Southeast Water Coalition
A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

AGENDA
SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
REGULAR MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY

City of Vernon
City Hall – Conference Room 3
4305 S. Santa Fe Avenue
Vernon, CA 90058

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 2023
12:00 PM

1. **ROLL CALL**

2. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

3. **CONSENT CALENDAR**

   ****Consent Calendar items will be considered and approved in one motion unless removed by an Administrative Entity Member for discussion.****

   a. **SEWC ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY MINUTES OF JULY 20, 2023 REGULAR MEETING**
   Recommendation: Approve minutes as submitted.

****End of Consent Calendar****

4. **RECORDS RETENTION POLICY**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Recommend to the Board of Directors approval and adoption of Resolution No. 2023-01, Resolution of the Policy Board of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority Adopting a Records Retention Schedule

5. **LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVE MOTION TO INVESTIGATE PFAS LEVELS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRINKING WATER**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Discuss the approved Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn and any appropriate follow-up actions by SEWC

6. **DUPONT AND 3M CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS GRANTED PRELIMINARY APPROVAL BY THE COURT**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Receive and file an update on the DuPont and 3M PFAS class action lawsuits.

7. **LEGISLATIVE UPDATE**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Receive and file an update on proposed bill outcomes after the end of the legislative session.

8. **OPERATIONS OF THE WHITTIER NARROWS OPERABLE UNIT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Receive and file an update on the Department of Toxic Substances Control's operations of the Whittier Narrows Operable Unit, discuss potential impacts to the Central Basin and any corresponding appropriate actions to be taken by the Southeast Water Coalition.

9. **DECEMBER 7, 2023 BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGENDA**
   Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon
   Recommendation: Discuss the SEWC Board of Directors Agenda for December 7, 2023.

10. **WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS**

11. **ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY MEMBER COMMENTS**

On November 13, 2023, the foregoing agenda was posted in accordance with the applicable legal requirements. Regular and Adjourned Regular meeting agendas may be amended up to 72 hours and Special meeting agendas may be amended up to 24 hours in advance of the meeting.

Disability-related services are available to enable persons with a disability to participate in this meeting, consistent with the Federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990. Please contact City of Vernon Public Utilities Department at least 24 hours in advance of the meeting at (323) 583-8811 ext. 888.

The next meeting of the Southeast Water Coalition Administrative Entity will be on Thursday, January 18, 2024, 12:00 p.m., at Vernon City Hall, 4305 South Santa Fe Ave., Vernon, CA 90058.

MINUTES OF THE

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION

JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY

REGULAR MEETING OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2023
12:00 NOON

The Regular Meeting of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority Administrative Entity, held in-person at the City of Vernon, was called to order at 12:10 p.m. by AE Chair Joanna Moreno (Vernon). At the time the meeting was called to order a quorum of members were present. Kevin Sales (KJServices Environmental Consulting) called the roll call and the following Administrative Entity members were present:

1. ROLL CALL

Jaime Moralez	City of Cerritos
Jose Arroyo-Gutierrez	City of Cerritos
Andrew Caraveo	City of Commerce
Dan Mueller	City of Downey
Derek Nguyen	City of Lakewood
Sarah Ho	City of Paramount
Chris Castillo	City of South Gate
Joanna Moreno, AE Chair	City of Vernon
Ray Cordero	City of Whittier

Others in Attendance

Nick Ghirelli	RWG
Kevin Sales	KJServices Environmental Consulting

2. PUBLIC COMMENTS

No Public Comments were received.

3. CONSENT CALENDAR

Dan Mueller (Downey) made a motion to approve the Consent Calendar. The motion was seconded by Jose Arroyo (Cerritos). The AE approved the Consent Calendar as submitted.

4. SEWC PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SUPPORT

Administrative Entity Chair Moreno presented a review of this item.

On June 8, 2023, the SEWC AE staff received a proposal for program management support from Koa Consulting for $85,740 per year. The proposal included the following tasks:

1. Monthly meeting support - $2,480 per month.
2. Administrative Support and Document Management - $1,620 per month.
3. Tracking of Strategic Plan and Grant Opportunities - $2,940 per month.

The total proposed monthly cost was $7,145, with an estimated annual cost of $85,740.

A committee of Administrative Entity (AE) members reviewed and discussed Koa Consulting's June 8th proposal. In an effort to reduce costs, the committee deemed that some tasks could be completed by the AE. These tasks include monitoring of legislative bills and tracking the strategic plan and grant opportunities. Subsequent to committee discussion, the AE Chair provided Koa Consulting with a revised scope of work and requested they submit a modified proposal.

Koa Consulting's modified proposal was submitted on July 10, 2023, and included the following tasks and their associated costs:

1. Monthly meeting support - $2,585 per month.
2. Administrative Support and Document Management - $1,405 per month.
3. Filings - $550 per month.

The total proposed monthly cost as submitted in the modified proposal is $4,540 per month, with an estimated annual cost of $54,480.

As this was the only response received to SEWC's Program Management Support RFP, Chair Moreno asked for a motion to approve the Koa Consulting revised proposal and recommend it to the SEWC Board for approval. A motion was made by Derek Nguyen (Lakewood) with a second by Dan Mueller. The motion to submit the revised proposal to the SEWC Board was approved by a unanimous vote of the AE members present.

5. SEWC AUDIT FOR FY 2022 / 2023

Chair Moreno presented an update on the proposal received to conduct the SEWC audit for FY 2022 / 2023.

The Southeast Water Coalition Joint Power Agreement, Section 7.I stipulates:
The controller of the Coalition shall cause an independent annual audit of the Coalitions' finance to be made by a certified public accountant in compliance with Government Code Section 6505.

The auditing firm that SEWC had used for the past few years, DavisFarr presented

a quote for the work that was substantially higher than it had been previously, at a fee that exceeded the amount SEWC had allocated in its budget for this service by nearly 100%.

As a result, AE Chair Moreno reached out to the City of Vernon's current auditors, The Pun Group, to request a proposal to conduct the FY 22/23 audit. The Pun Group has submitted a scope of work and fee proposal for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022-2023 audit for an amount of $6,500. This amount is within the SEWC budgeted amount of $7,000 for this service. This figure includes the preparation and submittal of the State Controller's Special Districts Financial Transaction Report.

This fee is reasonable given the services to be provided. Staff have confidence in The Pun Group's ability to complete the audits in a professional and timely manner.

Several members of the AE mentioned that their cities had also worked with the Pun Group and that they had always been satisfied with their level of support and quality of their work.

AE Chair Moreno requested a motion to recommend that the SEWC Board approve the Pun Group's proposal to conduct the FY 2022 / 2023 audit and prepare and submit the Special Districts Financial Transaction Report to the State Controller's Office on SEWC's behalf.

A motion was made by Dan Mueller with a second made by Chris Castillo (South Gate) to recommend the Pun Group's audit proposal to the SEWC Board for approval. The motion was approved by a unanimous vote of the AE members present.

6. PFAS SETTLEMENTS

Chair Moreno presented an overview of this item to the Administrative Entity members.

On June 2, 2023, The Chemours Company, DuPont de Nemours, Inc. and Corteva, Inc. announced they have reached an agreement in principle to comprehensively resolve all PFAS related drinking water claims of a defined class of public water systems that serve the vast majority of the United States population.

The class includes water systems with a current detection of PFAS at any level and those that are currently required to monitor for the presence of PFAS under EPA monitoring rules or other applicable laws. This includes but is not limited to systems in the South Carolina aqueous film-forming foam multi-district litigation ("AFFF MDL").

The companies will collectively establish and contribute a total of $1.185 billion to a settlement fund ("water district settlement fund").

On June 22, 2023, 3M announced that it had also reached an agreement to settle lawsuits that claimed that toxic "forever chemicals", polyfluoroalkyl and perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), had contaminated water supplies in the United States. The company said it would pay up to $10.3 billion over 13 years to fund public water suppliers in the US that have detected these chemicals in drinking water.

The settlement comes after 3M faced thousands of lawsuits for the last two decades over its manufacturing of products containing PFAS. Last year, 3M said it would stop producing the controversial chemicals by the end of 2025.

3M said its multi-billion-dollar settlement is not an admission of liability. If the settlement agreement is not approved by a court, the company said it would be prepared to continue defending itself against litigation.

Mr. Nick Ghirelli, of the law firm Richards, Watson and Gershon, stated that the proposed settlements would still need to be approved by the Court and that these announcements represented just the first step in a long process of reaching a final settlement with PFAS manufacturers and industrial users and providing compensation to local agencies that have been affected by contamination over the time that these chemicals were being produced and used.

The AE received and filed the report as presented.

7. PFAS CERCLA DESIGNATION

Chair Moreno presented the overview of this item.

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Spring 2023 Unified Agenda, released on June 13, 2023, extends EPA's estimated publication of a final rule designating certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS)—namely perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)—as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). EPA pushed the timeline for the final rule on PFAS CERCLA designation from August 2023 to February 2024.

The delay in the CERCLA designation presents several potential implications:

1. The EPA may be broadening the hazardous substances designations.

2. The EPA is allowing time for possible congressional action.

3. EPA enforcement policy for PFAS chemicals needs further development.

4. The delay could adversely affect some landowners and prospective purchasers of land that potentially contains PFAS.

The AE received and filed the report as presented.

8. SEWC FILE RETENTION & DESTRUCTION POLICY

Administrative Entity Chair Moreno presented a review of this item.

The Southeast Water Coalition has never developed an official policy governing the retention and destruction of the Coalition's records. With the pending transfer of SEWC's administrative support function from KJServices to a new consultant and given that there are a substantial number of both paper and electronic records in KJService's possession dating back as far as 2002, it was time for the AE to discuss the issue and develop a potential policy to take to the Board for approval.

Nick Ghirelli suggested that the AE consider adopting the records retention policy of the lead agency and then prepare a resolution to take to the Board for its approval. He also stated that he would check SEWC's original JPA documents to see if there is any mention of a records retention policy or if it references the use of a particular city's policy.

The AE members did not make a motion on a specific policy at the meeting but referred the matter for additional research and the review of the City of Vernon's record retention policy as a possible document for use. No further action was taken on this item.

9. CHROMIUM 6 MCL – PROPOSED RULEMAKING

AE Chair Moreno presented the following item to the AE members.

California Health and Safety Code Section 116365.5 requires that the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) establish a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for hexavalent chromium (chromium-6) in drinking water.

In 2014, the California Department of Public Health (CDPH)—which was responsible for the drinking water program before it was transferred to the State Water Board—established an MCL for chromium-6 at 10 parts per billion (ppb). In May 2017, the Sacramento County Superior Court (Court) issued a judgment invalidating the

chromium-6 MCL for drinking water and ordering the State Water Board to adopt a new MCL for chromium-6. The Court's primary reason for finding the MCL invalid was that the CDPH did not adequately document why the MCL was economically feasible, thus failing to comply with the Safe Drinking Water Act's requirement for adopting an MCL.

On June 16, 2023, the State Water Board released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for chromium-6, proposing an MCL of 10 ppb, which is the same MCL as that established by the CDPH in 2014.

This item was received and filed as an update by the AE.

10. AUGUST 3, 2023 BOARD OF DIRECTORS AGENDA

Kevin Sales, KJServices Environmental Consulting
Recommendation: That the Administrative Entity include the following items on the next SEWC Board meeting agenda:

1. SEWC Program Management Support
2. SEWC Audit for FY 22/23
3. PFAS Settlements
4. Proposed reduction to the funding level for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

11. WRITTEN COMMUNICATIONS

No written comments were received.

12. ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY MEMBER COMMENTS

An announcement was made that two PFAS workshops were being held at the Water Replenishment's Albert Robles Center (ARC) specifically for local elected Council members. The AE suggested that a summary of the workshop be made available to the SEWC Board members at their August 3rd meeting.

13. ADJOURNMENT

AE Chair Joanna Moreno adjourned the meeting at 12:41 p.m.

_____

CHAIR

ATTEST: _____

Southeast Water Coalition
A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT

Date: November 16, 2023
To: Southeast Water Coalition Administrative Entity
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: RECORDS RETENTION POLICY

Recommendation: Recommend to the Board of Directors approval and adoption of Resolution No. 2023-01, Resolution of the Policy Board of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority Adopting a Records Retention Policy.

Discussion:

The Southeast Water Coalition (SEWC) has never adopted an official policy governing the retention and destruction of SEWC's records. With the transfer of SEWC's administrative support function from KJServices to a new consultant and given that there are substantial number of both paper and electronic records in KJServices' possession dating back as far as 2002, it is appropriate for the AE to discuss and propose a records retention policy to the Board of Directors for adoption.

Nicholas Ghirelli of Richards, Watson & Gershon prepared Resolution No. 2023-01, Resolution of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority Adopting a Records Retention Schedule. Resolution No. 2023-01 includes the proposed schedule as Exhibit A.

Attachments:

1. Resolution No. 2023-01

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-01

RESOLUTION OF THE POLICY BOARD OF THE SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY ADOPTING A RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

WHEREAS, maintenance of numerous records is expensive, slows document retrieval, and is not necessary after a certain period of time for the effective and efficient operation of the Southeast Water Coalition Joint Powers Authority ("SEWC"); and

WHEREAS, Section 34090 of the Government Code of the State of California provides a procedure whereby any public agency record which has served its purpose and is no longer required may be destroyed; and

WHEREAS, the State of California has adopted guidelines specifying retention periods for various government records; and

WHEREAS, the SEWC Policy Board desires to adopt a records retention schedule to ensure efficient and effective maintenance of its various documents and records.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Policy Board of the Southeast Water Coalition, DOES HEREBY RESOLVE AS FOLLOWS:

1. The Policy Board hereby adopts the Records Retention Schedule attached hereto as Exhibit "A" as the official SEWC Records Retention Schedule.

2. The records of SEWC, as set for in the Records Retention Schedule are hereby authorized to be destroyed as provided by Section 34090 et. seq. of Government Code of the State of California and in accordance with the provisions of said schedule upon the request of the Coalition Secretary and with the consent in writing of the General Counsel, without further action by the SEWC Policy Board.

2. With the consent of the Coalition Secretary and the General Counsel, updates are hereby authorized to be made to the Records Retention Schedule without further action by the Policy Board.

3. The term "records" as used herein shall include documents, instructions, books, microforms, electronic files, magnetic tape, optical media, or papers, as defined by the California Public Records Act.

4. This resolution shall become effective immediately upon its passage and adoption.

Approved and adopted the 5th day of October, 2023, I the undersigned, hereby certify that the foregoing Resolution was duly adopted by the Policy Board of the Southeast Water Coalition.

INTRODUCED AND PASSED:

AYES:

NOES:

ABSENT:

ABSTAIN:

ATTEST:

_____ Date:
Secretary

APPROVED:

_____ Date:
Chairperson

Exhibit A

Records Retention Schedule

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION - RECORDS RETENTION SCHEDULE

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidelines regarding the retention or destruction of records of the Southeast Water Coalition; provide for the identification, maintenance, safeguarding, and destruction of records in the normal course of business; ensure prompt and accurate retrieval of records; and ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

II. AUTHORIZATION

Upon the request of the Coalition Secretary and with the consent in writing of the General Counsel, records shall be destroyed and maintained in accordance with this policy by means approved by the Coalition Secretary or his or her designee.

III. RETENTION SCHEDULE

RECORD SERIES TITLE AND CONTENTS	RETENTION PERIOD	OFFICE RETENTION-NOTES
ADMINISTRATION		
Correspondence	Current year + 2	
Policy and Procedures	Permanent; as revised	
JPA Agreement and Amendments	Permanent; as revised	
Roster of Public Agency Filing	Permanent	
Accreditation	Permanent	
BOARD/COMMITTEES		
Meeting Notes	5 years	
Minutes - Policy Board	Permanent	
Minutes - Administrative Entity	Permanent	
Recordings - Audio	30 Days, provided minutes have been adopted	
Recordings - Video of Meetings	1 year	Video tapes, CDs, or other stored recording of public meetings made by or at the direction of the JPA (e.g. Board meetings)

Resolutions	Permanent	
Staff Reports	Permanent	
By-Laws	Permanent	
Agendas	Meeting date +2 years	
Meeting Notices	Meeting date +2 years	
CONTRACTS		
Agreements (excluding Capital Improvements)	End of contract + 5	
Permits, Construction	Permanent	
Permits, Other	Closed + 2	Alterations, excavations, road, street, sidewalks and curb, transportation, temporary uses
DEVELOPMENT		
Records of real property title	Permanent	Deeds, easements, liens
Bids, Unaccepted	2 years	
Bid Accepted; Notices and Affidavits	4 years	
Bids/Proposal Files (Successful Bidders) • Requests for bids/proposals • Bids/proposals received • Specifications, correspondence and backup data	End of contract + 10	
Responses to Bids/Request for Proposals/Request for Qualifications	5 years	
Capital Improvement Plans • Construction, planning design, of authority assets • Contracts for Capital Improvements	End of Contract + 10	
Studies and Reports	2 years	Engineering studies and reports, including feasibility studies
Encroachment Permits	Permanent	
FINANCIAL		
Accounts Payable	Audit + 4	

• Correspondence • A/P Distributions Journal • Cash Disbursements • Expense Reports • Invoices		
Accounts Receivable • A/R Register • Aged Trial Balance • Invoices	Audit + 4	
Audit Reporting • Correspondence/ work papers • Reports • State Controller's Report	Permanent	
Banking • Correspondence • Bank Confirmations • Bank Reconciliations • Bank Statements • Cancelled and Voided Checks • Deposit Slips • Signature Authorizations	Current year + 7	
Financial Reporting • Correspondence • Reports and Studies • Chart of Accounts	Current year + 7	
Revenue Bonds • Account statements and deposit slips • Administration • Bonds and Coupons (paid/cancelled) • Unsold • Authorization/public hearing/notice	Account Statements etc: Closed + 10 Bonds and Coupons: Closed + 2 Unsold Bonds: Closed + 2 Authorization etc: Permanent	
Budget • Adopted • Proposed	Adopted: Permanent Proposed: Current year + 2	
Ledgers • Accounts Analysis • Balance Sheets • General Ledger • Journal Entries	Permanent	
INSURANCE		

Memorandum of Coverage	Permanent	
Insurance Policies	Permanent; as revised	
Endorsements	Permanent	
Premium Deposit Determination	Permanent	
Retrospective Ratings	Permanent	
Claims Audits	Permanent	
Actuarial Studies	Permanent	
Underwriting Files	Permanent	
Certificate of Insurance	Permanent; as revised	
ENVIRONMENTAL		
California Environmental Quality Act ("CEQA") Documents/ National Environmental Policy Act ("NEPA") Documents	Permanent	Exemptions, Environmental Impact Reports, Mitigations, monitoring, negative declarations, notices of completions, and determination, comments, statements of overriding consideration
CLAIMS & LEGAL		
General Correspondence	Permanent	
Attorney Correspondence	Permanent	
All Claims Documents	Closed + 5	
Litigation	Closed + 2	
Opinions	Permanent	
MEMBERSHIP		
Membership Records	Permanent	
Program Participation Agreements	Permanent	
Appointment Resolutions & Letters	Permanent	
CONFLICT OF INTEREST		
Conflict of Interest Statements	Filing + 7	
Conflict of Interest Code	Current year + 7	
Fair Political Practices Filings	Termination of office + 7	Statement of Economic Interests for Elected Officials

Fair Political Practices Filings	Termination of office + 5	Statement of Economic Interests for Non-elected Officials

Southeast Water Coalition
A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT

Date: November 16, 2023
To: Southeast Water Coalition Administrative Entity
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS APPROVE MOTION TO INVESTIGATE PFAS LEVELS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY DRINKING WATER

Recommendation: Discuss the approved Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn and any appropriate follow-up actions by SEWC.

Background:

On July 25, 2023, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors unanimously approved a Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn to begin investigating the levels of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in Los Angeles County (LA County) drinking water. The Motion proposes a County-led study in collaboration with the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) to assess PFAS levels in LA County. The goal of the study is to educate the county and to determine which PFAS are traceable and being tested for.

The Motion calls for the Department of Public Health to engage with the State Water Board to:

1. Complete the following and report back in 90 days: Index which water systems in the county currently test for PFAS, catalogue which PFAS are being tested for, explore options to assist and encourage water systems to increase testing, and identify potential state and federal funding; and
2. Complete the following and report back in 120 days: determine the status of statewide PFAS regulations, including any potential gaps, determine whether the rulemaking reflects concerns of LA County communities, and advocate for state and federal funding to support implementation of treatment.

Discussion:

During the Southeast Water Coalition Board of Directors (SEWC Board) Meeting on August 3, 2023, one of the SEWC Board members made reference to Supervisor Janice Hahn and her interest in the PFAS issue. The SEWC Board member requested that the Administrative Entity investigate how the County could assist SEWC cities with the PFAS issue, and potentially request Supervisor Janice Hahn attend a future SEWC Board meeting.

Attachments:

1. Motion by Supervisor Janice Hahn
2. "Hahn Raises Concerns About 'Forever Chemicals' in Drinking Water in LA County." *The Los Angeles Post,* 25 July 2023.

AGN. NO.

MOTION BY SUPERVISOR JANICE HAHN July 25, 2023

PFAS in LA County Water Systems

The quality of drinking water is a rising concern nationally and locally. Every resident of Los Angeles County has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. The State of California codified this right by adopting AB685 in 2012, which recognized the human right to water. Per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), “forever chemicals,” are a class consisting of thousands of man-made chemicals that have been around since the 1940s, but are now raising increased concerns due to environmental prevalence and persistence, toxicity, and human exposures through water and food. The State Water Resources Control Board is the regulatory agency responsible for enforcing statewide water quality standards including PFAS Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) once established by US Environmental Protection Agency.

Legacy long-chain perfluoroalkyl acids (PFAAs) include perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), which are historically two of the most widely used and studied chemicals in the PFAS group. Due to their persistence, toxicity

	MOTION
SOLIS	_____
MITCHELL	_____
HORVATH	_____
BARGER	_____
HAHN	_____

and bioaccumulation potential, actions have been taken voluntarily by industries and regulators worldwide to reduce the release of PFAAs including PFOA, PFOS and perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS). PFAS are also widely-documented in human plasma and can be maternally transferred pre- and post-natal. Some PFAS have also been linked with human developmental, metabolic, and immune disorders as well as certain types of cancers.

Potential pathways to drinking-water resources are diverse, including biosolids application, outdoor products (e.g., ski waxes), industrial releases, firefighting foams, and discharges from wastewater treatment, septic, stormwater, and landfill systems. A recent study that will be featured in the August 2023 edition of Environmental International indicates that drinking-water exposures may be more common in the Southern California regions.

In 2019, the Los Angeles County Chief Sustainability Office completed the "OurCounty" Countywide Sustainability Plan to serve as the roadmap for regional sustainability. The Plan, which was adopted by the Board, includes several actions related to addressing drinking water issues in the region, including Strategy 1E, to ensure access to safe clean affordable water, advocating for drinking water affordability (Action 17), assessing systems for resiliency and water quality issues (Action 18), and providing support for small water systems to access financial resources (Action 22). The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) has been implementing part of the "OurCounty" plan through various actions including coordinating the development of an integrated and resilient local water plan referred to as the Los Angeles County Water Plan (CWP), led by the DPW. In collaboration with a diverse group of stakeholders, the CWP

is developing specific actions and strategies for the region to address areas of need such as enhanced water infrastructure, livable communities, healthy watersheds, and water resources optimization.

A County-led study in collaboration with the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) to assess PFAS levels in our community water systems is warranted. The goal of this study would be to educate the county and determine which PFAS we are currently testing for and to understand what PFAS are traceable in our community water systems. Small public water supplies and private-wells may be disproportionally affected by PFAS.

I, THEREFORE, MOVE that the Board of Supervisors direct the Department of Public Health, in consultation with the Department of Public Works and the Chief Sustainability Office, and Chief Executive Office-Legislative Affairs and Intergovernmental Relations to engage with the State Water Resources Control Board, to:

1) complete the following tasks and report back in writing in 90 days:
    a. Index and catalogue which water systems are/are not currently testing for PFAS in the 206 community water systems in the County, including small water systems in the county;
    b. Catalogue which PFAS the water systems are testing for;
    c. Explore options to assist and encourage large, medium, and small water systems to increase PFAS testing;
    d. Identify potential state and federal funding to support these efforts.

2) Complete the following tasks and report back in writing in 120 days:

   a. Determine the status of the statewide PFAS Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) standards and make recommendations to strengthen regulations upon establishment of MCL standards, including any potential gaps in proposed regulations;

   b. Determine if testing standards and notification processes can be enhanced through regular monitoring by all water systems;

   c. Determine where or not concerns specific to County communities are reflected in rule-making, and provide the Board with updates on the process on an annual basis until standards are adopted;

   d. Advocate for State and Federal funding to support implementation of treatment system retrofits to address PFAS in drinking water.

# # #

JH:jt

The Los Angeles Post

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Hahn Raises Concerns About 'Forever Chemicals' in Drinking Water in LA County

BY ADMIN · JULY 25, 2023

Board Approves Hahn Motion to Begin Investigating Problem

Los Angeles, CA (July 25, 2023) —Today, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approved a proposal by Supervisor Janice Hahn to begin investigating the levels of toxic polyfluorinated alkyl substances (also known as PFAS or forever chemicals) in drinking water here in Los Angeles County. Her effort follows the publication of a nationwide survey that found forever chemicals in 45% of the nation's drinking water and identified Southern California as a region where they may be even more common.

"These forever chemicals don't naturally break down in the environment and can build up in our bodies and cause serious health problems," said Supervisor Hahn. "We need to know whether they are in our drinking water and at what concentrations so we can start putting together a plan to get them out."

PFAS are a class consisting of thousands of man-made chemicals that have been around since the 1940s. They are found in everything from firefighting foam, to stain resistant fabric, to nonstick cookware. Although their use has been largely phased out in the US, they continue to be found in our environment. Studies have linked these chemicals to serious health problems including decreased fertility, increased risk of high cholesterol, obesity, high blood pressure, certain cancers, and liver and immune-system damage.

MORE

NEXT STORY
California Republican Party Endorses Navy Veteran and Business Owner Michael Maher for Congress

PREVIOUS STORY
Los Angeles County Earns Designation as a Certified Age-Friendly Employer

OPINION

ARTS / CA & LOCAL / OPINION & LETTERS FROM READERS
After Sam Altman tweeted that he had watched "Ex Machina", should he also watch "Mad Scientists: A.I. Maxima?
20 SEP, 2023

OPINION & LETTERS FROM READERS / SCIENCE & TECH / U.S.A.
How Climate Change Changes Us
20 SEP, 2023

EDUCATION / OPINION & LETTERS FROM READERS / U.S.A.
In Publishing, Diversity Depends Not Only on

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September 2023

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« Aug

GREENS



"One challenge we face is that our drinking water in LA County is managed by over 200 separate water systems – some of whom are likely testing for these chemicals and some of whom are likely not," said Supervisor Janice Hahn. "That is why this motion is so important so that we can begin collecting this information."

Supervisor Hahn's motion, which was approved unanimously, sets out to begin an investigation into forever chemicals in drinking water in LA County.

First, it asks for a report back from Public Health, Public Works, and our Chief Sustainability Office in 90 days with information about which of the 206 water systems in LA County currently test for PFAs and, if so, which chemicals, options for helping water districts to conduct more testing, and identifying potential state and federal funding sources to support more testing in the future.

Second, it asks for a more extensive report back in 120 days with an analysis of the statewide PFAS regulations that are currently in the works, whether there are any gaps in the proposed regulations, and whether they reflect concerns of communities in the County of Los Angeles.

How

18 SEP, 2023

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31 AUG, 2023



Southeast Water Coalition
A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT

Date: November 16, 2023
To: Southeast Water Coalition Administrative Entity
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: DUPONT AND 3M CLASS ACTION SETTLEMENT AGREEMENTS GRANTED PRELIMINARY APPROVAL BY THE COURT

Recommendation: Receive and file and update on the DuPont and 3M PFAS class action lawsuits.

Discussion:

In August 2023, the 3M Company's (3M) and DuPont de Nemours and related companies' (DuPont) class action settlement agreements were granted preliminary approval by the Court. The settlement amounts for the DuPont and 3M lawsuits are $1.185 billion and $12.5 billion, respectively.

Both settlements are designed to resolve claims for PFAS contamination in Public Water System drinking water. The 3M funds are to be allocated over a 13-year period to pay for testing and remediation of PFAS-contaminated water systems. Many water purveyors have already received the notice for the DuPont settlement, which explains the process for filing a claim.

The proposed settlements will be reviewed by class members and go through a final hearing before they can be finalized.

A website (https://www.pfaswatersettlement.com/) has been established to provide information regarding the 3M and DuPont proposed settlements. Important dates and deadlines are currently listed as follows:

Deadline Description	DuPont Deadline Date	3M Deadline Date
Deadline to Submit Objections	11/11/2023	11/11/2023
Deadline to Submit Requests for Exclusion	12/4/2023	12/11/2023

Court's Final Fairness Hearing	12/14/2023 at 10:00 AM EST	2/2/2024 at 10:00 AM EST
Phase One Public Water System Settlement Claims Form	60 Days After the Effective Date	60 Days After the Effective Date
Phase One Special Needs Claims Form	45 Days After the Phase One Public Water System Claims Form Deadline	45 Days After the Phase One Public Water System Claims Form Deadline
Phase Two Testing Claims Form	1/1/2026	1/1/2026
Phase Two Baseline Testing	45 Days after receiving test results but no later than 7/1/2026	45 Days after receiving test results but no later than 7/1/2026
Phase Two Public Water System Claims Form	6/30/2026	7/31/2026
Phase Two Special Needs Claims Form	8/1/2026	8/1/2026
Phase One Supplemental Fund Claims Form	12/31/2030	12/31/2030
Phase Two Supplemental Fund Claims Form	12/31/2030	12/31/2030

Attachments:

1. Kelleher, Shannon. "Historic 3M PFAS Settlement Gets Preliminary Court Approval." *The New Lede,* 30 August 2023.

THE NEW LEDE

Redefining environmental journalism – An initiative of EWG



Historic 3M PFAS settlement gets preliminary court approval

SHANNON KELLEHER

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2023

A federal court on Tuesday granted preliminary approval for a "landmark" $12.5 billion payout by chemical conglomerate 3M to resolve claims in a class action lawsuit and help public drinking water providers remove toxic per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) from communities around the United States.

The court approval comes a week after DuPont and related companies received preliminary approval for a $1.185 billion settlement that similarly addresses class action claims over toxic PFAS contamination in US water systems. Together, the deals mark the largest drinking water settlement in history.

Both settlements relate to water system contamination by PFAS in aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF), used as a firefighting agent and widely used by military and civilian airports as well as municipal fire departments.

The AFFF litigation is one aspect of more extensive and ongoing litigation against 3M and DuPont that blame the companies for knowingly contaminating the environment with PFAS for decades despite evidence that the substances pose a risk to human health. Lawyers representing plaintiffs in the litigation have uncovered internal corporate records dating back to the 1960s revealing corporate concerns about PFAS that were not shared with the public or regulators.

"These new proposed settlements for public water providers in the AFFF litigation represent not only historic amounts of potential recoveries for victims of PFAS contamination, but also reflect the decades of work our team has undertaken to make sure the information these companies had – but withheld – as to the threat these 'forever chemicals' pose to human health and the environment is finally revealed to the public, and that the proper parties are held financially responsible for the enormous damage caused," plaintiffs'

attorney Rob Bilott, who has led PFAS litigation for more than 20 years, said in a press release.

PFAS are a class of thousands of chemicals that do not naturally break down. The so-called "forever chemicals" have been linked to health problems including cancer, decreased fertility, and kidney disease. Due to their ability to resist water, oil, and heat, PFAS have been used in consumer goods ranging from raincoats to nonstick cookware. New water utility data released by the Environmental Protection Agency suggests PFAS is present in more than 400 water systems across the US.

Both 3M and DuPont were facing trial in federal court in South Carolina in early June, but decided to settle days before the trial was to get underway.

An earlier version of the 3M settlement was announced at the end of June, but attorneys general representing 22 US states and territories objected to terms of the deal, including arguing that it could shift liability from 3M to water providers.

Although the attorneys general dropped their objections on Monday, in a letter to US District Judge Richard Gergel they expressed continued concern over the total amount 3M has agreed to pay and the period time over which it plans to pay it.

"The amount falls far short of what is needed to address the harm 3M's products have caused public water systems and appears at odds with the scope of release that would be required in exchange for participation in the Settlement," the attorneys general wrote. "Moreover, the protracted payout period increases the risk that 3M will face insolvency before it has fully paid out that amount."

In issuing the preliminary approval, Judge Gergel described the settlement as "sufficiently fair, reasonable, and adequate," and found that it "substantially fulfills its purposes and objectives." He noted that the settlement does not include an admission of liability by 3M.

The 3M funds are to be allocated over a 13-year period to pay for testing and remediation of PFAS-contaminated water systems that serve tens of millions of people in residences, schools and businesses.

Before it can be finalized, the proposed settlement will be reviewed by class members and put to a final hearing.

“This landmark settlement is a victory for Americans who care about protecting our water supply so their families can rest at night knowing their water is being safeguarded,” said attorney Michael London.

London, Bilott and a coalition of other US lawyers are working on PFAS litigation on behalf of what they say is an “ever-expanding range of injured parties.”

The lawyers have set up a website to provide information as to estimated ranges of potential recoveries by individual public water providers under both the 3M and DuPont proposed settlements.

The legal team said in a press release that it is continuing to pursue claims such as natural resource damages, personal injury cases, medical monitoring, and private property damage from PFAS contamination.

(Featured image by Acroterion, Wikimedia Commons. CC BY-SA 4.0.)

Justices ring death knell for isolated US wetlands

As hydrogen projects accelerate, fears mount about environmental impacts

RELATED POSTS

Southeast Water Coalition
A joint powers authority to protect the Central Groundwater Basin

SOUTHEAST WATER COALITION
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY
AGENDA REPORT

Date: November 16, 2023
To: Southeast Water Coalition Administrative Entity
From: Joanna Moreno, AE Chair, City of Vernon

Subject: LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Recommendation: Receive and file an update on proposed bill outcomes after the end of the legislative session.

Discussion:

On October 8, the Governor vetoed two water bills:

- Assembly Bill 249 (AB 249) - Water: schoolsites: lead testing – would require community water systems serving school sites to prepare a sampling plan for each school site and test for lead in all potable water system outlets of the schools. In his veto message, the Governor focused on the bill's financial implications, in particular to schools and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board).
- AB 676 – Water: general state policy – would specify that the use of water for domestic purposes include use for human consumption, cooking, sanitary purposes, care of household livestock, animals, and gardens, fire suppression and other safety purposes, and as established by the common law. In his veto message, the Governor cited the potential for the bill to introduce legal uncertainties due to inadvertent omissions.

Various other water bills were signed into law:

- AB 541 – California Safe Drinking Water Act: wildfire aftermath: benzene testing – would direct the State Water Board to require a public water system that has experienced a wildfire event meeting specified criteria to perform analysis of its source waters, treatment facilities, conveyance facilities, distribution systems, or a combination thereof, for the presence of benzene.

- AB 755 – Water: public entity: water usage demand analysis – would require a public entity to conduct a water usage demand analysis prior to completing, or as part of, a cost-of-service analysis conducted to set fees and charges for water

service that are consistent with applicable law. Public entities would be required to identify within the water usage analysis, the costs of water service for the highest users incurred by the public entity, and the average volume delivered to the same annually.

- AB 389 – State Water Resources Control Board: investigation of water right – would authorize the board to investigate whether or not a water right is valid. The bill would authorize a diversion or unauthorized use of water to be enforced as a trespass.
- SB 659 – California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 – would establish the California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 to require the department, as part of each update to the California Water Plan, to provide actionable recommendations to develop additional groundwater recharge opportunities that increase the recharge of the state's groundwater basins.

Attachments:

1. California Municipal Utilities Association. All CMUA Tracked Water Bills.

All CMUA Tracked Water Bills

List current as of Tuesday, November 14, 2023

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
AB 30 (Ward D) **Atmospheric rivers: research: reservoir operations.** Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers: Research, Mitigation, and Climate Forecasting Program in the Department of Water Resources. Current law requires the department, upon an appropriation for purposes of the program, to research climate forecasting and the causes and impacts that climate change has on atmospheric rivers, to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would rename that program the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program. The bill would require the department to research, develop, and implement new observations, prediction models, novel forecasting methods, and tailored decision support systems to improve predictions of atmospheric rivers and their impacts on water supply, flooding, post-wildfire debris flows, and environmental conditions.	**Favor**	9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 134, Statutes of 2023.
AB 249 (Holden D) **Water: schoolsites: lead testing.** 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. The act requires the state board to establish a grant program, in consultation with the State Department of Education, to award grants to local educational agencies for the purposes of improving access to, and the quality of, drinking water in public schools serving kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, and preschools and child daycare facilities located on public school property. This bill would require	**Oppose/Amend** AB 249 oppose	10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
a community water system that serves a schoolsite, as defined, to test for lead in the potable water system outlets of the schoolsite before January 1, 2027, except as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 305 (**Villapudua** D) **California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.** Would enact the California Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law for flood protection projects, as specified. The bill would provide for the submission of these provisions to the voters at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election.		6/14/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.
AB 399 (**Boerner** D) **Water Ratepayers Protections Act of 2023: County Water Authority Act: exclusion of territory: procedure.** The County Water Authority Act provides for the formation of county water authorities and grants to those authorities specified powers with regards to providing water service. The act provides 2 methods of excluding territory from any county water authority, one of which is that a public agency whose corporate area as a unit is part of a county water authority may obtain exclusion of the area by submitting to the electors within the public agency, at any general or special election, the proposition of excluding the public agency's corporate area from the county water authority. Current law requires that, if a majority of the electors approve the proposition, specified actions take place to implement the exclusion. This bill, the Water Ratepayers Protections Act of 2023, would additionally require the public entity to submit the proposition of excluding the public agency's corporate area from the county water authority to the electors within the territory of the county water authority. The bill would require the 2 elections to be separate; however, the bill would authorize both elections to run concurrently. The bill would require the ballot materials to include a fiscal impact statement, as described.		10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 802, Statutes of 2023.
AB 460 (**Bauer-Kahan** D) **State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: interim relief: procedures.** Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams,	**Oppose**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Current law requires the board to take appropriate actions to prevent waste or the unreasonable use of water. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting specified investigations or proceedings to inspect the property or facilities of a person or entity, as specified. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant.		6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 541 (**Wood** D) **California Safe Drinking Water Act: wildfire aftermath: benzene testing.** Would direct the State Water Resources Control Board to require a public water system that has experienced a wildfire event meeting specified criteria to perform sample collection and analysis of its source waters, treatment facilities, conveyance facilities, distribution systems, or a combination thereof, for the presence of benzene as soon as it is safe to do so. The bill would authorize the state board to require a public water system response that includes specified measures if a public water system conducts sampling and finds detectable concentrations of benzene.	**Watch**	10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 530, Statutes of 2023.
AB 565 (**Lee** D) **Water quality: pollution prevention plans.** The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters of the state. The act authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, a California regional water quality control board, or a publicly owned treatment works to require a discharger, as defined, to complete a pollution prevention plan if the discharger meets certain criteria. This bill would repeal an obsolete provision of law relating to pollution prevention plans and would make a conforming change.		7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/3/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 664 (**Lee** D) **California Safe Drinking Water Act.** Would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to issue a citation to any person, not just a public water system, if the state board determines that the	**Watch**	10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 810, Statutes of 2023.

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
person is in violation of the California Safe Drinking Water Act, or any regulation, permit, standard, or order issued or adopted under the act. The bill would also require persons, not just public water systems, to reimburse the state board for actual costs incurred by the state water board for specified enforcement activities related to that person, as provided. The bill would expand the definition of "person," to also include the United States, to the extent authorized by federal law. The bill would also revise the act's definition of "public water system." To the extent that this bill would expand the scope of coverage of the act by applying its provisions to more persons and entities, thereby expanding the application of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		
AB 676 (**Bennett** D) **Water: general state policy.** Would specify that the use of water for domestic purposes includes water use for human consumption, cooking, sanitary purposes, care of household livestock, animals, and gardens, fire suppression and other safety purposes, and a purpose determined to be a domestic purpose as established by the common law.	**Neutral**	10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.
AB 682 (**Mathis** R) **State Water Resources Control Board: online search tool: funding applications.** Current law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board (state board) to exercise the adjudicatory and regulatory functions of the state in the field of water resources. Current law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. This bill would require, by January 1, 2025, the state board to update the state board's online search tool for funding applications to include a description of the additional information the state board needs from a water system to continue processing the water system's application and a description of the typical steps that must be completed before a funding agreement can be executed after receipt of a complete application, among other information, as specified.	**Favor** AB 682 Support	10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 340, Statutes of 2023.
AB 753 (**Papan** D) **State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account: annual proceeds transfers.**	**Watch**	10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
Current law requires each regional water board to formulate and adopt water quality control plans for all areas within the region, as provided. Current law authorizes the imposition of civil penalties for violations of certain waste discharge requirements and requires that penalties imposed pursuant to these provisions be deposited into the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, to be expended by the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes related to water quality. For violations of certain other waste discharge requirements, including the violation of a waste discharge requirement effluent limitation, current law imposes specified civil penalties, the proceeds of which are deposited into the continuously appropriated State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, which is established in the State Water Quality Control Fund. This bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account within the Waste Discharge Permit Fund, and would annually transfer from the State Water Pollution Cleanup and Abatement Account, excluding administratively imposed civil liabilities that include a supplemental environmental project in connection with a monetary penalty, 40% of the annual proceeds to the Waterway Recovery Account. The bill would provide that moneys in the account created by the bill are continuously appropriated to the state board without regard to fiscal years. The bill would require the state board to allocate the Waterway Recovery Account moneys to each regional board on a proportional basis, based on moneys generated in each region, and would require the regional boards to allocate those moneys to third parties for restoration projects, as specified, with priority given to third parties that will undertake projects with multiple benefits that provide greenspace within disadvantaged communities, as provided.		
AB 754 (**Papan** D) **Water management planning: water shortages.** Current law requires an urban water management plan to quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, among others, commercial, agricultural, and industrial. Current law requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a water shortage	**Oppose**	9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan. Current law requires the water shortage contingency plan to include the procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, including the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year. Current law requires the key data inputs and assessment methodology to include specified information, including, among other things, a description and quantification of each source of water supply. This bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to include, if, based on a description and quantification of each source of water supply, a single reservoir constitutes at least 50% of the total water supply, an identification of the dam and description of existing reservoir management operations, as specified, and if the reservoir is owned and operated by the urban water supplier, a description of operational practices and approaches, as specified.		
AB 755 (**Papan** D) **Water: public entity: water usage demand analysis.** Current law authorizes a public entity that supplies water at retail or wholesale within its service area to adopt, in accordance with specified procedures, and enforce a water conservation program. This bill would require a public entity, as defined, to conduct a water usage demand analysis, as defined, prior to completing, or as part of, a cost-of-service analysis conducted to set fees and charges for water service that are consistent with applicable law. The bill would require a public entity to identify, within the water usage demand analysis, the costs of water service for the highest users, as defined, incurred by the public entity, and the average annual volume of water delivered to high water users.	**Neutral**	10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 542, Statutes of 2023.
AB 779 (**Wilson** D) **Groundwater: adjudication.** Would require a civil court, in an adjudication action for a basin required to have a groundwater sustainability plan, to appoint one party to forward all case management orders, judgments, and interlocutory orders to the groundwater sustainability agency within 10 business days of issuance. The bill would require the court to	**Watch**	10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 665, Statutes of 2023.

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
allocate payment of the costs incurred by the party appointed to forward all case management orders, judgments, and interlocutory orders to the groundwater sustainability agency among the parties in an amount and a manner that the court deems equitable. The bill would require the groundwater sustainability agency to post the documents on its internet website in the interest of transparency and accessibility within 20 business days of receipt from a party, as specified. The bill would authorize the court to refer the matter to the State Water Resources Control Board for investigation and report in order to assist the court in making findings pursuant to these provisions, and would authorize a party to request that the court refer the matter to the board for these purposes, as specified. The bill would require the court to consider the water use of and accessibility of water for small farmers and disadvantaged communities, as those terms are defined, before entering a judgment.		
AB 830 (**Soria** D) **Lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions.** Current law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Current law prescribes various requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Current law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions, including exemptions for specified emergency work. This bill would additionally exempt from these provisions the temporary operation of existing infrastructure or temporary pumps being used to divert flood stage flows, as identified by the California Nevada River Forecast Center or the State Water Resources Control Board, or near-flood stage flows, as defined, to groundwater recharge as long as certain conditions are met.	**Favor**	9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
AB 939 (**Pellerin** D) **Santa Clara Valley Water District.** 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 act authorizes the district to levy ad valorem taxes or assessments in the district to pay the general administrative costs and expenses of the district, to carry out the act's objects or purposes, and to pay the costs and expenses of constructing or extending works within the district. The act additionally authorizes the district to levy taxes or assessments upon all property or all real property within a portion of the district for specified purposes. The act authorizes the district to issue bonds for specified purposes, and requires that the bonds be paid by revenue derived from those tax levies and assessments, except the ad valorem taxes or assessments. This bill would additionally authorize the district to use the revenues from the ad valorem taxes or assessments to pay for the bonds.	**Favor**	9/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 170, Statutes of 2023.
AB 1024 (**Aguiar-Curry** D) **Water rights: small irrigation use: lake or streambed alteration agreements.** The Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988 authorizes a person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic use, small irrigation use, or livestock stockpond use upon first registering the use, as those uses are defined by the act, with the State Water Resources Control Board and thereafter applying the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. The act requires the registration of water use to be made upon a form prescribed by the board that requires, among other things, a certification that the registrant has contacted a representative of the Department of Fish and Wildlife and has agreed to comply with conditions set forth by the department. The act requires the board to establish reasonable general conditions to which all appropriations made pursuant to the act are required to be subject, including, among other things, that all conditions lawfully required by the department are conditions upon the appropriations. The		9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
act provides that the board is not required to adopt general conditions for small irrigation use until the board determines that funds are available for that purpose, and that a registration for small irrigation use pursuant to the act is not authorized until the board establishes general conditions for small irrigation use to protect instream beneficial uses, as specified. This bill would require the board to give priority to adopting, on or before June 30, 2027, except as provided, general conditions that permit specified registrants to store water for small irrigation use during times of high streamflow in exchange for those registrants reducing diversions during periods of low streamflow, as specified.		
AB 1205 (**Bauer-Kahan** D) **Water rights: sale, transfer, or lease: agricultural lands.** Current law declares that, because of the conditions prevailing in this state, 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, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of the water is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the water in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to, on or before January 1, 2027, conduct a study and report to the Legislature and appropriate policy committees on the existence of speculation or profiteering by an investment fund in the sale, transfer, or lease of an interest in any surface water right or groundwater right previously put to beneficial use on agricultural lands, as specified. The bill would repeal this provision on January 1, 2031.		9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/11/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 1211 (**Mathis** R) **Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund: internet website information: updates.** The Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board, 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. Current law requires the board, at least once every 2 years, to	**Watch**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was E.Q. on 5/10/2023) (May be acted upon Jan 2024)

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
post information on its internet website regarding implementation of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law and expenditures from the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, as specified This bill would require the board to post the information at least annually.		
AB 1216 (**Muratsuchi** D) **Wastewater treatment plants: monitoring of air pollutants.** Would require, on or before January 1, 2027, the owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility that is located within 1,500 feet of a residential area and has an original design capacity of 425,000,000 gallons or more per day to develop, install, operate, and maintain a wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system approved by the appropriate air quality management district. The bill would require the wastewater treatment-related fence-line monitoring system to include equipment capable of measuring pollutants of concern, as provided, emitted into the atmosphere that the appropriate air quality management district deems appropriate for monitoring. The bill would provide that it does not alter the responsibility of an owner or operator of a wastewater treatment facility to not exceed limits for nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds emitted into the atmosphere established in existing air quality regulations, as provided, and would require source testing for these pollutants to be conducted pursuant to a protocol approved by the appropriate air quality management district.		10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 675, Statutes of 2023.
AB 1272 (**Wood** D) **State Water Resources Control Board: drought planning.** Would require the State Water Resources Control Board, in consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to adopt principles and guidelines for diversion and use of water in coastal watersheds, as specified, during times of water shortage for drought preparedness and climate resiliency. The bill would require that the principles and guidelines allow for the development of locally generated watershed-level plans to support public trust uses, public health and safety, and the human right to water in times of water shortage, among other things. The bill also would require the state board, prior to adopting those principles and	**Watch**	9/14/2023-Withdrawn from Engrossing and Enrolling. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Held at Desk.

BILL NUMBER, TITLE, POSITION	Position	STATUS
guidelines, to allow for public comment and hearing, as provided. The bill would make the implementation of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation of funds by the Legislature for this purpose.		
AB 1337 (**Wicks** D) **State Water Resources Control Board: water diversion curtailment.** Under existing law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would expand the instances when the diversion or use of water is considered a trespass. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	**Oppose**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 1423 (**Schiavo** D) **Product safety: PFAS: artificial turf or synthetic surfaces.** Would prohibit, except as provided and commencing January 1, 2026, a public entity, including a charter city, charter county, city, or county, any public or private school serving pupils in kindergarten or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, a public institution of higher education, other than the University of California, or a private institution of higher education from purchasing or installing a covered surface containing regulated PFAS, as defined.		10/8/2023-Vetoed by Governor.
AB 1469 (**Kalra** D) **Santa Clara Valley Water District.** 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. This bill would additionally authorize the district to take certain actions in order to assist unsheltered people living along streams, in riparian corridors, or otherwise within the district's jurisdiction, in consultation with a city or the County of Santa Clara to provide solutions or improve outcomes for the unsheltered individuals. The bill would require, if the district elects to use the above-described authority, the district to provide a report to the appropriate committees of the Legislature on or before July 1, 2029, and a subsequent report on or before July 1, 2034, containing specified information, including, among other things, the district's actions taken to assist unsheltered people. The bill would provide that the use of land by the	**Favor**	10/10/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 729, Statutes of 2023.

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district for these specified actions constitutes “agency’s use” for purposes of the prescribed requirements related to the disposal of surplus land by a local agency, and would make this provision operative only if SB 747 of the 2023–24 Regular Session is enacted as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		
AB 1563 (**Bennett** D) **Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit: verification.** Current law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Current law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to request of the county, and requires a county to consider, that the county forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the agency before permit approval. This bill would instead require a county to forward permit requests for the construction of new groundwater wells, the enlarging of existing groundwater wells, and the reactivation of abandoned groundwater wells to the groundwater sustainability agency before permit approval.	**Watch**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was GOV. & F. on 6/22/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 1567 (**Garcia** D) **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024.** Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Clean Energy, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $15,995,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, clean energy, and workforce development programs.	**Support/Amend** POU one-pager 8.14.23	6/14/2023-Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and GOV. & F.
AB 1572 (**Friedman** D) **Potable water: nonfunctional turf.** Would make legislative findings	**Neutral**	10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by

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and declarations concerning water use, including that the use of potable water to irrigate nonfunctional turf is wasteful and incompatible with state policy relating to climate change, water conservation, and reduced reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta ecosystem. The bill would direct all appropriate state agencies to encourage and support the elimination of irrigation of nonfunctional turf with potable water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		Secretary of State - Chapter 849, Statutes of 2023.
AB 1573 (**Friedman** D) **Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance.** The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Current law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Current law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Current law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of a culturally specific project, as defined, ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that, among other changes, prohibit the use of traditional overhead sprinklers on all new and rehabilitated landscapes and require that new and rehabilitated landscapes use only water efficient irrigation devices.	**not favor unless amended**	9/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
AB 1631 (**Schiavo** D) **Water resources: permit to appropriate: application procedure: mining use.**	**Watch**	9/30/2023-Vetoed by Governor.

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Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board administers a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law requires an application for a permit to appropriate water to include, among other things, sufficient information to demonstrate a reasonable likelihood that unappropriated water is available for the proposed appropriation. Existing law requires the board to issue and deliver a notice of an application as soon as practicable after the receipt of an application for a permit to appropriate water that conforms to the law. Existing law allows interested persons to file a written protest with regard to an application to appropriate water and requires the protestant to set forth the objections to the application. Existing law declares that no hearing is necessary to issue a permit in connection with an unprotested application, or if the undisputed facts support the issuance of the permit and there is no disputed issue of material fact, unless the board elects to hold a hearing. This bill, if the board has not rendered a final determination on an application for a permit to appropriate water for a beneficial use or uses that include mining use within 30 years from the date the application was filed, would require the board to issue a new notice and provide an opportunity for protests before rendering a final determination, with specified exceptions.		
AB 1684 (**Maienschein** D) **Local ordinances: fines and penalties: cannabis.** Current law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to make, by ordinance, any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty, as specified. Current law requires the ordinance adopted by the local agency to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. Current law authorizes the ordinance to provide for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties for the violation of building, plumbing, electrical, or other		10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 477, Statutes of 2023.

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similar structural, health and safety, or zoning requirements if the violation exists as a result of, or to facilitate, the illegal cultivation of cannabis, except as specified. This bill would expand the authorization for an ordinance providing for the immediate imposition of administrative fines or penalties to include all unlicensed commercial cannabis activity, including cultivation, manufacturing, processing, distribution, or retail sale of cannabis, and would authorize the ordinance to declare unlicensed commercial cannabis activity a public nuisance. The bill would prohibit the ordinance from imposing an administrative fine or penalty exceeding $1,000 per violation or $10,000 per day.		
AB 1736 (**Carrillo, Juan** D) **Water replenishment districts: competitive bidding.** The Water Replenishment District Act provides for the formation of a water replenishment district, governed by a board, with prescribed powers for the purposes of replenishing the groundwater supplies within the district. Current law requires a district to provide notice of a contract for any improvement or work, as specified. Current law authorizes a board to let the work to the lowest responsible bidder, reject the bids and readvertise for proposals, or proceed to construct the work under its own superintendence. This bill would also authorize a board to negotiate a contract for the work if no bids are received.		10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 592, Statutes of 2023.
ACA 2 (**Alanis** R) **Public resources: Water and Wildfire Resiliency Act of 2023.** Would establish the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund within the State Treasury, and would require the Treasurer to annually transfer an amount equal to 3% of all state revenues that may be appropriated as described from the General Fund to the Water and Wildfire Resiliency Fund. The measure would require the moneys in the fund to be appropriated by the Legislature and would require that 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for water projects, as specified, and that the other 50% of the moneys in the fund be used for forest maintenance and health projects, as specified.	**Watch**	4/20/2023-Referred to Coms. on W., P., & W. and NAT. RES.
SB 3 (**Dodd** D) **Discontinuation of residential water service: covered water system.** Current law	**Watch**	10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by

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establishes the Safe Drinking Water Account to be available to the State Water Resources Control Board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purpose of providing funds necessary to administer the California Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would expand the use of available funds in the account to be used by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to include the administration of the Water Shutoff Protection Act. The bill would, subject to the availability of funding, require the state board to make funds available for providing training statewide to community water systems with between 15 and 200 service connections to assist in compliance with the Water Shutoff Protection Act. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.		Secretary of State. Chapter 855, Statutes of 2023.
SB 48 (**Becker** D) **Building Energy Savings Act.** Current law requires each utility to maintain records of the energy usage data of all buildings to which they provide service for at least the most recent 12 complete calendar months, and to deliver or otherwise provide that aggregated energy usage data for each covered building, as defined, to the owner, as specified. Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to adopt regulations providing for the delivery to the Energy Commission and public disclosure of benchmarking of energy use for covered buildings, and specifies that this requirement does not require the owner of a building with 16 or fewer residential utility accounts to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission. This bill would additionally specify that the requirement does not require the owner of a building with less than 50,000 square feet of gross floor space to collect or deliver energy usage information to the Energy Commission.	**Watch**	10/7/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 378, Statutes of 2023.
SB 57 (**Gonzalez** D) **Utilities: disconnection of residential service.** Would require an electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, gas corporation, local publicly owned gas utility, water corporation, or local agency that owns a public water system to postpone the disconnection of a customer's residential service for nonpayment of a delinquent	**Oppose/Amend** SEUC OUA 4.10.23	4/28/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 3/22/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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account when the temperature will be 32 degrees Fahrenheit or cooler, or 95 degrees Fahrenheit or warmer, within the utility's service area during the 24 hours after that service disconnection would occur, as specified. The bill would require each of those utilities to notify its residential ratepayers of that requirement and to create an online reporting system available through its internet website, if it has one, that enables its residential ratepayers to report when their utility service has been disconnected in violation of that requirement, as specified. The bill would require the PUC to establish a citation program to impose a penalty on an electrical corporation or gas corporation that violates that requirement, and require each local publicly owned electric utility and local publicly owned gas utility to annually report to the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission the number of residential service connections it disconnected for nonpayment of a delinquent account. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board to enforce the requirement that a water corporation and local agency that owns a public water system postpone a disconnection of a customer's residential service, as specified.		
SB 231 (**Hurtado** D) **Department of Water Resources: water supply forecasting.** Would require the Department of Water Resources, on or before December 31, 2025, to establish a formal process for annually evaluating and improving the accuracy of its water supply forecasts, adopt a new water supply forecasting model that better addresses the effects of climate change, and implement a formal policy and procedures for documenting its operational plans for the state's water supply and its rationale for its operating procedures. The bill would require the department, by December 1, 2024, to prepare, and submit to the Legislature, a report on its progress toward meeting these requirements.		9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/23/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
SB 366 (**Caballero** D) **The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.** Current law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control,	**Support**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on

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protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Current law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to instead establish a stakeholder advisory committee and to expand the membership of the committee to include tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department to coordinate with the California Water Commission, the State Water Resources Control Board, other state and federal agencies as appropriate, and the stakeholder advisory committee to develop a comprehensive plan for addressing the state’s water needs and meeting specified long-term water supply targets established by the bill for purposes of The California Water Plan. The bill would require the plan to provide recommendations and strategies to ensure enough water supply for all beneficial uses.		6/8/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
SB 389 (**Allen** D) **State Water Resources Control Board: investigation of water right.** Current law provides generally for the appropriation of water. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate bodies of water, to take testimony in regard to the rights to water or the use of water, and to ascertain whether or not water is appropriated lawfully, as provided. Under current law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would instead authorize the board to investigate and ascertain whether or not a water right is valid. The bill would authorize the board to issue an information order in furtherance of an investigation, as executed by the	**Neutral**	10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 486, Statutes of 2023.

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executive director of the board, as specified. The bill would authorize a diversion or use of water ascertained to be unauthorized to be enforced as a trespass, as specified.		
SB 443 (**Gonzalez** D) **Drinking water: schools.** Current law requires school districts and charter schools to allow pupils, teachers, and staff to bring and carry water bottles, except as provided. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that provision.		2/22/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.
SB 597 (**Glazer** D) **Building standards: rainwater catchment systems.** Current law makes the California Building Standards Commission responsible for the publication of an updated edition of the California Building Standards Code every 3 years. This bill would require the department to conduct research and develop recommendations regarding building standards for the installation of rainwater catchment systems in newly constructed residential dwellings and would authorize the department to propose related building standards to the commission for consideration, as specified. The bill would authorize the department to expend moneys from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund for the above-described purposes, upon appropriation by the Legislature, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2025, to provide a report to specified committees of the Legislature regarding the outcomes of its research and the recommendations developed.		9/1/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/12/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)
SB 638 (**Eggman** D) **Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024.** Would enact the Climate Resiliency and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2024 which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $6,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law, for flood protection and climate resiliency projects.	**Favor if amended** SB 638 Support if amended	7/6/2023-July 11 hearing postponed by committee.
SB 651 (**Grove** R) **California Environmental Quality Act: groundwater recharge projects: Judicial Council rules of court.** Would require the Judicial Council to adopt a rule of court to establish procedures requiring actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental	**Watch**	7/14/2023-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 6/20/2023)(May be acted upon Jan 2024)

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impact report, or the granting of any project approvals, for groundwater recharge projects, as described, except as provided, that implement a groundwater sustainability plan or an interim groundwater sustainability plan, as described, that would require the actions or proceedings, including any appeals, to be resolved within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. The bill would also include a related statement of legislative intent.		
SB 659 (**Ashby** D) **California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023.** Would establish the California Water Supply Solutions Act of 2023 to require the department, as part of the 2028 update, and each subsequent update thereafter to the California Water Plan, to provide actionable recommendations to develop additional groundwater recharge opportunities that increase the recharge of the state's groundwater basins, as provided. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources to consult with the State Water Resources Control Board, the 9 regional water quality control boards, and the advisory committee, which may be enlarged as provided, in carrying out these provisions. The bill would require the recommendations to identify immediate opportunities and potential long-term solutions to increase the state's groundwater supply, and include, among other things, best practices to advance all benefits of groundwater recharge, as specified.	**Watch**	10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 624, Statutes of 2023.
SB 737 (**Hurtado** D) **Groundwater: recharge.** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to capture floodwater to recharge groundwater basins and to require the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board to work together to expedite the regulatory steps necessary to store significant rainfall and excess water underground, while still ensuring protections for the environment and other water users as required by state law.		3/1/2023-Referred to Com. on RLS.
SB 745 (**Cortese** D) **The Drought-Resistant Buildings Act.** Would require the Department of General Services to research, develop, and propose building standards to reduce potable water use in new residential buildings and imposes those duties on the	**Neutral**	10/13/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 884, Statutes of 2023.

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commission with respect to new nonresidential buildings, as specified. The bill would require the commission to perform a review of water efficiency and water reuse standards in the California Buildings Standards Code every 3 years, commencing with the next triennial edition, and update as needed.		
SB 753 (**Caballero** D) **Cannabis: water resources.** Under the Control, Regulate and Tax Adult Use of Marijuana Act (AUMA), a person 18 years of age or older who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes more than 6 living cannabis plants, or any part thereof, may be charged with a felony if specified conditions exist, including when the offense causes substantial environmental harm to public lands or other public resources. This bill would amend AUMA by adding to the above-described conditions planting, cultivating, harvesting, drying, or processing marijuana that results in substantial environmental harm to surface or groundwater. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.		10/8/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 504, Statutes of 2023.
SB 756 (**Laird** D) **Water: inspection: administrative procedure: notice: service.** Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to investigate all streams, stream systems, lakes, or other bodies of water, take testimony relating to the rights to water or the use of water, and ascertain whether water filed upon or attempted to be appropriated is appropriated under the laws of the state. Current law requires the board to take all appropriate proceedings or actions to prevent waste, unreasonable use, unreasonable method of use, or unreasonable method of diversion of water in this state. This bill would authorize the board, in conducting an investigation or proceeding for these purposes, to inspect the property or facilities of any person or entity to ascertain certain purposes are being met or compliance with specified requirements. The bill would authorize the board, if consent is denied for an inspection, to obtain an inspection warrant, as specified, or in the event of an emergency affecting public health and safety pertaining to the particular site under which the inspection is being sought, to conduct an inspection without consent or a warrant. The bill would authorize the board to participate	**Favor**	9/1/2023-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 158, Statutes of 2023.

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in an inspection of an unlicensed cannabis cultivation site, as specified.		
SB 867 (**Allen** D) **Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024.** Would enact the Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, Wildfire and Forest Resilience, Coastal Resilience, Extreme Heat Mitigation, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Climate Solutions, Climate Smart Agriculture, Park Creation and Outdoor Access, and Clean Energy Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $15,500,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate smart agriculture, park creation and outdoor access, and clean energy programs.	**Support/Amend** POU one-pager 8.14.23 SB 867 Support and amend	7/6/2023-July 10 hearing postponed by committee.