

CC/ASLA 2018 3Q Bill Tracking Report

[AB 18](#) ([Garcia, Eduardo D](#)) California Clean Water, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018.

Current Text: 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.

Is Urgency: Y

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 | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

[AB 869](#) ([Rubio D](#)) Sustainable water use and demand reduction: recycled water.

Current Text: Amended: 8/24/2017 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 9/1/2017-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 8/24/2017)(May be acted upon Jan 2018)

Is Urgency: N

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

Summary: (1)Existing law imposes various water use reduction requirements that apply to urban retail water suppliers, including a requirement that the state achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use by December 31, 2020. This bill would require long-term standards for urban water conservation and water use to include a credit for recycled water, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | SUPPORT | | | | |

[AB 1667](#) ([Friedman D](#)) Water management planning.

Current Text: 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)

Is Urgency: N

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 | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

AB 2062 (Maienschein R) State highways: landscaping.

Current Text: Amended: 4/30/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/15/2018-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (May 15). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

Is Urgency: N

Location: 5/15/2018-S. APPR.

Calendar: 6/25/2018 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, PORTANTINO, Chair

Summary: Existing law provides that the Department of Transportation has full possession and control of all state highways and associated property, and sets forth the powers and duties of the department with respect to the operation, maintenance, and improvement of state highways. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement to accept funds, materials, equipment, or services from any person for maintenance or roadside enhancement of a section of a state highway. Existing law requires the department to discontinue further water intensive freeway landscaping and to use drought resistant landscaping whenever feasible, taking into consideration specified factors. This bill would require planting projects undertaken or approved by the department to include, when appropriate and consistent with integrated pest management strategies, California native wildflowers and native and climate-appropriate vegetation as an integral and permanent part of the planting design, with priority given to those species of wildflower and native and climate-appropriate vegetation that will help rebuild pollinator populations.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

AB 2283 (Holden D) Income taxes: exclusion: turf removal water conservation program.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/13/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/25/2018-In committee: Held under submission.

Is Urgency: Y

Location: 4/4/2018-A. APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, and before January 1, 2019, provide an exclusion from gross income for any amount received as a rebate, voucher, or other financial incentive issued by a local water agency or supplier for participation in a turf removal water conservation program. This bill would extend the operation of those provisions to January 1, 2024. This bill contains other related provisions.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

AB 2371 (Carrillo D) Water use efficiency: landscape irrigation.

Current Text: Amended: 5/29/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/19/2018-From committee: Amend, and do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on N.R. & W. (Ayes 7. Noes 1.) (June 18).

Is Urgency: N

Location: 6/18/2018-S. N.R. & W.

Calendar: 6/20/2018 #8 SENATE SEN SECOND READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS

Summary: (1) Existing law regulates the labeling of nursery stock and requires that when nursery stock is sold or shipped, delivered, or transported to any purchaser, it be labeled as to the correct name, as specified, including that the correct name for ornamentals is the botanical name. Existing law allows nursery stock on display for sale at retail to be labeled by a sign on any block of stock of the same kind and species and requires turf to be labeled by a sign showing the required correct name of the stock on display. Existing law vests with the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and the county agricultural commissions of each county the responsibility of enforcing these provisions and makes a violation of these provisions a crime. This bill would also require, upon delivery to a job site, as defined, each landscape plant or a representative number of each landscape plant, as determined by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to be individually labeled as to its correct name in order to correctly identify nursery stock installed in outdoor landscapes that are subject to inspection under the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance or any local water efficient landscape ordinance. By adding to the responsibilities of local officials, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. By generally creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to adopt regulations to implement these provisions no later than June 30, 2020. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | AMEND | | | | |

AB 2475 (Ting D) State-owned property: sustainable landscaping.

Current Text: Amended: 4/17/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/24/2018-Referred to Com. on G.O.

Is Urgency: N

Location: 5/24/2018-S. G.O.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of General Services to provide planning, acquisition, construction, and maintenance of state buildings and property, and maintain a statewide property inventory of all real property held by the state. Existing law, when a state agency builds upon state-owned real property, purchases real property, or replaces landscaping or irrigation, except as specified, requires the state agency to

reduce water consumption and increase water efficiencies for that property where feasible, as defined, through specified water efficiency measures. This bill would require the Department of General Services to review, at least every 5 years, any existing regulations and practices for sustainability, energy efficiency, and water efficiency requirements for landscapes on state-owned real property to ensure those regulations and practices reflect the most current sustainability and efficiency standards available.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

SB 760 **(Wiener D) State highways: permits: improvements.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/4/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/11/2018-June 11 hearing postponed by committee.

Is Urgency: N

Location: 4/19/2018-A. TRANS.

Calendar: 6/25/2018 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRAZIER, Chair

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to issue a permit to the owner or developer of property adjacent to or near a state highway, including the associated right-of-way, to construct, alter, repair, or improve any portion of the highway for the purpose of improving local traffic access, as provided. Existing law specifies that the permit may be issued only if the work within the highway right-of-way is to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department. If the improvement would not affect the operation of the state highway and the associated work would be performed in accordance with local agency plans and specifications, this bill would prohibit the department from denying an application for a permit solely because the associated work is not to be performed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the department.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

SB 984 **(Skinner D) State boards and commissions: representation: appointments.**

Current Text: Amended: 6/19/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/19/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on A. & A.R.

Is Urgency: N

Location: 6/14/2018-A. A. & A.R.

Calendar: 6/27/2018 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY ACCOUNTABILITY AND ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW, EGGMAN, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes various boards and commissions within state government. Under existing law, it is the policy of the State of California that the composition of these state boards and commissions broadly reflect the general public, including ethnic minorities and women. Under existing law, the Governor and other appointing authorities are responsible for nominating to these boards and commissions persons of different backgrounds, abilities, interests, and opinions. This bill would require the composition of each appointed state board and commission to have a specified minimum number of women board members or commissioners based on the total number of board members or commissioners on that board. The bill would also require the office of the Governor to collect and release aggregated demographic data provided by state board and commission applicants, nominees, and appointees.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

SB 993 (Hertzberg D) Sales and use taxes: service tax: qualified business.

Current Text: Amended: 5/9/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 5/16/2018-May 16 hearing: Heard for testimony only.

Is Urgency: Y

Location: 5/9/2018-S. GOV. & F.

Summary: Existing sales and use tax laws impose a tax 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. This bill would reduce the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law incrementally every calendar year beginning on January 1, 2020, until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be reduced by a total of 2%. This bill would require the Director of Finance to estimate the amount of net revenue that will be derived for specified calendar years as a result of the changes made by this bill and would require the rate of tax imposed by the Sales and Use Tax Law to be reduced or increased by a specified percentage amount for specified calendar years depending on the amount of the estimated revenue gains or losses. Existing law imposes various taxes, including taxes on the privilege of engaging in certain activities. The Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, provides procedures for the collection of certain fees and surcharges. This bill, beginning on and after January 1, 2020, would impose a tax on the receipt of a benefit in this state of a service that is purchased by a qualified business from any retailer, as measured by a percentage of the sales price for the service. This bill would incrementally increase the rate of the tax every calendar year until January 1, 2022, at which time the rate would be 3%. This bill would require every seller and retailer engaged in business in this state, as specified, and making sales of services whose benefit is received in this state, to, at the time of making the sales or if the receipt of the benefit is not then taxable hereunder at the time the receipt of the services becomes taxable, determine whether the purchaser is a qualified business, collect the tax from the qualified business purchasing the service, and give the qualified business a receipt, as specified. This bill would require those sellers and retailers to register with the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration. This bill would make any person that violates specified provisions relating to the collection of the tax, the advertisement of the tax, and the separate statement of price and tax guilty of a misdemeanor. By creating a new crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would require all amounts to be paid to the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration, and would require the department to transmit those amounts, less refunds, to the Treasurer to be deposited into the General Fund. This bill would provide for the administration and collection of this tax pursuant to procedures set forth in the Fee Collection Procedures Law. By expanding the application of the Fee Collection Procedures Law, the violation of which is a crime, this bill imposes a state-mandated local program. The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. This bill would include a change in state statute that would result in a taxpayer paying a higher tax within the meaning of Section 3 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution, and thus would require for passage the approval of 2/3 of the membership of each house of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

SB 1006 (Morrell R) Occupational licensing: list.

Current Text: Amended: 4/30/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 4/30/2018-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.

Is Urgency: N

Location: 2/6/2018-S. RLS.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Employment Development Department within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency to perform, among other things, job creation activities. Under existing law, various professions and vocations are required to be licensed and regulated by state entities, including, but not limited to, the boards, bureaus, and committees in the Department of Consumer Affairs. Contingent on the appropriation of specified funds, this bill would require the Employment Development Department to establish and maintain a list of occupational licenses required by the State of California and would require the department to post the list on its Internet Web site.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

SB 1015 (Allen D) California Climate Resiliency Program.

Current Text: Amended: 6/12/2018 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Status: 6/18/2018-VOTE: Do pass as amended and be re-referred to the Committee on [Water, Parks, and Wildlife]

Is Urgency: N

Location: 6/11/2018-A. NAT. RES.

Calendar: 6/26/2018 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

Summary: Existing law establishes the Wildlife Conservation Board and prescribes the membership and functions and duties of the board with regard to the preservation and protection of natural lands and wildlife habitat. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the State Air Resources Board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for greenhouse gas emissions reduction activities. This bill would establish the California Climate Resiliency Program to increase resiliency to climate change impacts in urban and rural communities throughout the state and to fund the planning and implementation of projects that improve and enhance the climate change resiliency of natural systems, natural and working lands, and developed areas. The bill would require that the program be developed and implemented by the Wildlife Conservation Board, in coordination with any participating state conservancies, as defined. The bill would require that moneys from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, bonds, settlements, and other revenue sources, upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act, be transferred to the California Climate Change Resiliency Fund (fund), which the bill would create. The bill would require that the board and any participating state conservancies, by June 30, 2019, jointly develop a schedule for the allocation of moneys transferred to the fund pursuant to those provisions. The bill would require that the schedule be determined based on the geographical scope and population of the jurisdictional area, as prescribed, and be updated not less than once every 5 years, as prescribed. The bill would require that any allocations of moneys from the fund that are included in the schedule be based on the geographical scope and population of an area covered by a climate resiliency program with consideration given to visitor population of the jurisdictional area and the population served by a jurisdictional area even if all or a portion of the population served by the jurisdictional area resides outside of the jurisdictional area. The bill would require that the board and any participating state

conservancies expend moneys from the fund for purposes of the program, as prescribed. The bill would also require the board to expend a portion of those moneys to fund projects located in disadvantaged communities, as described, and low-income communities, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions.

| Organization | Position | Priority | Assigned | Subject | Group |
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| CC/ASLA | WATCH | | | | |

Total Measures: 12

Total Tracking Forms: 12