution for the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta (the Delta) that:
 - a) Provides reliable water supplies to meet California's short- and long-term needs.
 - b) Improves the ability to transport water across the Delta either for, or in supplement to, State Water Project deliveries, and addresses Delta levee stability cost effectively and efficiently.
 - c) Improves the quality of water delivered from the Delta.
 - d) Addresses the Bay-Delta's ecological health in a balanced manner that takes into account all factors that have contributed and are contributing to the Delta's degradation.
 - e) Encourages cost-effective water-use efficiency measures.
 - f) Increases storage, particularly south of the Delta, in a manner that does not detrimentally impact the water supply availability and reliability of the State Water Project.

- 3) Implementation of measures that enhance the cost-effective and efficient operation of State Water Project facilities.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose:

- 1) Legislation that would make urban water supplies less reliable, or would substantially increase the cost of imported water without also improving the reliability and/or quality of such water.
- 2) Revisions to the federal Central Valley Project (CVP) Improvement Act that would jeopardize the Delta's environmental integrity, compromise State Water Project supply availability and/or reliability and/or limit the ability of urban agencies to transfer and/or bank CVP water.

3.0 ENERGY

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Assists water agencies in obtaining reliable energy at reasonable costs.
- 2) Aids utilities in achieving energy efficiency improvements.
- 3) Provides for consistency in renewable energy pricing.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Imposes additional regulatory burdens on the State Water Project, water agencies and their power providers that reduces energy availability and/or reliability or increases energy costs.

4.0 LOCAL WATER RESOURCES

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Provides federal and state funding for water conservation efforts, improvements in technology, water recycling, groundwater recovery and recharge, desalination, climate change studies and surface water development projects.
- 2) Authorizes and/or facilitates expanded use of local water resources including water recycling.
- 3) Authorizes local governmental agencies to regulate the discharge of contaminants to the sewer collection system that may adversely affect water recycling and reuse.
- 4) Facilitates public understanding of and support for programs and projects that enhance the quality, reliability and supply of local water resources.
- 5) Encourages and/or funds watershed-based integrated water resource management and planning.
- 6) Removes barriers that restrict ability of local government to develop recycled water.

- 7) Facilitates the sustainable management of groundwater resources.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Restricts the ability of local governmental agencies to develop their local resources in a cost-effective, efficient and environmentally sensitive manner.

5.0 WATER USE EFFICIENCY

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Ensures accurate reporting of the implementation of water efficiency measures such as the urban Best Management Practices.
- 2) Sets cost-effective efficiency standards for water-using devices.
- 3) Provides loans and grants to fund incentives for water conserving devices or practices.
- 4) Provides federal and state funding to improve water use efficiency technologies.
- 5) Grants flexibility in available methods for water agencies to meet state water conservation goals.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Fails to ensure balance in the implementation of water efficiency practices and requirements for both urban and agricultural use.
- 2) Results in measures that would not be cost-effective for the Santa Clarita Valley.

6.0 WATER QUALITY

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Protects and/or improves the quality of surface water and groundwater.
- 2) Provides funding to help agencies meet state and federal water quality standards.
- 3) Establishes and/or implements standards for water-borne contaminants based on sound science and with consideration of cost-effectiveness.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Could compromise the quality of surface water and groundwater supplies.
- 2) Establishes and/or implements standards for water-borne contaminants without regard for technical feasibility, sound science or consideration of cost-effectiveness.

7.0 SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Advances science relating to impacts of climate change on precipitation patterns and the manner in which operation of existing water resources infrastructure may be optimized.

8.0 WATER TRANSFERS

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Encourages and facilitates voluntary water transfers.
- 2) Streamlines the permitting and approval process for implementing transfers.
- 3) Provides appropriate protection or mitigation for impacts on the environment, aquifers, water-rights holders and third parties to the transfer, including those with interests in the facilities being used.
- 4) Encourages transfers that augment existing water supplies, especially in dry years.
- 5) Encourages use of available capacity in existing facilities to advance voluntary transfers of water.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Detrimentally impacts the operations and maintenance of conveyance systems.
- 2) Interferes with the financial integrity of sound water management practices.

9.0 ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL POLICY

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Requires the federal and state governments to provide a subvention to reimburse local governments for all mandated costs or regulatory actions.
- 2) Maintains the multi-county ERAF (Education Revenue Augmentation Fund) exemption.
- 3) Fosters public understanding of government activities and decision-making processes while not imposing unreasonable administrative or financial burdens.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Is inconsistent with SCV Water's current investment policies and practices.
- 2) Pre-empts SCV Water's ability to impose or change water rates, fees, or assessments.
- 3) Impairs SCV Water's ability to maintain reasonable reserve funds.
- 4) Impairs SCV Water's ability to provide service at reasonable costs to its retail purveyors.
- 5) Makes any unilateral reallocation of SCV Water revenues, or those of its retail purveyors.

10.0 ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

It is SCV Water's policy to support legislation that:

- 1) Enhances the environment of the state of California in a balanced, cost-effective manner.
- 2) Enhances the environment of the Santa Clarita Valley in a balanced, cost-effective manner.
- 3) Protects the quality and quantity of California and the Santa Clarita Valley water supplies.

It is SCV Water's policy to oppose legislation that:

- 1) Imposes additional costs, bureaucracy or legal obligations on water suppliers to meet environmental regulations.

11.0 LAND USE AND GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Refer specific legislation, whether of local or statewide interest, to the Board of Directors.

12.0 INITIATION OF LEGISLATION

Legislation relevant to the interests of SCV Water shall be initiated at the direction of the Board of Directors in coordination with the appropriate legislative advocate.



COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 14, 2018

TO: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee

FROM: Steve Cole *SC*
Assistant General Manager

SUBJECT: Recommend Approval of Proposition 68 – The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018

SUMMARY

The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018 is a \$4 billion general obligation bond measure set for the June 2018 ballot. If approved by voters, the measure would provide funding for state and local parks, environmental protection and restoration projects, water infrastructure projects and flood protection projects.

Proposition 68 would reallocate \$100 million in unissued bonds that voters approved via Proposition 1 (2014), Proposition 84 (2006) and Proposition 40 (2002). In addition to parks projects, the measure would invest in safe drinking water, watershed restoration, groundwater investments and recharge, recycled water, fish and wildlife habitat conservation and many other important water management programs.

The measure was approved by the Legislature and signed by Governor Jerry Brown on October 15, 2017. Additionally, it is supported by a broad coalition of water, business, conservation, labor and agriculture organizations including the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA). ACWA's Board of Directors voted to unanimously support Proposition 68.

Attached for the Committee's consideration is a spending priorities document from www.yes68ca.com, and a draft resolution in support of the bond.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Passage of the bond could potentially have significant benefits in grant funding for watershed restoration and groundwater and recycled water projects.

RECOMMENDATION

The Public Outreach and Legislation Committee recommends the Board of Directors adopt the attached resolution supporting Proposition 68 – the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.

Attachments

MCS

[This page intentionally left blank.]

RESOLUTION NO. _____

**RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE SANTA CLARITA VALLEY WATER AGENCY
SUPPORTING PROPOSITION 68,
THE CALIFORNIA DROUGHT, WATER, PARKS, CLIMATE,
COSTAL PROTECTION, AND OUTDOOR ACCESS FOR ALL ACT OF 2018**

WHEREAS, California faces a growing list of challenges associated with aging infrastructure, natural disasters, climate change, population growth and other factors; and

WHEREAS, water managers and top leaders agree that California needs to improve water supply reliability and ecosystem health in California; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature has approved and Governor Brown has signed the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018, which will appear as Proposition 68 on the June 5, 2018 ballot and provide much needed funding to advance a statewide comprehensive water plan to secure our water future; and

WHEREAS, if approved by voters, the measure would provide \$4 billion in bond funding for state and local parks, environmental protection and restoration projects, water infrastructure projects and flood protection projects; and other programs the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) and its members have long advocated as a part of a statewide comprehensive plan; and

WHEREAS, ACWA's Board of Directors voted unanimously to formally support Proposition 68 at its Board meeting on November 17, 2017.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the Board of Directors of Santa Clarita Valley Water Agency formally supports Proposition 68, the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018.

[This page intentionally left blank.]

Yes on 69

STAND UP
for California!



Ensuring Clean Drinking Water

- + Cleans up and protects our drinking water supplies
- + Protects streams and rivers that provide drinking water from pollution



Safe Parks for Every Child

- + Improves the safety of neighborhood parks throughout California
- + Helps ensure every California community has access to quality parks



Preparing for the Next Drought

- + Smart, proven, efficient solutions to secure future water supplies
- + Restores groundwater, which was severely drained in the last drought



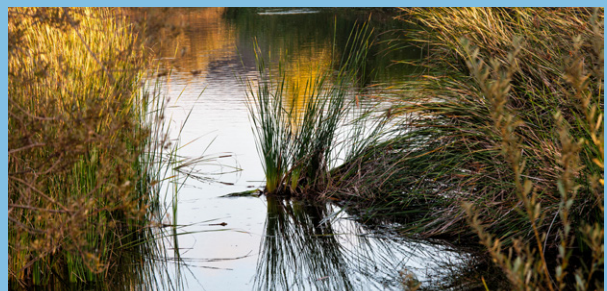
Protecting Our Coastline and Natural Areas

- + Increases access to our coast and beaches
- + Restores and protects our natural areas and implements wildfire protection measures



Helping Communities That Lack Clean Water

- + Keeps toxic pollution out of our drinking water
- + Provides safe drinking water to communities with contaminated water



Increasing Local Water Supplies

- + Cleans up groundwater and funds water recycling projects
- + Captures more stormwater and prevents flooding



Investment Priorities

ENSURING CLEAN DRINKING WATER

- + \$250 million for clean drinking water and drought preparedness
- + \$80 million for groundwater cleanup
- + \$290 million for regional water sustainability, including \$50 million for groundwater sustainability planning
- + \$100 million to enhance water supplies by recycling water and helping farms conserve water

PROTECTING LOCAL COMMUNITIES FROM FLOOD

- + \$550 million for flood protection and repair, including \$350 million for flood protection, \$100 million for stormwater, mudslide, and other flood-related protections, and \$100 million for urban multibenefit flood projects

PROTECTING CALIFORNIA'S RIVERS, LAKES AND STREAMS

- + \$162 million for river parkways and urban streams restoration
- + \$30 million to connect habitat areas, including \$10 million for the California Waterfowl Habitat Program
- + \$25 million to restore rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife, including \$5 million for salmon and steelhead projects in Klamath-Trinity watershed
- + \$60 million to improve wildlife and fish passage, including \$30 million for Southern California steelhead habitat
- + \$60 million for upper watersheds protection in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades
- + \$30 million to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams

PROTECTING COAST, BEACHES, BAYS, AND OCEANS

- + \$175 million for coastal and ocean resource protection of beaches, bays, wetlands, lagoons, and coastal watersheds and wildlife areas
- + \$40 million to assist coastal communities in adapting to climate change
- + \$20 million for San Francisco Bay restoration

SAFE PARKS FOR EVERY CHILD

- + \$725 million for parks in neighborhoods with the greatest need
- + \$285 million to cities, counties, and local park and open space districts to make local parks safer and improve facilities
- + \$218 million to repair and improve state parks

IMPROVING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

- + \$30 million for innovative farm practices that improve climate resilience
- + \$50 million for forest restoration, fire protection and management for wildfire and climate change
- + \$40 million to restore natural and community resources, including conversion of fossil fuel power plants to green space
- + \$20 million for green infrastructure projects that benefit disadvantaged communities

CONSERVING AND PROTECTING NATURAL AREAS

- + \$160 million to state conservancies, including \$87 million for rivers, lakes and streams, and \$73 million for open green space
- + \$200 million to restore the Salton Sea and prevent toxic air pollution
- + \$137 million to the Wildlife Conservation Board, including \$5 million for regional conservation investment strategies, \$52 million for Natural Community Conservation Plan projects, and up to \$10 million to the UC Natural Reserve System
- + \$200 million to implement habitat restoration
- + \$50 million to repair and improve state fish and wildlife areas

PROMOTING RECREATION AND TOURISM AND SUPPORTING CONSERVATION JOBS

- + \$25 million in grants for rural recreation, tourism and economic enrichment programs
- + \$30 million to improve access to parks, waterways, natural areas, and outdoor recreation areas, including expanding outdoor experiences for disadvantaged youth
- + \$40 million for state and local conservation corps for restoration projects and equipment
- + \$18 million for wildlife and land conservation


Paid for by Californians for Clean Water and Safe Parks, sponsored by Conservation Groups. Committee major funding from Committee for Clean Water Natural Resources and Parks, Yes on Proposition 68, Conservation Action Fund for clean water and parks, sponsored by environmental organizations and The Nature Conservancy.



COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 14, 2018

TO: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee

FROM: Steve Cole 
Assistant General Manager

SUBJECT: Discussion of the State Water Supply Infrastructure, Water Conveyance, Ecosystem and Watershed Protection and Restoration and Drinking Water Protection Act of 2018

SUMMARY

The State Water Supply Infrastructure, Water Conveyance, Ecosystem and Watershed Protection and Restoration and Drinking Water Protection Act of 2018 (Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018) is an \$8.9 billion general obligation bond measure intended for the November 2018 ballot. If approved by voters, the measure would provide funding for water infrastructure, including key categories like: safe drinking water, Sustainable Groundwater Management (SGMA) implementation, watershed restoration, fish and wildlife habitat conservation, infrastructure repair, and many other important management programs.

DISCUSSION

Initiative backers are currently completing the signature collection process to qualify the measure for placement on the November 2018 ballot. This bond would fund a wide range of water projects from safe drinking water projects to SGMA implementation and watershed improvements.

This bond measure compliments the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access for All Act of 2018 on the scheduled for the June 5, 2018 ballot. Together these bonds will build upon the successes of Proposition 1 and secure further investment in the California Water Action Plan.

The bond is supported by a broad coalition of water, business, conservation, labor and agriculture organizations including the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA). ACWA's Board of Directors voted to unanimously support the Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018 on November 17, 2017.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Passage of the bond could potentially have significant benefits in grant funding for conservation, water recycling projects, Integrated Regional Water Management projects and better watershed management including SGMA implementation.

RECOMMENDATION

Staff will bring to the Committee for consideration if the measure qualifies for the November 2018 ballot.

Attachment

MGS

The Water Supply and Water Quality Act of 2018

This is a summary and selection of information from WaterBond.org.

What is it? A citizen's initiative water bond on the November 2018 statewide California ballot. It will invest \$8.877 billion dollars in California water infrastructure, including key categories like: safe drinking water, Sustainable Groundwater Management (SGMA) implementation, watershed restoration, fish and wildlife habitat conservation, and infrastructure repair. The bill has received support across the board from conservation, agricultural, environmental justice, water and civic organizations. It is a balanced water bond measure, resulting in improved water supplies for every part of the state, and provides some of the much-needed investment in California's sustainable water future.

Benefits for Southern California: This is a sample of benefits anticipated, with more listed on the website. For the majority of those listed, all Southern California Counties would be eligible to apply for funds. (Imperial, Kern, LA, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura)

- **Safe Drinking Water and Wastewater treatment:** \$750 million.
- **Wastewater Recycling:** \$400 million.
- **Groundwater Desalination:** \$400 million.
- **Water Conservation for urban areas:** \$300 million.
- **Water and Energy Technology program:** \$15 million. Of great importance to help all water districts save energy and water.
- **Flood control reservoir repair:** \$100 million. Corps of Engineers and other flood control reservoirs needing repair in Los Angeles, Riverside and other counties are eligible for these funds, which will allow increased water yield.
- **Improved water measurement and research:** \$60 million.
- **Stormwater management for water supply and water quality improvement:** \$510 million. Of these funds, \$80 million are earmarked for Los Angeles County, and \$40 million for San Diego County.
- **Integrated Regional Water Management:** \$5 million. All IRWM agencies can compete for these funds, to continue IRWM coordination.
- **Natural Community Conservation Plan implementation:** \$60 million.
- **Wildlife Conservation Board:** \$240 million.
- **State Parks watershed restoration and water systems:** \$150 million.
- **Dept. of Conservation watershed restoration and ag land program** \$60 million.
- **Urban Streams** \$50 million.
- **Urban Forestry** \$20 million.
- **Non-motorized river and lake access** \$20 million.
- **Cal Fire fire and watershed mitigation** \$50 million.
- **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act implementation** \$640 million.
- **Waterfowl enhancement** \$280 million.

Selected Q & A from WaterBond.org

What is the need for more State investment in water resources? What is the role of local water agencies and the federal government in paying for this infrastructure?

The State of California has invested many billions of dollars in water infrastructure. This is because California has three distinct water problems. First, most precipitation falls north of Sacramento, but most water demand for cities and agriculture is south of Sacramento. Second, most precipitation falls in the winter, but most demand is in the summer. Third, most of the population lives near the coast, but most rivers and groundwater are inland.

Although some large cities like San Francisco, Los Angeles, and the East Bay have built large pipelines to move water from east to west, it has taken huge state and federal investments to move store winter and spring runoff, and move water hundreds of miles from north to south and east to west for the benefit of most Californians. The federal government has invested billions of dollars over the past 100 years, but there have not been any major new federal infrastructure investments in California water for nearly 40 years. During this time, the demand for water for vitally important environmental concerns, as well as population growth, have added to the pressures on the existing system.

The state has helped fill the gap by passing a series of water bonds, beginning in 1960, and continuing through 2014. The state has presented the voters with 21 water bonds during that time, and 20 have been approved, totaling many billions of dollars.

Despite this large investment by the state, local water districts have invested even more money in storage, distribution, wastewater recycling, desalting, and many other forms of water management. The state usually acts as a partner to local water agencies, using state bond funds to incentivize local water projects which might have otherwise been built later to be built earlier.

Can California afford this bond?

Yes. The state can afford a new water bond. Taking on new debt is always a serious consideration, however the state's bond rating is steadily improving, and the interest rate we pay is equivalent to a bond with an AAA rating. There is a huge demand for California bonds by the bond market.

As described in the 2016 Voter Handbook published by the Secretary of State and the Treasurer, California devotes less than five percent of its general fund budget to servicing general obligation bonds. This is well within the prudent limit for bond expenditures.

Bonds are almost the only way the state invests in repairing its water infrastructure.

Benefits for Southern California from Water Bond Initiative

Southern California Counties: Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Ventura,

Safe Drinking Water and Wastewater treatment: \$750 million. There are several communities in Imperial and other Southern California counties that can apply for these funds.

Wastewater Recycling: \$400 million. Every county in Southern California will have a project eligible for these funds.

Groundwater Desalination: \$400 million. These funds will be especially useful in Riverside, San Bernardino, Ventura and other Southern California counties.

Water Conservation for urban areas: \$300 million. All Southern California counties will be eligible for these funds.

Water and Energy Technology program: \$15 million. Of great importance to help all water districts save energy and water.

Flood control reservoir repair: \$100 million. Corps of Engineers and other flood control reservoirs needing repair in Los Angeles, Riverside and other counties are eligible for these funds, which will allow increased water yield.

Improved water measurement and research: \$60 million. Every Southern California county will be eligible for these funds.

Stormwater management for water supply and water quality improvement: \$510 million. Of these funds, \$80 million are earmarked for Los Angeles County, and \$40 million for San Diego County. All southern California counties can compete for the State Water Resources Control Board allocation of \$400 million, and the coastal counties can compete for the \$40 million allocated to the Coastal Conservancy.

Intergrated Regional Water Management: \$5 million. All IRWM agencies can compete for these funds, to continue IRWM coordination.

Allocations to regional agencies for better watershed management:

Coastal Conservancy: \$135 million. San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura, and Santa Barbara Counties eligible.

Los Angeles and San Gabriel River and Mountain Conservancy: \$60 million

Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy: \$60 million

Santa Ana River (Coastal Conservancy): \$30 million

Baldwin Hills Conservancy: \$30 million

San Diego River Conservancy: \$40 million

Coachella Valley and Mountains Conservancy \$25 million

River Parkways: \$70 million all Southern California counties eligible.

The following are in addition to the statewide allocation:

Santa Clara River (Coastal Conservancy) \$10 million

Tijuana River (Coastal Conservancy): \$10 million

San Diego Bay (Coastal Conservancy) \$15 million

Santa Margarita River (Coastal Conservancy): \$15 million

Los Angeles River (Equally divided by River and Mountain Conservancy and Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy): \$150 million

Natural Community Conservation Plan implementation: \$60 million. All Southern California counties eligible.

Wildlife Conservation Board: \$240 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

State Parks watershed restoration and water systems: \$150 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Department of Conservation watershed restoration and ag land program \$60 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Ocean Protection \$100 million. San Diego, Orange, Los Angeles, Ventura and Santa Barbara counties eligible.

Salton Sea habitat and dust control \$200 million. This directly benefits Imperial, Riverside, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties due to the dust control elements.

Urban Streams \$50 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Urban Forestry \$20 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Non motorized river and lake access \$20 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Matilija Dam Removal \$80 million. Benefits Ventura County.

UC Natural Reserves \$25 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Sierra Nevada Conservancy fire and watershed mitigation \$50 million. Kern County eligible.

Cal Fire fire and watershed mitigation \$50 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Land management for water supply. \$100 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Conservation Corps \$40 million. All Southern California Counties eligible.

Sustainable Groundwater Management Act implementation \$640 million. There are a number of areas throughout Southern California that do not have adjudicated groundwater basins. All these areas would be eligible for funding in this category.

Borrego Groundwater stabilization \$35 million. San Diego County.

Waterfowl enhancement \$280 million. There are waterfowl areas in all Southern California Counties that would be eligible for these funds.

Friant Kern Canal restoration \$750 million. Kern County would be a major beneficiary of these funds.

Use of fees paid pursuant to AB 32 (greenhouse gas reduction) Fees currently paid by Metropolitan Water District, Kern County Water Agency and other southern California State Water Project contractors would be used for water and energy conservation projects within Southern California. This will amount to as much as \$50 million per year in future years.

There are additional funds which would be spent north of Southern California, but which would be of major benefit to Southern California. These include

Oroville Dam Repair \$200 million. To the extent that these costs end up falling on State Water Project contractors, 80% of these costs would fall on the Kern County Water Agency, Metropolitan Water District of Southern California and the other State Water Project contractors in Southern California.


Fisheries restoration \$1.15 billion. Export of water to Southern California from the Delta is restricted due to fish flow requirements, largely for rare and endangered species. Fisheries habitat restoration in tributaries to the Delta, and in the Delta itself, should increase populations of these fish, thus relieving pressure to reduce Delta exports.

Sierra Nevada Conservancy and Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. \$300 million. These funds will go to improving watershed health and water productivity of the watersheds which are the source of a third of Southern California's water.

[This page intentionally left blank.]



COMMITTEE MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 14, 2018
TO: Public Outreach and Legislation Committee
FROM: Steve Cole 
Assistant General Manager
SUBJECT: Discussion of Outreach Communications Plan

SUMMARY

Outreach staff desires to develop an Outreach Communications Plan (Plan) which would ensure that department efforts dovetail with and support broader SCV Water's goals. The Plan would identify overarching key messages, internal and external audiences and available resources and methodologies. The Plan will be a tactical document that categorizes and prioritizes the main functions and duties of Outreach, including tasks and priorities for the fiscal year, in alignment with current agency goals. The Plan will serve as a tool to prioritize use of limited resources, to insure each action and project undertaken serves to advance the SCV Water's mission.

DISCUSSION

Outreach staff desires to develop a Plan including the following key areas:

- Communication goals
- Audiences
- Messaging
- Outreach programs and advertising campaigns
- Measuring communications effectiveness

Specifically, the Plan will break down Outreach efforts into specific functions, with goals for each. These functions would include:

- SCV Water identity (brand/logo standards management; key messages)
- Media relations (including development of press releases, fact sheets, op-eds, talking points, etc.)
- Internal communications (newsletter; training; surveys)
- External communications (publications; advertising)
- Digital management (website; social media)
- Stakeholder engagement (Speaker's Bureau; Blue Ribbon Committee; liaison to community organizations; ACWA; SCWC; etc.)
- Outreach support (of other departments' efforts, special projects and campaigns)
- Legislative Affairs

- Collateral development (graphic design; photography; videography; annual reports; fact sheets; etc.)

As we begin the preliminary work on the Plan, we invite discussion and input from the Committee.

FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Plan will be identified and funded as part of the FY 2018/19 Budget.

RECOMMENDATION

That the Public Outreach and Legislation Committee provide direction as appropriate on the Outreach Communications Plan.

MBS



2018 Public Outreach Events

ITEM NO. 6

This is a list of events where SCV Water participates as a vendor, or as the host, in the case of the garden classes and Open House. We set up a branded outreach booth with information on our classes, programs, water supply, conservation efforts, etc. All retail divisions will be represented under the SCV Water umbrella, with occasional expanded presence by conservation staff.

	<u>Event</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Notes (Pre and/or Post)</u>
January			
1/6	Landscape class	Admin	Proper Pruning
1/11	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Creating a Landscape Plan and Budget
February			
2/8	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Designing a Sustainable Landscape
2/10	Landscape class	Admin	Waterwise Vegetable Gardening
2/25	Mardi Gras Madness 5K/10K	Valencia Town Center	Students Off And Running: free afterschool program for youth in need through training for and completing a marathon. Fundraiser for SOAR: https://mgm5k.weebly.com/
March			
3/8	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Top 30 Plants for the SCV
3/10	Landscape class	Admin	Creating a Landscape Plan and Budget
3/17	Michael Hoefflin 5K Walk for Kids with Cancer	COC	The Michael Hoefflin Foundation is a non-profit organization that assists children diagnosed with cancer and their families. https://www.mhf.org/mhf-walk-kids-cancer/
April			
4/8	Dragon Boat Racing	Castaic Lake	Hosted by Castaic Lake Dragon Boat Club https://www.facebook.com/events/147534415894351/
4/14	Landscape class	Admin	Drip Irrigation
4/15	Castaic Town Council 5K	Castaic Lake	https://www.castaictowncouncil.org/annual-run
4/19	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Irrigating a Sustainable Landscape
4/21-22	Cowboy Poetry Festival	Various	City event - http://cowboyfestival.org/
4/28-29	Earth/Arbor Day/H&G Show	Central Park	City event - http://greensantaclarita.com/eartharborday/ KHTS event - http://www.santaclaritahomeandgardenshow.com/
May			
5/5	Fishing & Fun for Kids Day	Castaic Lake	Presented by Friends of Castaic Lake
5/5-6	Pacific Islander Festival	Hart Park	https://www.facebook.com/SCVPIF/
5/6	Taste of the Town	Mann Bio. Park	Child and Family Center Fundraiser http://childfamilycenter.org/events/

Red = waiting for dates

Blue = waiting for confirmation

Black = confirmed event

5/11	Open House Set up (dark Friday)		
5/12	Open House	Central Park	Annual Agency Open House to celebrate California Water Awareness Month
5/17	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Caring for the Top 30 Plants for the SCV
5/19	Landscape class	Admin	Landscaping with Perennials
5/19-20	Relay for Life	Central Park	Fundraiser for American Cancer Society
June			
6/9-10	SCV Quilt Show	Hart Park	http://www.scvquiltguild.org/Quilt_Show.htm
6/14	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Maintaining a Sustainable Landscape
6/16	Landscape class	Admin	Shrubs and Native Plants
6/16	Touch a Truck	Central Park	Supports SC Senior Center http://myscvcoa.org/touch-a-truck/
6/	Jazz & Blues Concerts	Hyatt	Fundraiser for Child and Family Center
July			
7/12	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Creating a Landscape Plan and Budget
7/21	Landscape class	Admin	The Basics of a Sustainable Landscape
7/	Jazz & Blues Concerts	Hyatt	Fundraiser for Child and Family Center
7/	Concert in the Park	Central Park	City event - http://www.santa-clarita.com/city-hall/departments/recreation-community-services-and-open-space/events/concerts-in-the-park
August			
8/9	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Designing a Sustainable Landscape
8/11	Landscape class	Admin	Proper Turf Care and Turf Substitutes
8/25	CAST for Kids	Pyramid Lake	Kids with disabilities, ages 6-17, experience the sport of fishing
8/	Concert in the Park	Central Park	City event - http://www.santa-clarita.com/city-hall/departments/recreation-community-services-and-open-space/events/concerts-in-the-park
September			
9/6	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Top 30 Plants for the SCV
9/8	Landscape class	Admin	Controlling Weeds, Pests and Diseases
9/8	9/11 Day of Service & Remembrance	Various	Hosted by Hands on SCV. A day of service to honor those lost and those who rose in service after the 9/11 attacks. http://www.handsonscv.org/main/events/9-11-days-of-service-remembrance
9/21-23	Main Street Chalk Art Festival	Newhall	
9/22	River Rally	TBD	Clean up of the Santa Clara River http://greensantaclarita.com/calendar/river-rally/
9/29	Be the Light 5K	West Creek Park	http://www.bethelight5k.org/ Supporting A Light Of Hope (ALOH) https://www.alightofhopescv.org/ , a program for recovery from addiction/self-destructive behaviors

Red = waiting for dates

Blue = waiting for confirmation

Black = confirmed event

October			
10/6-7	Pow Wow Festival	Hart Park	A festival celebrating Native American Culture. Hosted by William S. Hart County Park & Museum and the Friends of Hart Park. http://www.friendsofhartpark.org/Event_Pages/powwow.html
10/6	CAST for Kids	Castaic Lake	Kids with disabilities, ages 6-17, experience the sport of fishing http://castforkids.org/event/castaiclake/
10/7	American Legion Car Show	ALPost #507 - Newhall	
10/18	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Irrigating a Sustainable Landscape
10/20	Landscape class	Admin	Trees for the SCV
10/20	LASD/Special Olympics Chili Cook off	Jack Bones Eq Center	Benefitting Special Olympics https://www.sosc.org/scvtv/chilicookoff
10/28	Haunted Jailhouse		SCV Sheriff's Department
10/14 or 10/21	Kids Expo	Golden Valley HS	Child and Family Center benefit. http://childfamilycenter.org/events/
10/	Veteran's Appreciation Day	Hart Park	Presented by Help the Children
November			
11/1	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Caring for the Top 30 Plants for the SCV
11/3	Landscape class	Admin	SCV Soils and Fertilizers
December			
12/1	Landscape class	Admin	How to Remove a Lawn
12/1	Castaic Lake Winter Magic	Castaic Lake	Hosted by Friends of Castaic Lake http://www.castaiclake.com/focl.html
12/3	Landscape class (evening)	Admin	Maintaining a Sustainable Landscape
12/15	5/10K Holiday Fun Run	Magic Mtn	By Hands on SCV volunteer center

MGS

Red = waiting for dates

Blue = waiting for confirmation

Black = confirmed event