



Delivering
value to our diverse
customers and the communities
we serve by providing safe, reliable,
economical and environmentally
sustainable water, wastewater and
recycled water services.

THE 2021 ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

A SUMMARY OF EMWD'S FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS

Mission, Vision, and Guiding Principles

MISSION

To deliver value to our diverse customers and the communities we serve by providing safe, reliable, economical and environmentally sustainable water, wastewater and recycled water services.

VISION

To provide an exceptional level of customer and community service, exceeding the performance of any other public or private entity.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES

EMWD embraces excellence in all facets of our business:

- **Community:** We will be actively engaged in promoting prosperity, environmental values and public health in the communities we serve.
- **Innovation:** We will creatively seek to improve the services we provide.
- **Integrity:** We will be honest and ethical in all of our interactions.
- **Leadership:** We will take a proactive role in leading industry policies, practices and initiatives on behalf of our customers, employees and community.
- **Respect:** We will be considerate, aware and caring.
- **Responsibility:** We will be accountable for our conduct in serving our customers, employees and community.
- **Safety:** We will ensure the safety of our employees and the public, without compromise.
- **Transparency:** We will ensure the decisions and investments we make are clearly communicated and easily understood.

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“In addition to the \$1 billion in arrearage debt relief for water and wastewater providers, EMWD also supported an additional request for \$100 million in funding to support the operations of the special district community that were dramatically impacted.”

COVID-19 RESPONSE

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COVID-19 RESPONSE OVERVIEW

The California Legislature Opens for Business

As the COVID-19 pandemic ravaged the state this past year, thousands of bills died or were held from being introduced due to the extended interim recess legislative leadership called to curb the spread of the pandemic, as well as the need to support ongoing response efforts.

Operationally, the Legislature attempted to strike a balance between the safety of members and their staff while functioning in a manner that supported productivity amidst the pandemic. Although Legislators began bringing staff back to the office, many chose to have their offices remain closed to the public, and instead opted to continue participating in remote meetings and briefings. While the Capitol was open throughout the year at varying capacities, advocates were encouraged to testify remotely, which frequently allowed for distracting and often-times unprofessional commentary from members of the public. Following the state's June 15, 2021 re-opening, in-person fundraisers and legislative conferences resumed as Legislators were eager to connect with their constituents and other stakeholders.



California Comeback Plan

The pandemic remained the primary issue in the foreground as the first year of the 2021-2022 legislative session commenced, however, record stock market gains, generous federal aid dollars, and a windfall of new revenue helped Legislators and the Governor cope with the many crises that hit the state. Despite early state budget figures suggesting cautious optimism, the state was ultimately able to amass \$96 billion in unexpected revenue after the Governor introduced his initial budget plan in January. The final budget enacted in June was the largest the state had ever seen, at \$262.6 billion. Many programs that the Governor and legislative leadership had advocated for in prior years, now had the opportunity to receive funding. These efforts included: free preschool for children beginning at four-years old; free lunch for all public-school students; \$7 billion dedicated to broadband infrastructure; health insurance for undocumented immigrants ages 50 and older; grants to help small businesses cope with COVID-19-related revenue losses, \$2 billion to address water and energy bill arrearage debt; and \$600 stimulus payments for most Californians who work and earn at-or-below \$75,000 a year.

Touted as the “California Roars Back” rebound plan, the Governor had the opportunity to present the largest economic recovery package in California’s history.

The California Roars Back Plan had one goal: accelerate the state’s recovery by directly confronting California’s most difficult and politically fraught challenges:

- Providing immediate relief for those hit hardest by the COVID-19 pandemic
- Confronting the homelessness and housing affordability crisis
- Transforming public schools into gateways for opportunity
- Building infrastructure for the next century
- Combating wildfires, drought and climate change



EMWD Advocates for Water Arrearage Funding in the State Budget

Prior to the Governor releasing the “California Comeback Plan”, the Senate, on Wednesday, April 14, 2021, released their “Build Back Boldly” budget plan which sought to build, “A post-pandemic economy that extends prosperity for Californians and invests resources to address the state’s most pressing needs in innovative and equitable ways.”

Included within the Senate’s budget proposal was a suggested allocation of \$1 billion in water and electric utility arrearage funding. Prior to this announcement, staff had been working to meet with members of the EMWD’s legislative delegation to advance efforts championed by the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) and others to request \$1 billion in funding to address ratepayer arrearages due to COVID-19 impacts. As a water provider working to address water and wastewater arrearage debt totaling more than \$6 million, EMWD firmly supported the budget effort as a tool to address the needs of struggling ratepayers and water providers.

Throughout the spring and into early summer EMWD actively coordinated with other local water providers to continue to signal support for a dedicated allocation of funding to address arrearages, and there was great enthusiasm within the water community when the Governor released his May Revise which dedicated \$1 billion each to water and electric utility providers to address ratepayer arrearage debt. This enhanced allocation suggested the recognition that the need had continued to grow following the initial survey work that was completed by the State Water Resources Control Board in December 2020.

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In addition to the \$1 billion in arrearage debt relief for water and wastewater providers, EMWD also supported an additional request for \$100 million in funding to support the operations of the special district community that were dramatically impacted. Many of EMWD's delegation signed-on to letters supporting both the water arrearage debt and the special district funding request. These efforts in support of the water and broader special district communities were greatly appreciated, as these same entities had been unable to directly access federal relief funding that flowed to cities and counties.

The funding to specifically address water and electric utility debt was ultimately included in the initial State Budget framework bill that was passed before the June 15, 2021, Constitutional mandated date to do so. SB 129 (Skinner), known as the baby Budget Bill, contained \$985 million for unpaid water and wastewater arrearages, and defined a "COVID period" as those arrearages that were accrued between March 4, 2020 to June 15, 2021. Details of how the funding was to be allocated was not released until the passage of AB 148 (Assembly Committee on Budget) which was passed on July 15, 2021, following lengthy debate and multiple proposals. This bill formally cast the water and wastewater arrearage program as the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program (CWWAPP).

Vaccine Rollout Makes its Way to California

The first half of 2021 was focused on one thing: the distribution of COVID-19 vaccines. After following the Center for Disease Control (CDC) recommended guidelines for a tiered rollout, vaccines were made available to all Californians ages 16 and older, beginning on April 15, 2021. Governor Newsom was tasked with the challenge of implementing a vaccine distribution program through a fragmented healthcare system, that could efficiently serve Californians across 58 counties. Vaccine rollout quickly became one of the biggest challenges that Governor Newsom has faced during his tenure as Governor.

The state's initial distribution framework prioritized Californians by occupational group, underlying medical conditions, and housing status. Many within the "essential service provider" sectors were left out of the initial vaccine distribution despite requests for access. However, this initial method of vaccine distribution became fractured and proved hard for the public to understand. The Administration was criticized for initially overlooking disadvantaged communities when administering the vaccine framework, but quickly adjusted to make vaccine equity a key tenant in the regions prioritized during the rollout.



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Hoping to streamline the rollout, Governor Newsom tapped healthcare giant, Blue Shield of California, to facilitate the state's vaccine framework. This strategy was met with concerns from local officials who wanted the rollout handled at the county level, given the delays and unclear guidance that had been received from the state. Manufacturing and supply shortages also added to the complexity of the rollout. Although faced with significant political and logistical challenges, by the summer months of 2021, the Governor and the Department of Public Health felt confident that enough of the population was vaccinated to officially "reopen."

State Sets Goal of June 15 for Reopening of the Economy

After more than a year of operating in various stages of closure, the Governor announced that on June 15, 2021, the "Stay-at Home" order would end and the color-coded blueprint that had been used over much of the past year to track community transmission levels, would be eliminated. Cementing this goal, the Governor issued Executive Order (EO) N-08-21 on June 11, 2021, terminating most of the 58 EO's put in place by the Administration during the COVID-19 pandemic. California also updated its mask guidance in weeks following, allowing fully vaccinated residents to forgo face coverings in most situations. However, local governments and individual businesses could choose to implement tougher rules, which further resulted in a patchwork of different policies in regions throughout the state, which largely remain in place today.

Workplace guidelines were subsequently confusing and uncertain, causing a wave of controversy as they did not allow businesses to fully "reopen" in alignment with the Governor's public health orders. In response, Governor Newsom signed an Executive Order superseding the California Division of Occupational Safety and Health (Cal/OSHA) standards with the latest guidance from the California Department of Public Health on face coverings and eliminating physical distancing requirements except for certain employees during outbreaks.

While the state technically reopened on June 15, 2021, the Capitol remained at limited capacity with remote testimony preferred and most offices still opted to forego "pop in" meetings. A concerning uptick in COVID-19 cases amongst Capitol staff began in July 2021, resulting in even more offices shuttering their doors to lobbyists and stakeholders. Assembly leadership responded by issuing a vaccine mandate for staff and members, and both houses cracked down on mandatory staff testing. The Senate declined to implement similar mandates for members and staff at that time.

Water Service Shutoff Moratorium gets Extended

Following the announcement of the June 15, 2021 re-opening of the economy, many speculated that the moratorium on water system shutoffs for nonpayment would also come to an end, as water system arrearage debt continued to mount causing great concern amongst the water community. Instead, when Governor Newsom issued EO N-08-21 on June 11, 2021, the EO also included language that extended the shutoff moratorium to September 30, 2021, with the presumed hope that a compromise on funding to address the growing water and wastewater arrearage debt would be achieved prior to that date. Despite the release of multiple proposals to allocate the \$1 billion in water and wastewater arrearage debt funding



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that had been agreed to, the Senate, Assembly and the Governor's office had differing ideas on the details of the program, which left the water community in an uncertain position when the moratorium extension was issued.

As the September 10, 2021 conclusion to the legislative session started to approach, along with the impending end to the shutoff moratorium, SB 155 (Senate Budget and Fiscal Review) the public resources budget trailer bill emerged during the final days of session. Included within SB 155 was language that again extended the shutoff moratorium to December 31, 2021. SB 155 was signed by Governor Newsom on Thursday, September 23, 2021; one week prior to the end of the then existing shutoff moratorium.

California COVID-19 Response on the Ballot

While the initial petition to recall Governor Newsom was filed prior to any pandemic-related lockdowns in February 2020, it began to gain steam mid-pandemic, mostly in response to the Governor's aggressive actions to close businesses in order to slow the spread of the disease and following a controversial dinner at the famed French Laundry restaurant where an unmasked Governor and his wife attended a birthday party for a Sacramento lobbyist – despite his recent pleas to mask, social distance, and avoid gatherings of friends and family members. As a result, the recall was seen by many as a referendum on the Governor's handling of the pandemic. In the closing days of the campaign, Governor Newsom framed the recall election as a choice between a governor who "follows the science" and favors stricter guidelines, and one who would loosen the protocols and end the state-sanctioned restrictions.

In a Public Policy Institute of California (PPIC) poll conducted just before the November 14, 2021 election, COVID-19 was the number one issue for California voters. Additionally, it was found that a majority of Californians supported the Governor's handling of the pandemic and did not agree with the idea that he overstepped his authority in responding. Cognizant of the public's reaction, Newsom had refrained from reinstating many public health restrictions during the summer spike of cases, fueled by the highly contagious Delta variant of the COVID-19 virus, and tried to sidestep proposals such as a vaccine mandate. However, following Newsom's landslide victory in the recall election, and with the federal government beginning to require vaccines or weekly testing for many employees, Newsom quickly became more aggressive in his handling of future spikes, and became a vocal supporter of stricter guidelines, and mandates for certain workplaces.



COVID-19 Vaccination Mandates

While never officially introduced, two proposals were being circulated at the end of session aimed at addressing COVID-19 vaccinations in the workplace. The first solution, circulated by Assembly Member Buffy Wicks (D-Oakland), proposed a mandatory vaccine requirement calling for all public and private employees to show proof of vaccination, or take weekly COVID-19 tests. This proposal was met with a large amount of skepticism and concern from various stakeholders.



The second option introduced was a permissive employer vaccine requirement that would have provided liability relief to companies who choose to have a vaccine mandate, authored by Assemblymember Evan Low (D-San Jose). Assembly Member Low, along with the California Chamber of Commerce, proposed the second option as a compromise. The proposal would have ensured places of business that required employees to be vaccinated were granted liability protection, in exchange for extending COVID-19 related sick leave, which expired on September 30, 2021. This proposal lost momentum when it was determined that a consensus could not be met between stakeholders in the labor and business realms. The recall election added another level of complexity to the negotiations, and it was decided that the bill would be shelved for the year, with the hopes of continuing the conversations when the Legislature reconvened in January 2022.

Following the recall election, California became the first state to announce plans to require students, at both public and private schools, to be vaccinated against COVID-19, following the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) full approval of the vaccine for children ages 5-11, and 12-18. This action has received national attention and significant pushback, though schools and their union representatives generally seem to be supportive.

Congress Continued its Focus on COVID Aid Funding and Passed \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 Relief Package: The American Rescue Plan Act

On March 11, 2021, President Joe Biden signed the "American Rescue Plan Act" (H.R. 1319), the \$1.9 trillion COVID-19 response package into law. The American Rescue Plan Act is the third major stimulus package taken up by Congress during the COVID-19 pandemic. This legislation followed in the wake of the \$2 trillion Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 and the nearly \$900 billion stimulus included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021, passed in December 2020. The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) extended some aspects of the provisions in those bills, but also created new funding streams in an attempt to stimulate the economy.

The funding streams contained in the ARPA which are of most interest to EMWD, and the water community at large, included the following:

- **\$500 million:** *The Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP)*
 - This funding was allocated to bolster a newly created low-income ratepayer assistance program to assist households impacted by COVID-19 job loss and income reduction. The \$500 million in the ARPA combined with the \$638 million that was enacted as part of H.R. 133 (Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021) brings the funding for the program to \$1.138 billion. The program's funding is being sent to the States under a formula-based allocation and filtered down to owners or operators of public water systems or treatment works to reduce arrearages and rates charged to low-income households. California's allocation of the \$1.138 billion is \$116 million.
 - The program is being administered by the Department of Health and Human Service (HHS)

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through the agency that runs the existing Low-Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). In California, the Community Services and Development Department will be overseeing the program.

- EMWD staff have coordinated closely with Riverside Community Action Partnership, our local LIHEAP/LIHWAP program administrator to be prepared to assist customers through this program. Riverside County residents are expecting to receive about \$6 to \$8 million of LIHWAP funding. The water bill debt due to COVID-19 in Riverside County exceeded \$40 million. All assistance options will be needed to fully resolve the issue of outstanding water bill debt.
- **\$25 billion: Emergency Rental Assistance (water utility payments eligible)**
 - This ARPA funding allocation supplemented an initial \$25 billion provided for this program through H.R. 133, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021. In addition to providing emergency rental assistance to low-income renters, water and electricity bill payments are an eligible expense through this program. The American Rescue Plan provides funds for the emergency rental assistance program. As of November 2021, EMWD customers had received \$77,643 in water bill assistance from this program.
- **\$325.5 billion: Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF) to states, counties, and cities**
 - ARPA provided \$325.5 billion in direct, formula-based aid to states, counties, and cities.
 - States/DC received \$195.3 billion; and counties/cities received \$130.2 billion.
 - The funding can be used to replace lost revenue, for activities to support the public health response, for residents who have experienced economic harm from the pandemic, and for water, sewer, and broadband investments.
 - State and localities have until December 31, 2024 to spend the funding which will come in two tranches, 50 percent in May 2021 and 50 percent in May 2022.
 - **While special districts are not direct recipients of SLFRF funding, states/counties/cities are allowed to transfer SLFRF funding to water agency special districts to address arrearages due to job loss and other hardships, or water and wastewater infrastructure projects.**
 - Through \$985 million in SLFRF funding the state of California created a program to provide relief to community water and wastewater systems for unpaid bills related to the pandemic. The funding will cover water debt from residential and commercial customers accrued between March 4, 2020 and June 15, 2021.
 - EMWD formally applied for and secured \$3,585,593 of this funding through the California Water and Wastewater Arrearage Payment Program (CWWAPP) in October 2021 for water bill arrearages.



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- EMWD will be applying for \$1.2 million from CWWAPP through a separate application in February of 2022 to backfill wastewater arrearages.
- EMWD is also working closely with Riverside County to secure infrastructure funding for small water and wastewater projects in disadvantaged communities in Riverside County with this funding. Thus far, staff have identified projects in Mead Valley and Winchester as viable projects for a county partnership with ARPA funding.
- **\$9.96 billion** toward a Homeowner Assistance Fund. The homeowner assistance fund is providing direct assistance to struggling homeowners through a state formula grant administered by the Department of Treasury. There are a number of eligible uses of the funds for these homeowners, including payment assistance for utilities.

Other funding in the legislation of interest includes:


- **\$4.5 billion** for the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) to help families afford home heating and cooling costs
- **\$10 billion** capital projects fund to finance infrastructure improvements in states, in particular rural broadband, and a \$2 billion fund to support local and tribal communities that share revenues from activities on federal lands
- **\$48.3 billion** for testing in order to contain the virus and mitigate its effects, hire staff for contact tracing, provide PPE for frontline workers, and take other steps to combat the virus

In addition, EMWD worked closely with Riverside Community Partnership to secure a total of \$124, 318 for customer water and wastewater bill arrearages through CARES Act funding that was provided to Riverside County. EMWD's customer service team worked very hard to leverage all possible funding assistance for customers.

EMWD Awaiting Next In Person Meetings in Washington D.C.

Many federal agencies, and others that EMWD meets with regularly are not yet conducting in-person meetings in Washington D.C. EMWD board and staff have been very nimble, and have instead conducted very effective virtual meetings with its congressional delegation, as well as with key representatives of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In addition, EMWD's Board of Directors hosted a dinner meeting with Congressman Mark Takano in Riverside, and a lunch meeting with Congressman Ken Calvert as a means to stay abreast on their priorities. EMWD's Board and staff look forward to resuming in-person meetings in 2022.



A photograph of the United States Capitol building in Washington, D.C., featuring its iconic dome and neoclassical architecture. The image is framed by large, overlapping abstract shapes in green, blue, and purple. An American flag is visible on the left side of the building. The foreground shows the paved steps leading up to the entrance.

“In a major step toward advancing President Biden and Congressional Democrats’ economic agenda, a package containing \$550 billion in infrastructure funding passed Congress and was signed into law on November 15, 2021.”

FEDERAL PROGRAM

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FEDERAL PROGRAM

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE SECOND SESSION OF THE 117TH CONGRESS

The 2020 election resulted in a significant shift in the balance of political power in Washington, D.C. The election of President Joe Biden, coupled with the Democrats securing majorities in the House and Senate, signified the end of Trump-era domestic policies and would usher in a new set of priorities. Having campaigned on a shared set of regulatory and legislative policies, the Biden Administration and the Democratic leadership in Congress have been working in tandem over the past year to advance an agenda that prioritized the following issues and topics:

- Climate resiliency and carbon reduction programs
- Clean/renewable energy development
- Environmental justice initiatives
- Disadvantaged community investment
- Massive federal infrastructure spending
- Roll back of environmental policies of the Trump Administration (WOTUS, NEPA, ESA, etc.)
- Child-care initiatives and universal pre-school
- Expansion of health care & social welfare programs
- Increased education spending
- Tax increases on higher income earners and corporations
- Relaxed immigration/ border policies



Congress Passes \$550 Billion Bipartisan Infrastructure Package

In a major step toward advancing President Biden and Congressional Democrats' economic agenda, a package containing \$550 billion in infrastructure funding passed Congress and was signed into law on November 15, 2021. The legislation also contains roughly \$600 billion in authorized infrastructure spending. The measure, called the "Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" (H.R. 3684) invests in water, roads, bridges, public transit, broadband, and climate resiliency programs and initiatives.



After months of hearings, mark-ups, and negotiations throughout the spring and summer, the Senate passed the legislation on August 10, 2021, by a vote of 69 to 30, as 19 Republicans joined all 50 Democratic Senators. Then, a nearly three-month logjam stalled the measure from being considered in the House where wrangling between House progressives and moderates in the Democratic Caucus took place. At issue was a strategy embraced by House progressives to pair the timing of the House vote on the infrastructure bill with the larger, \$2 trillion social spending package- which is commonly referred to as the Build Back Better Act.

President Biden and the House Democratic leadership decided to "decouple" the two massive spending bills and, on November 5, 2021, the House of Representatives passed the infrastructure package by a vote of 228-206. 13 House Republicans joined 215 Democrats to vote in favor of the legislation.

For the past several years, EMWD had been advocating for Congress to fund many of the key water infrastructure programs that were ultimately included in the final bill. These federal water infrastructure programs are administered by the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

The following are the programs and funding levels of key water infrastructure programs of interest to EMWD, as well as the broader water and wastewater community.

Army Corps of Engineers (\$200 million)

\$200 million: Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Infrastructure Program

The bill appropriations \$200 million for the Army Corps of Engineers Environmental Infrastructure program which is important to EMWD as this account is the funding stream for the District's Desalination Program initiative. The USACE has 60 days from enactment to develop their spending plan for this \$200 million.

EMWD has formally requested \$8.1 million of this funding to continue progress on the Valley Boulevard brackish water transmission pipeline, brine line access improvements, and a brackish water well siting study.

These individual projects are essential for advancing EMWD's broader desalination program.



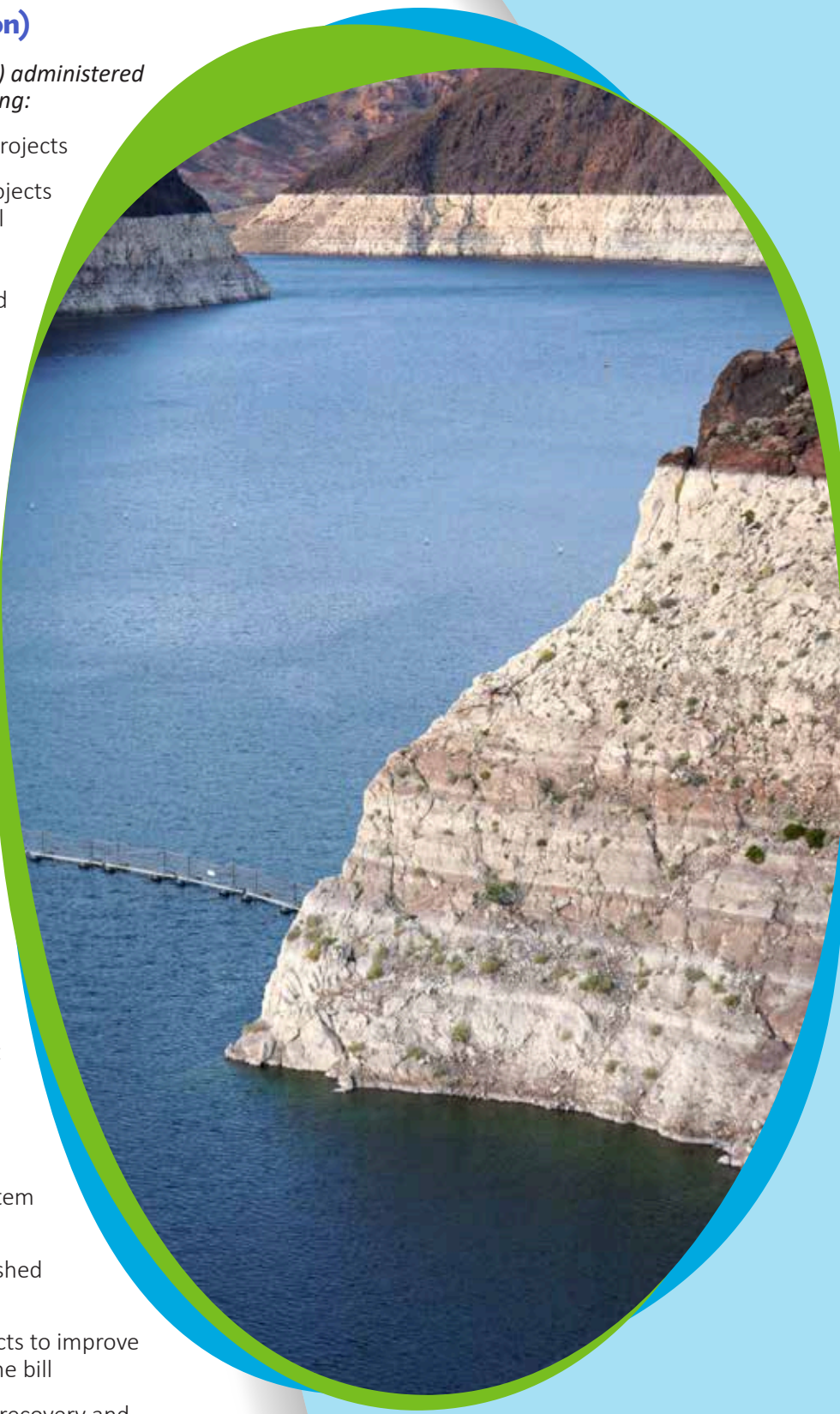
FEDERAL PROGRAM

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (\$8.3 billion)

\$8.3 billion: U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (USBR) administered western water infrastructure programs, including:

\$1 billion for water recycling and water reuse projects

- **\$550 million** for eligible Title XVI projects water recycling projects. EMWD will continue pursuing this funding for its Purified Water Replenishment program, which is EMWD's proposed potable reuse project.
- **\$450 million** for the new, large-scale water recycling and reuse grant program. Metropolitan Water District, and other very large recycled water projects will benefit from this funding.
- **\$400 million** for WaterSMART grants
- **\$250 million** for water desalination projects and studies
- **\$1.05 billion** for water and groundwater storage, and conveyance projects grant program
- **\$300 million** for Colorado River Basin Drought Contingency Plan implementation
- **\$100 million** for grants to plan and construct small surface water and ground storage projects
- **\$1 billion** for rural water projects that have been authorized by an Act of Congress before July 1, 2021
- **\$3.2 billion** for the Aging Infrastructure Account
- **\$250 million** for aquatic and ecosystem restoration protection projects
- **\$100 million** for Cooperative Watershed Management program projects
- **\$100 million** for multi-benefit projects to improve watershed health as authorized in the bill
- **\$50 million** for endangered species recovery and conservation programs in the Colorado River Basin
- **\$500 million** dam safety projects



U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (\$55.4 billion)

\$55.4 billion: U.S. Environmental Protection Agency clean and drinking water programs, including:

- **\$11.713 billion for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF):**

- \$1.902 billion in FY22
- \$2.202 billion in FY23
- \$2.403 billion in FY24
- \$2.603 billion in FY25
- \$2.603 billion in FY26

**49 percent of funds required to be used as either principal forgiveness or as a grant
*States must match 10 percent of the funding received each fiscal year
2 to 4 percent used for salaries and expenses

- **\$11.713 billion for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF).** Funding for the five fiscal years is broken down as follows:

- \$1.902 billion in FY22
- \$2.202 billion in FY23
- \$2.403 billion in FY24
- \$2.603 billion in FY25
- \$2.603 billion in FY26

**49 percent of funds required to be used as either principal forgiveness or as a grant
*States must match 10 percent of the funding received each fiscal year
2 to 4 percent used for salaries and expenses

- **\$4 billion for PFAS remediation of drinking water systems.** The measure provides \$800 million each year for five straight fiscal years (FY22-26) for remediation of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water systems. The funding is administered through the DWSRF program. Other important elements include:

- All funding required to be used as either principal forgiveness or in the form of a grant.
- Non-federal recipients are not subject to a match or cost share of the DWSRF.
- 3 percent used for salaries and expenses.

- **\$1 billion for remediation of emerging contaminants in clean water systems.** The measure provides \$100 million in FY22 and \$225 million a year from FY23 to FY26 for remediation of emerging contaminants PFAS in drinking water systems. The funding is administered through the CWSRF program and consistent with eligible uses as outlined in the Clean Water Act. Other important elements include:

- All funding required to be used as either principal forgiveness or in the form of a grant.
- Non-federal recipients are not subject to a match or cost share of the CWSRF.
- 2 to 3 percent used for salaries and expenses.



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- **\$5 billion for remediation of emerging contaminants in small and underserved drinking water systems.** The measure provides \$1 billion a year for five straight fiscal years (FY22-26) for remediation of emerging contaminants in drinking water systems. The funding is administered through the DWSRF program. Other important elements include:
 - All funding required to be used as either principal forgiveness or in the form of a grant.
 - Non-federal recipients are not subject to a match or cost share of the DWSRF.
 - 3 percent used for salaries and expenses.
- **\$15 billion for lead service line replacement.** The measure provides \$3 billion each year for five straight fiscal years (FY22-26) for lead pipe replacement. The funding is administered through the DWSRF program. Other important elements include:
 - 49 percent of funds required to be used as either principal forgiveness or in the form of a grant.
 - Non-federal recipients are not subject to a match or cost share of the DWSRF.
 - 3 percent of funding used for salaries and expenses.
- **\$75 million for the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation (WIFIA) Program.**

The following are program authorizations contained in the legislation. This means the programs identified did not receive direct funding but are eligible for future appropriations.

Alternative Water Source Program

This item authorizes an Alternative Water Source pilot program at \$25 million for each of FY22 to 2026 to support designed to provide municipal, industrial, and agricultural water supplies in an environmentally sustainable manner by conserving, managing, reclaiming, or reusing water or wastewater or by treating wastewater or stormwater for groundwater recharge, potable reuse, or other purposes. This program requires 25 percent local matching funds, and cannot be used together with Title XVI recycled water construction funding from the USBR.

Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants

Authorized at \$280 million for each FY22-26 to support combined sewer and sanitary overflows resulting in sewage being released into rivers and other waters. This is the program that EMWD has been working closely with USEPA to ensure funding eligibility for the Quail Valley septic to sewer conversion project. Thus far, USEPA has clearly stated that Quail Valley will be eligible for the funding. Funding through this program will be routed to the states for distribution, and not less than 25 percent of funding received by states will be to support projects in rural and financially distressed communities. USEPA will submit reports to committees of jurisdiction describing implementation of grant programs and recipients of grants, as well as sources of funds for non-federal share requirements.



Connection to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)



USEPA is to establish a competitive grant program with the purpose of improving general welfare by providing grants to eligible entities to assist qualified individuals in covering costs incurred when connecting households to POTW. This is effectively a septic to sewer conversion funding program that would both improve groundwater quality and increase recycled water supplies for communities. While the authorized amount of \$40 million for each FY22-26 is not a large amount once shared across the nation, it is at least an acknowledgment of the need for increased funding for septic to sewer conversion projects. Not less than 15 percent of funds will be used to support eligible entities that are owners or operators of POTWs serving fewer than 3,300 people.

Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program

- \$250 million authorized over five years for a program for mid and large drinking water systems which would award grants to address resilience to natural hazards (drought) and reducing cybersecurity vulnerabilities.
- Grant uses include a number of investments that would increase resilience and sustainability, including:
 - Conservation, reuse or water use efficiency;
 - Modification or relocation of facilities;
 - Design or construction of new or modified desal facilities;
 - Enhancement of water supply through watershed management or source water protection;
 - Energy efficiency or use and generation of renewable energy to treat water;
 - Development and implementation of measures to increase resilience or reduce cybersecurity vulnerabilities; and
 - Formation of regional water partnerships to address water shortages.



FEDERAL PROGRAM

Wastewater Efficiency Grant Pilot Program

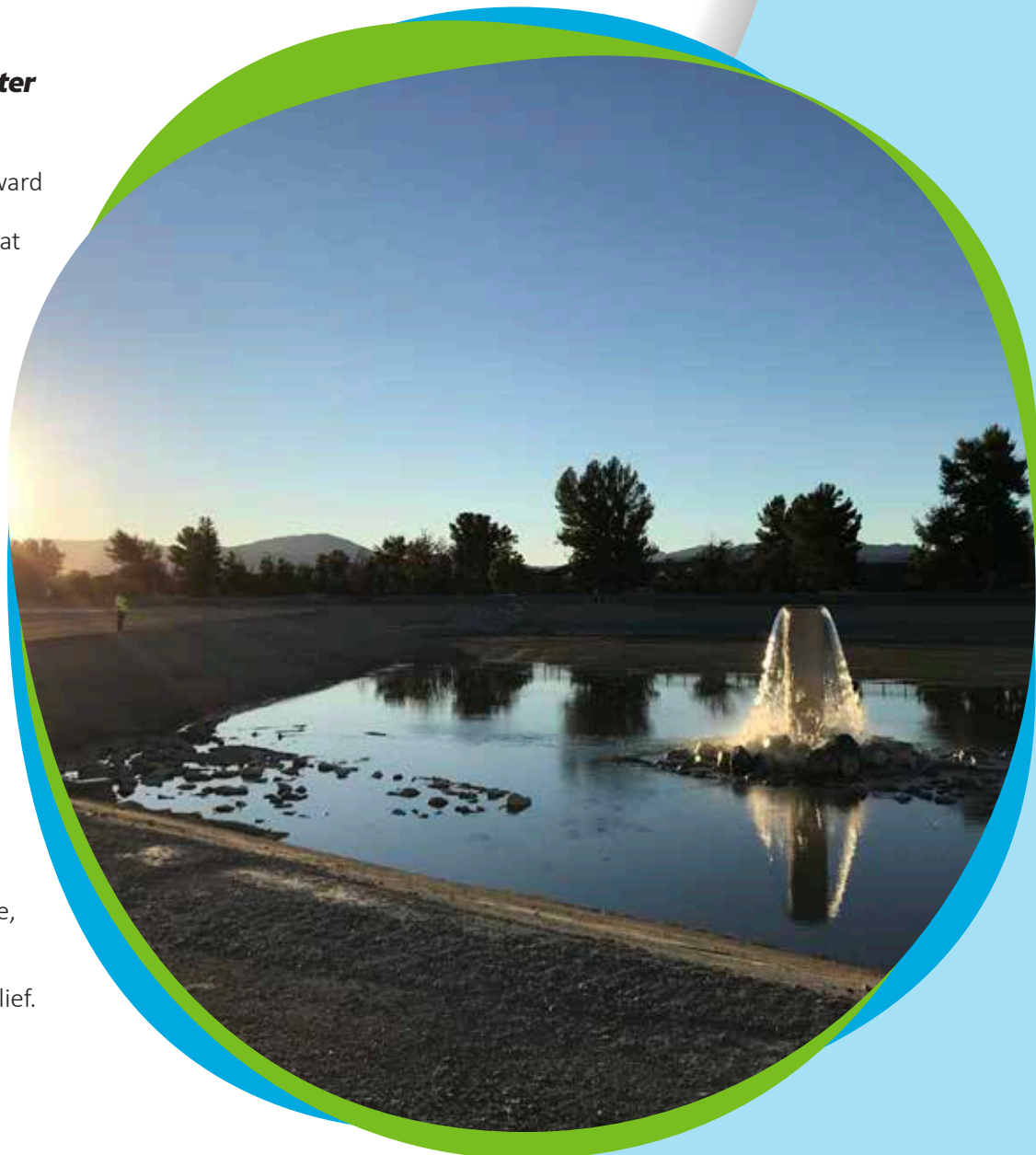
Establishes a wastewater efficiency grant pilot program to award funding to publicly owned treatment works for projects that improve or create waste-to-energy systems. This program is authorized at \$20 million per year for each year between FY20-26. Recipient may not receive more than \$4 million in grant funding, and projects may include sludge collection; installation of anaerobic digesters; methane capture; methane transfer; and facility upgrades and retrofits.

Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program

This program establishes the clean water resilience and sustainability program to award grants to eligible entities to increase resilience of publicly owned treatment works to natural or cybersecurity vulnerabilities. The program is authorized at \$25 million for each FY22-26 and funds may be used for planning, designing, or constructing of projects that increase resilience of POTWs through enhancement of water use efficiency, and enhancement of wastewater and stormwater management by increasing water shed protection and preservation. Grants shall not exceed 75 percent of total project cost, except for projects benefiting small and disadvantaged communities where the cost share will not exceed 90 percent of the total project cost.

Rural and Low-Income Water Assistance Program

Establishes a pilot program to award grants to a municipality, tribal government, or other entities that owns or operates a community water system, treatment works, or municipal separate storm sewer system to develop and implement programs to assist qualifying households in maintaining access to drinking water and wastewater treatment. Up to 40 grants may be awarded to eligible entities that serve rural, medium, and large communities, and those that serve disadvantaged communities. While the program outline specifies that the grants cannot be used to replace funds for any existing similar programs, they may be used in conjunction with other federal grant assistance. Grant funds may be used for direct financial assistance, a lifeline rate, bill discounting, special hardship provisions, and a percentage-of-income payment plan or debt relief.



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Buy America Provisions in H.R. 3584



Unfortunately, the infrastructure package that was enacted on November 15, 2021 contained Buy America provisions that are of concern to EMWD and the water community at large. As it relates to Buy America, H.R. 3584 will require recipients of federal infrastructure dollars to use only U.S. made “manufactured products” and current rules only require iron and steel to be made in the U.S.

The Buy American (BA) provisions also require federal agencies to set forth a Buy America (BA) implementation plan within six months after enactment of the legislation. Fortunately, a waiver process is outlined in the legislation. Waivers will be considered if covered products are not produced in the U.S. or of satisfactory quality; if BA requirements increases the overall cost of the project by 25 percent or more; and if BA requirements are determined to be inconsistent with the public interest. Waiver applications will be made publicly available online and must provide at least 15 days for public comment.

The legislation also requires the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to produce final guidance on compliance one year after enactment. OMB is also required to:

- Standardize how all federal agencies comply;
- Develop uniform agency procedures on determinations of product “non-availability”;
- Define what constitutes an “end product manufactured in US”; and,
- Develop guidelines to ensure that manufacturing processes involved in production of the end use product occur domestically.

EMWD is concerned that the measure’s BA requirements will increase costs of infrastructure projects when using federal funding. EMWD also anticipates the BA provisions will cause significant project delays due to:

- Domestic supply back log of products;
- Contractors being required to document national origin of products;
- The time and burden of proving to governmental agencies that products are not available or of unsatisfactory quality;
- A waiver process that likely will be time consuming and add administrative costs; and lastly,
- It is not guaranteed that a waiver will be granted.

As the legislation’s BA provisions could result in project schedule delays, EMWD is concerned about the impact on its customers. Moving forward, EMWD will be engaging federal agencies and lawmakers on the concerns with the BA language and provide recommendations on how best to craft the implementing rules. EMWD will also be working in tandem with state/national water associations on these advocacy/education efforts, with a focus on advocacy with OMB.



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EMWD Prepares for Opportunities with Infrastructure Package Funding Tranche on Horizon

After the Senate's successful vote advancing the bipartisan infrastructure package in August, EMWD began preparations to identify potential projects that can be positioned for funding that will soon be made available through the measure. EMWD's Grants and Loan Committee convened meetings to discuss EMWD's capital improvement projects that would be eligible and otherwise match well with the federal accounts funded in the infrastructure package.

As mentioned previously, EMWD moved quickly to engage with the Army Corps of Engineers on a plan to pursue an additional round of funding to advance existing and new components of EMWD's Desalination Program. As a result of EMWD's deliberations with the Los Angeles District of the Corps, \$8.15 million in potential future federal funding for the desalter program was identified. EMWD has set forth with an official request for funding that would be used to design and construct a brackish transmission pipeline, undertake critical brine disposal pipeline access improvements, and support an on-going brackish well siting study. In advocating for the pending USACE infrastructure dollars for the desalter program, EMWD officials have met with Corps officials at the Los Angeles District, South Pacific Division and Washington, DC headquarters. EMWD has also made its House and Senate Congressional delegation members aware of this desalter program request and asked each office to communicate their support to the leadership of the Army Corps of Engineers (Corps). EMWD's House Members (Reps. Calvert, Takano, Ruiz, and Issa) jointly sent a letter to the Corps leadership in support of the District's \$8.15 million request on November 15, 2021, the day the infrastructure bill was enacted. In addition, EMWD is working closely with the offices of Senators Feinstein and Padilla to also secure support from their offices.



As Congressional Earmarks Return, EMWD Aggressively Pursues Funding for Quail Valley and Mead Valley Projects

After a ten-year moratorium or ban on earmarks, Congressional leaders announced in February 2021 that earmark grants would once again be allowed in the House and Senate annual appropriations measures.

Securing federal earmark funding was subject to an extremely competitive process. On the House side, the rules allowed each member to submit a total of ten earmark project requests to the Appropriations Committee for funding consideration. Of the ten projects, House members were informed that they could likely secure only five of their project submissions.

After studying the pertinent details, procedures, and guidelines associated with the new Congressional earmark process, EMWD and its federal relations team in Washington coordinated to identify compelling eligible water projects to submit to members of EMWD's Congressional delegation for earmark funding consideration in the FY22 appropriations cycle.



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Unlike the pre-2011 earmark era in Congress, the new earmark process entails extensive transparency and added requirements, such as garnering regional and community letters of support with each funding request. As part of this process, EMWD met with each Congressional delegation office to advocate and explain the earmark project submissions. In addition, EMWD's public affairs staff worked diligently to secure letters of support from the community for each project submission.

Quail Valley and Mead Valley Earmark Funding Advance

As a result of this multi-month campaign, EMWD was thrilled to learn that Representatives Ken Calvert and Mark Takano each submitted an EMWD project as one of their ten earmark requests to the House Appropriations Committee. Specifically, these requests made on behalf of EMWD were \$2.5 million for the Quail Valley Septic to Sewer project (Rep. Ken Calvert). These funds would address the significant challenges presented by Quail Valley's failing septic tanks. EMWD continues work in that community to convert homes to direct sewer connections. The requested funds are intended to construct the first phase of the septic to sewer conversion project for Subarea 4. The overall project has been identified as a priority for both the California State Water Resources Control Board and the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board.

The second project funding request was for \$1 million for the Mead Valley Water Booster Station Project, as requested by Representative Mark Takano. The original Mead Valley Water Booster Station that was constructed in 1964, is nearing the end of its useful life. This new project aims to rehabilitate the exhausted pumps at the facility to ensure that an underserved community in Riverside County continues to have access to clean drinking water.

EMWD received further good news with the release of the FY22 House Interior-EPA Appropriations measure that both the Quail Valley and Mead Valley project earmark funds were included in the bill. The FY22 Interior-EPA appropriations bill, with the Quail Valley and Mead Valley funding included, passed out of the House on July 29, 2021.



EMWD's Projects Well-Positioned, but FY22 Appropriations Process Stalled

Due to the Congressional focus on the massive infrastructure and social spending packages, and a lack of agreement on the Senate side regarding how much should be spent on the 12 appropriations measures, the FY22 appropriations process has been stalled.

On September 30, 2021 Congress passed, and President Biden signed into law, a continuing resolution (CR) ensuring federal government agencies are funded through December 3, 2021. Under a continuing resolution, funding for federal programs is continued at the previously approved levels for a set period. It is expected that Congress will need to pass an additional CR extending past the current December 3, 2021 deadline. While it is hoped that Congress will reach an agreement and pass a FY22 omnibus spending package sometime before Christmas, it is possible that more time will be needed for a final deal to be negotiated.

Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376) – Massive Social Spending & Tax Package

While President Joe Biden and Congressional Democrats scored a victory with House passage of the \$550 billion infrastructure bill, the fate of the \$1.75 trillion tax and social spending package – known as the Build Back Better Act (BBB) – which represents a large portion of Biden's economic agenda is still unknown at the writing of this report.

The marquee provisions of the legislation would create a universal pre-school program, assist families with child care, establish a paid family and medical leave program and extend the enhanced child tax credit for another year. It would also provide bolstered subsidies on the Affordable Care Act exchanges through 2025, and offer federal help to those who fall below the poverty line. H.R. 5376 would also increase certain taxes on high-income individuals, funnel over \$560 billion into climate measures, attempt to address affordable housing shortfalls, and allow Medicare to negotiate some drug prices.

The measure is being considered using the budget reconciliation process that allows passage of legislation with simple majorities in both chambers and not a single republican Member of Congress is expected to vote for the legislation.

At the writing of this report, all indications are that H.R. 5376 would be passed out of that chamber before the November 25, 2021, Thanksgiving holiday. Yet that could delay final action into December as the Senate is all but certain to change the legislation, meaning the House would have to vote again on the amended, final package.

The current House version of the BBB includes some key water funding and tax provisions of interest to EMWD, such as the:

- **Water conservation tax parity rebate provision:** This long sought-after tax provision by the western water community would exclude from gross income water conservation, storm water management, and wastewater management subsidies provided by public utilities, or storm water management providers.



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- **\$125 million** for the EPA Alternative Water Source grant program – EMWD has supported and advocated for the establishment and funding of this nationwide water recycling grant program for several years. This program was authorized, but not funded in the infrastructure package, and now, with the inclusion of a \$125 million appropriation in the BBB, it would be able to fully get off the ground.
- **\$225 million** for a new EPA low-income drinking/wastewater ratepayer assistance program that would provide funding to states and tribes to assist low-income households to pay for drinking water and wastewater services. Funding would be provided to public owners/operators of water and treatment works to reduce arrearages of struggling ratepayers. While, in less than a year's time, \$1.138 billion has been allocated to a new low-income rate payer assistance program being run out of the Department of Health and Human Services (LIHWAP), this funding would establish a separate – but seemingly parallel- program run by EPA.
- **\$550 million** for domestic water supply infrastructure in disadvantaged communities (USBR).
- **\$100 million** for the new USBR large scale water recycling program, in addition to the \$450 million included for this program in the enacted infrastructure package (USBR).
- **\$25 million** for canal repair, improvement, and subsidence (USBR).
- **\$2 billion** for Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse program (EPA); funding through this program, which was authorized as part of the infrastructure package, could be tapped as a federal funding source to address Quail Valley's Septic to Sewer Conversion project.
- **\$150 million** for installation, repair, or replacement of domestic septic systems, including investments in connecting households with failing septic systems to public sewer systems (EPA).
- **\$9 billion** for lead pipe replacement, which is in addition to the \$15 billion for lead pipe replacement in the just passed infrastructure package (EPA).

Federal Regulatory Action on PFAS Chemicals

EPA Releases PFAS Strategic Roadmap

On October 18, 2021, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its long-awaited “PFAS Roadmap,” (Roadmap) which is a three-year strategy describing specific regulations with deadlines and research that EPA plans to conduct to understand where additional controls may be needed. Steps of the Roadmap include publishing these items, with the following publishing dates:

- A final Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule to require reporting on 29 PFAS compounds by all public drinking water agencies – *Fall 2022*
- Proposed rule establishing limits on PFOS and PFOA in drinking water – *Fall 2022, with final rule expected in Fall 2023*
- Proposed rule to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), or Superfund law – *Spring 2022, with final rule expected by mid-2023*
- An advanced notice of proposed rulemaking to collect information on designation of other PFAS compounds as hazardous substances under CERCLA – *Spring 2022*
- Guidelines for Advanced Effluent Limitations associated with discharges from PFAS-related industries (potentially including a proposed rule) – *2022-2024*



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- New guidance to states on monitoring and addressing PFAS in NPDES permits – *Winter 2022*
- Finalized risk assessments for PFOA and PFOS in biosolids – *Winter 2024*
- Recommended human health water quality criteria for PFOA and PFOS – *Fall 2024*
- Draft analytical methods for measuring total fluorine in wastewater as one means of measuring “total PFAS” – *Fall 2021*
- An analytical method to measure 40 PFAS compounds in eight environmental media (e.g., wastewater) validated by multiple laboratories – *Fall 2022*
- A proposed expansion on which PFAS must be reported through the Toxics Release Inventory Program to decide what regulations or other actions may be warranted to restrict or reduce the 650 PFAS being used in commerce – *Spring 2022*

While upcoming EPA regulatory actions outlined in the Roadmap would address PFAS chemicals individually, the document suggests that research being conducted by EPA’s Office of Research and Development could lay the groundwork for future actions banning PFAS as a class or in subgroups. EMWD’s greatest concern with the roadmap is the liability related to making PFAS regulated under CERCLA.

House Passes Major PFAS Measure

On July 21, 2021, by a vote of 241 to 183, the House of Representatives approved H.R. 2467, “The PFAS Action Act,” a comprehensive bill to regulate PFAS chemicals. The measure’s provision requiring USEPA to designate PFOA and PFOS as hazardous substances under CERCLA (Superfund law) is the most concerning to water and wastewater agencies. The bill’s CERCLA designation is problematic because it places water and wastewater providers directly in the legal liability chain even though they are not responsible for the origination of the pollution.

Thirteen national and state associations representing public and private water utilities and local governments issued a letter of opposition to H.R. 2467. Signatories of the letter included ACWA, CASA, NACWA, NWRRA, and AMWA. EMWD delivered its own letter of opposition to H.R. 2467 to its House California Congressional delegation before the vote in July 2021. EMWD asserted in its communications to Congress that as passive receivers of PFAS, water and wastewater utilities should be provided liability protection so its customers do not bear the burden of clean-up costs. The legislation’s CERCLA provision does shield airports from liability, however it does not shield others like water providers and POTWS.

On July 19, 2021, the Biden White House issued a statement in support of H.R. 2467. While the Senate Environment and Public Works (EPW) Committee held a hearing on the topic of PFAS regulation on October 20, 2021, titled “Evaluating the Federal Response to the Persistence and Impacts of PFAS Chemicals on the Environment,” no companion to H.R. 2467 has been introduced in the Senate.



FY22 House NDAA Reauthorization Measure Requires PFAS Clean-up to State Standards

On September 23, 2021, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 4350, the National Defense Authorization Act of FY 2021 (NDAA) a vote of 316 to 113. The House-passed NDAA measure, H.R. 4350 includes a provision to require the Department of Defense to remediate PFAS contamination down to state drinking water standards.

It is expected that the Senate will begin floor consideration of its version of the FY22 NDAA reauthorization legislation during the week of November 15, 2021. Senator Kristen Gillibrand (D-NY) has filed an amendment to the Senate's FY22 NDAA measure which would – like the House version of H.R. 4350 – require the Department of Defense to adhere to state PFAS drinking water standards. EMWD is monitoring the outcome of this provision closely as it would require the U.S. Air Force to take a different stance regarding the remediation of one of EMWD's wells (well 56) that has PFAS contamination that is above the state of California's response level, but is under the federal maximum contaminant level. To date this discrepancy has prevented the U.S. Air Force from assisting in mitigation of this well.

Senate Advances White House Nominees Serving in Key Water Roles

Camille Touton and Michael Connor are Confirmed

On November 4, 2021, the Senate approved the nominations of Camille Touton to be Commissioner of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation and Michael Connor to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works. The Senate approved Touton's nomination by voice vote and Connor's nomination on a recorded vote of 92-5.

Touton comes to the position of Commissioner with extensive experience working on water issues at the federal level, previously serving as congressional committee senior staff for the House Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure and Natural Resources, as well as the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. In addition to her experience as a senior congressional staffer, she also served under the Obama Administration as the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the U.S. Department of the Interior. Touton has been a close colleague of EMWD's for many years, and has the pleasure of meeting with her a few times this year.

Connor also has extensive expertise on water policy issues through his prior professional history. From 2014-2017, he served under the Obama Administration as Deputy Secretary of the U.S. Department of the Interior (USDO I) and was involved in establishing USDO I's water policies and strategies to address drought conditions, developing science-based strategies to support landscape-level management of public lands, and promoting renewable energy development on public lands and the outer continental shelf. Connor also served as the Commissioner for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation from 2009-2014.

EMWD has worked closely with both Touton and Connor over the past 15 years and was pleased to provide resounding letters of support to the Senate Committees that oversaw their nominations.



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Trujillo Takes Over as Assistant Secretary at Department of Interior's Water and Science

On June 17, 2021 the Senate voted to confirm the White House nomination of Tanya Trujillo to be the Assistant Secretary for Water and Science at the Department of Interior. Prior to assuming this position at the Department of Interior, Trujillo served as the Executive Director of the Colorado River Board of California and as a board member on the New Mexico Interstate Stream Commission. Trujillo also led the Colorado River Sustainability Campaign, which is a multimillion-dollar effort that coordinates and funds a variety of environmental advocacy groups in the basin, and was a legislative aide to then-Senator Jeff Bingaman. As Assistant Secretary for Water and Science, Trujillo would oversee the Bureau of Reclamation and the US Geological Survey. EMWD has also enjoyed a long and productive relationship with Ms. Trujillo.



Fox to Lead EPA's Office of Water

On June 16, 2021, the Senate advanced the nomination of Radhika Fox as the Assistant Administrator for Water at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) by a vote of 55-43. Fox is the agency's fourth Senate-confirmed official under President Biden. Fox will also be the first woman of color to hold the water job. Fox, the former CEO of the U.S. Water Alliance, has been the top official at the Office of Water since shortly after Biden's inauguration. The office oversees water pollution, drinking water standards and water infrastructure, among other issues.



EMWD Hosts Congressman Takano on Tour of Mead Valley

EMWD hosted Representative Takano for a briefing followed by a tour of water infrastructure in Mead Valley on August 11, 2021. Takano was successful in securing \$1 million in the House Interior and Environment Appropriations bill for the Mead Valley Booster Station, a facility that will help improve the water supply reliability and fire flow for the growing, yet disadvantaged community of Mead Valley. EMWD's Board of Directors also had the pleasure of hosting Congressman Takano for a dinner meeting this year.

EMWD Conducts Effective Washington DC Advocacy Meetings. Despite the Virtual Platform

In mid-April, Board President Paule, and top staff from EMWD conducted a series of advocacy meetings with staff in key congressional committees, as well as with Representatives Calvert, Issa, Takano, and staff from the office of Raul Ruiz. Advocacy topics included EMWD's four community project funding requests (formerly known as earmarks), status updates on EMWD's desalination program and the North Perris Groundwater program, as well as updates related to the financial impact of customer delinquencies related to COVID-19.

EMWD officials also met with Ms. Camille Touton in her role as Acting Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. During the meeting, EMWD provided an overview of EMWD's water supply conditions, and the impacts of the pandemic. However, the focus of the presentation pertained to the status and improvements needed to the Title XVI WIIN and Legacy programs, as well as legislation that would address some of the current deficiencies. The presentation closed with an overview of EMWD's longstanding partnership with the Bureau of Reclamation on not only infrastructure funding, but also on other efforts like the Soboba and Pechanga Settlements, and brine management efforts.



FEDERAL PROGRAM

USEPA and Army Corps of Engineer Advance WOTUS Rewrite

On October 13, 2021, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Army Corps of Engineers sent a proposed rule to the White House’s Office of Management and Budget to revise the definition of what constitutes a “Waters of the U.S.,” or WOTUS.

While details of that proposal have yet to be unveiled, USEPA’s move is significant. The Biden administration has said it wants to craft a definition that is durable and “enduring” after decades of regulatory changes, lawsuits and uncertainty.

Earlier this year, the Trump administration’s Navigable Waters Protection Rule, which relied on the narrow interpretation of Clean Water Act jurisdiction offered by the late Justice Antonin Scalia in *Rapanos v. U.S.* , was struck down by a federal district court in Arizona. The Trump Administration’s rule significantly narrowed the law’s reach, pulling back what wetlands and streams were jurisdictional by about 51 percent and 18 percent, respectively.

Since the court’s decision, EPA has reverted to the 1986 definition of WOTUS and relied on 2008 guidance from the George W. Bush administration about how to apply that definition.

But the legal slog and confusion around WOTUS continue.

EMWD continues to stay engaged in this issue and plays an active role in ACWA’s WOTUS working group.



FEDERAL LEGISLATION BY SUBJECT

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Bonds

S 479, Wicker (R) Advance Refunding Bonds Support

Climate Change

HR 744, Clarke (D) Federal Emergency Management Agency Climate Change Plan Watch

Conservation

HR 4832, Lee (D) Open Access Evapotranspiration Data Program Watch

S 2568, Cortez-Masto (D) Open Access Evapotranspiration Data Program Watch

COVID-19

HR 199, Delgado (D) Coronavirus Prevention and Response Funding Watch

Dam Safety

HR 2309, Dingell D (D) Dam and Hydropower Safety Watch

HR 4375, Kuster (D) Dam Rehabilitation Watch

S 2356, Feinstein (D) Dam Rehabilitation Funds Watch

Dams/Storage

HR 4915, McClintock (R) Permit Processing Support

Desalination

HR 4712, Levin (D) Desalination Project Development Support if amended

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Drought

HR 737, Valadao (R) California Operational Flexibility and Drought Relief Support
HR 4018, Valadao (R) Drought Relief Watch
S 953, Wyden (D) Drought Preparedness Watch

Emergency Planning

HR 1066, Neguse (D) Fire Management Assistance Cost Share Flexibility Support
S 1836, Cornyn (R) Emergency Maintenance Projects Watch

Endangered Species Act

HR 286, Tiffany (R) Removal of Gray Wolf From Endangered Species List Watch
HR 866, Calvert (R) Fish Spawning Interior Functions Vestment Support
HR 930, Gohmert (R) Nonnative Endangered Species Treatment Support
HR 3973, Biggs (R) Endangered Species Downlisting Support
HR 4370, Pfluger (R) Economic Cost of Endangered Species Act Support

Energy

HR 940, LaMalfa (R) Electric Utility Rights of Way Categorical Exclusion Watch
HR 2482, Panetta (D) Microgrid Property Tax Credits Watch

Energy/Alternative Energy

HR 806, Dingell D (D) Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator Watch
HR 1588, McMorris Rodger (R) Hydropower Licensing Process Support

Energy/Renew Energy

HR 848, Thompson M (D) Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Incentives Watch
HR 1512, Pallone (D) Climate Crisis Watch

Environmental Permitting

HR 47, Biggs (R) Recreational Public Access Increase Watch
HR 279, Gallego (D) Inventoried Roadless Areas Protection Watch
HR 644, Calvert (R) Environmental Review Responsibilities Authorization Support
HR 878, Huffman (D) Federal Lands Restoration and Development Watch
HR 1162, Neguse (D) Departments of Agriculture Appropriations Support
HR 1174, Rosendale (R) Land Management Plan Consultation Watch
HR 1881, Garamendi (D) Federal Water Pollution Control Act Support

FEDERAL PROGRAM

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Environmental Permitting (Cont.)

HR 1915, DeFazio (D)	Federal Water Pollution Control Act	Support
HR 2008, Craig (D)	Federal Water Pollution Control Act	Support
HR 2049, Panetta (D)	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act	Watch
HR 2612, LaMalfa (R)	Forest Landscape Projects	Watch
HR 2816, Schrier (D)	Remediation Program	Watch
HR 3218, Rouzer (R)	Water Pollution Control Programs	Support
HR 4516, Garcia M (R)	Critical Response Actions	Watch
S 277, Cruz (R)	Water Transfer Exemptions	Support
S 487, Wyden (D)	Supplemental Appropriations	Support
S 866, Stabenow (D)	Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act	Support
S 2168, Braun M (R)	Navigable Waters	Watch
S 2285, Sinema (D)	Urban Water Federal Partnership Program	Support
S 2517, Paul Ra (R)	Navigable Waters	Watch
S 2567, Capito (R)	Definition of Waters	Watch

Environmental Permitting; Miscellaneous

HR 692, Cheney (R)	Agency Judicial Review Venue Rule	Watch
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Equity/Inclusion

HR 516, Bush C (D)	Environmental Justice Mapping Committee	Watch
HR 2021, Grijalva (D)	Environmental Justice and Civil Rights	Watch
HR 2434, Ruiz (D)	Environmental Justice	Watch
S 101, Markey (D)	Environmental Justice Mapping Committee	Watch
S 872, Duckworth (D)	Environmental Justice and Civil Rights	Watch
S 1347, Duckworth (D)	Environmental Justice	Support
S 2630, Booker (D)	Cumulative Impact Consideration in Permitting Decisions	Watch

Finance/Fees

HR 29, Biggs (R)	National Endowment for the Humanities Funds Provision	Support
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Funding/Fees

HR 2919, Dingell D (D)	Vibrant Economy Investment	Watch
S 1248, Bennet (D)	Outdoor Restoration Fund Establishment	Support
S 2650, Merkley (D)	Hazardous Fuels Reduction Projects	Watch

FEDERAL PROGRAM

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Grants/Loans

HR 2334, Miller C (R)..... Innovative Mobility and Technology Deployment Grants Support
HR 2781, Harder (D)..... Water Supply Research Support
HR 3751, Carbajal (D)..... Publicly Owned Treatment Works..... Support
HR 4972, Quigley (D)..... Advanced Energy Technology Research Watch
S 722, Merkley (D) Energy Policy Act of 2005..... Watch

Groundwater

S 1179, Feinstein (D) Subsidence Projects Financial Assistance Support

Habitat

HR 4574, Obernolte (R)..... Reforestation Activities Support

Habitat Conservation

HR 211, McClintock (R) Wildlife Species Conservation Watch
HR 263, Quigley (D)..... Captive Wildlife Safety Act Clarification Watch
HR 491, Vargas (D) California New River Restoration Program..... Watch
HR 803, DeGette (D)..... Wilderness Preservation System Lands Designation..... Watch
HR 972, Calvert (R)..... Wildlife Refuge Establishment Concerns

Human Resources

HR 4274, Lofgren (D)..... Limitations on Pay for Wildland Firefighters Watch

Infrastructure Financing

HR 610, Speier (D)..... San Francisco Bay Restoration Grant Program Watch
HR 1015, Napolitano (D) Water Recycling and Reuse Project Grants Support
HR 1352, Lawrence (D) Trust Fund for Water and Sewer Infrastructure Watch
HR 1563, Garcia M (R)..... Water Infrastructure Improvements Watch
HR 1848, Pallone (D) National Infrastructure..... Watch
HR 2552, Costa (D)..... Subsidence Impact Financial Assistance Watch
HR 2682, Crow (D) Outdoor Restoration Fund Support
HR 2810, Ryan T (D) Infrastructure Program Materials Oppose unless amended
HR 2979, Garamendi (D) Final Loan Maturity Date..... Support
HR 3023, Costa (D) Budgetary Treatment Watch
HR 3282, McKinley (R) Drinking Water Program Funding..... Watch

FEDERAL PROGRAM

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Infrastructure Financing (Cont.)

HR 3684, DeFazio (D) Highway Funds Watch
HR 3701, Delgado (D) Water Infrastructure Grant Programs Support
S 2185, Barrasso (R) Bureau of Reclamation Program Authorization Support

Invasive Species

HR 1389, Welch (D) Plant Protection Act Support

Miscellaneous

S 1314, Durbin (D) Tobacco Products Tax Rate Parity Support
S 2425, Reed (D) Suicide Prevention Lifeline Support

PFAS

HR 2467, Dingell D (D) Hazardous Substances Seek amendments
HR 2751, Dean (D) Polyfluoroalkyl Exposure Remedy Watch
HR 3291, Tonko (D) Water System Assistance Watch
HR 3622, Pappas (D) Water Quality Criteria Oppose
HR 4381, Fletcher (D) Firefighting Foam Guidance Watch
HR 4463, Levin A (D) Disposal of Perfluoroalkyl Substances Watch
HR 4692, Maloney S (D) Testing of Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Watch
HR 4976, Slotkin (D) PFAS Contamination Remediation Support
S 231, Peters G (D) PFAS Exposure Protection Watch
S 1121, Shaheen (D) Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Exposure Registry Watch
S 1334, Gillibrand (D) Polyfluoroalkyl Substance Exposure Research Watch
S 1907, Gillibrand (D) Water Quality Criteria Oppose

Recycled Water

HR 3112, McNerney (D) Recycled Water Projects Favor
HR 4099, Napolitano (D) Water Recycling and Reuse Projects Support in concept

Safe Drinking Water

HR 2164, Schakowsky (D) Safe Drinking Water Act Watch
HR 3286, Ruiz (D) Drinking Water Distribution Systems Watch
HR 3293, Blunt Rochester (D) Drinking Water and Wastewater Service Assistance Support
HR 3300, Smith C (R) Lead Service Lines Replacement Watch

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Safe Drinking Water (Cont.)

HR 3423, Meng (D)..... Drinking Water Fountain Replacement Support
 HR 4284, Ruiz (D) Disadvantaged Communities Water Assistance Support
 HR 4805, Clarke (D)..... School Filtration Stations Support
 S 914, Duckworth (D)..... Safe Drinking Water Act Support
 S 2272, Padilla (D)..... Lead Reduction Project Funding Support

Salton Sea

HR 3877, Ruiz (D) Salton Sea Projects..... Favor
 S 2693, Padilla (D) Salton Sea Projects..... Favor

Sewer

HR 4602, Lowenthal A (D)..... Do Not Flush Labeling Support

Transportation

HR 2476, Malliotakis (R)..... Congestion Pricing Program Prohibition Oppose

Water Affordability

HR 616, Tlaib (D) Water Shutoffs Prohibition..... Watch

Water Discharge

HR 587, Peters S (D) Pollutant Discharge Permitting Requirements Watch

Water Quality

HR 3255, Norcross (D)..... Lead Reduction Efforts Watch
 HR 3267, Boyle B (D) Primary Drinking Water Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 S 2406, Gillibrand (D) Maximum Contaminant Levels Oppose

Water Rights

S 855, Barrasso (R) Use Agreement on Transfer of Water Rights..... Support

Water Supply

HR 2660, Latta (R) National Waters Definition..... Watch
 HR 3404, Huffman (D)..... Drought Preparedness Watch

FEDERAL PROGRAM

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION**

Wildfire

HR 939, LaMalfa (R)	Wildfire Mitigation Activities Environmental Exemption	Watch
HR 2585, Johnson D (R)	Fire Salvage Conduction	Support
HR 3442, Schrier (D)	Prescribed Fire	Support
HR 3532, O'Halleran (D)	Wildfire Assessment	Support
HR 3534, Panetta (D)	Forest Restoration Projects	Support
HR 4664, Moore B (R)	Emergency Fireshed Management Areas	Watch
S 704, Wyden (D)	Secretary of Energy Grant Program	Support
S 1734, Wyden (D)	Prescribed Fire Use	Support; Watch
S 1855, Feinstein (D)	Wildfire Resilience	Support
S 2436, Risch (R)	Emergency Fireshed Management Areas	Watch

Workforce Development

HR 3668, Moore G (D)	Water Infrastructure Projects	Watch
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ACTIVITY ON FEDERAL ISSUES

<i>Date</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>Subject</i>
12/20/2020	RD James and Scott Spellmon, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	South Perris Desalter funding request
1/1/2021	Commissioner, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation	Comments on the importance of the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Program, final EIR
1/11/2021	Honorable Pelosi, Schumer, McConnell, McCarthy, and President Joe Biden	Outlining water infrastructure funding priorities
1/29/2021	Honorable Pelosi, Schumer, McCarthy, and McConnell	EMWD priorities for the COVID relief measure in the 117th Congress
2/5/2021	Honorable Pelosi, McCarthy, McConnell, and Schumer	EMWD supports Special Districts Provide Essential Services Act (H.R. 535 and S. 91)
3/11/2021	Acting Assistant Administrator Radhika Fox	Congratulations on appointment
3/11/2021	Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary Tanya Trujillo	Congratulations on appointment
3/12/2021	Deputy Commissioner Camille Touton	Congratulations on appointment
3/26/2021	Chair Karen Spiegel and Riverside County Board of Supervisors	Request for direct financial assistance from federal COVID aid for 2020 customer past-due utility debt
3/30/2021	Representative Raul Ruiz	Request FY 22 community project funding for the San Jacinto Valley Pipeline
3/30/2021	Representative Ken Calvert	Request FY 22 community project funding for Quail Valley septic to sewer conversion
3/30/2021	Representative Darrell Issa	Request FY 22 community project funding for Temecula RWRF flood control infrastructure
3/30/2021	Representative Mark Takano	Request FY 22 community project funding for the Mead Valley Booster Station
5/1/2021	Senator Dianne Feinstein	EMWD supports the STREAM Act
5/17/2021	Riverside County Board of Supervisors	Regional request for federal COVID funding to aid delinquent customers
6/2/2021	Senator Dianne Feinstein	EMWD supports the Canal Conveyance Capacity Restoration Act (S. 1179)
6/2/2021	Representatives Peter DeFazio and Grace Napolitano	EMWD supports H.R. 1915, the Water Quality Protection and Job Creation Act
7/1/2021	Representative Ken Calvert	Thank you for advancing \$2.5 million for the Quail Valley Septic to Sewer Project

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Date	To	Subject
7/1/2021	Representative Mark Takano	Thank you for advancing \$1 million for the Mead Valley Water Booster Station
7/9/2021	Honorable Joe Manchin and Honorable John Barrasso	Supporting Camille Touton as Commissioner, US Bureau of Reclamation
7/21/2021	Senators Alex Padilla and Senator Dianne Feinstein, Representatives Ken Calvert, Representative Mark Takano, Ruiz, and Issa	EMWD's Federal Water Infrastructure Funding Priorities
7/23/2021	Senator Alex Padilla	Thank you for supporting the San Jacinto Valley Water Supply Pipeline Project (Phase I)
7/23/2021	Senator Dianne Feinstein	Thank you for supporting the San Jacinto Valley Water Supply Pipeline Project (Phase I)
7/21/2021	Representative Darrell Issa	EMWD Opposes H.R. 2467, The PFAS Action Act of 2021
7/21/2021	Representative Ken Calvert	EMWD Opposes H.R. 2467, The PFAS Action Act of 2021
7/21/2021	Representative Mark Takano	EMWD Opposes H.R. 2467, The PFAS Action Act of 2021
7/21/2021	Representative Raul Ruiz	EMWD Opposes H.R. 2467, The PFAS Action Act of 2021
7/29/2021	Senator Dianne Feinstein and Representative Jared Huffman	The Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act (S. 2430 and H.R. 4647)- Support
7/26/2021	Senator Alex Padilla	EMWD Supports the "Water Reuse and Resiliency Act" (S. 2454)
7/29/2021	The Honorable Alan Lowenthal	EMWD Supports the "Wastewater Infrastructure Pollution Prevention and Environmental Safety Act" (H.R. 4602)
8/18/2021	Representative Mark Takano	Thank you Letter
8/20/2021	Representative Ken Calvert	Thank you letter
8/29/2021	Honorable Tom Carper, Honorable Capito	Support Michael Connor to serve as the Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works
9/10/2021	Honorable Peter DeFazio and Honorable Tom Carper	EMWD Supports \$100 million in funding for the Alternative Water Source Program in House and Senate Budget Reconciliation measures
11/15/2021	Assistant Secretary of the Army, Civil Works	EMWD Congressional Delegation Letter supporting South Perris funding. (from Representatives Takano, Calvert, Ruiz, and Issa.)

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The background of the top half of the page features a photograph of the California State Capitol building in Sacramento. The building is a grand, white, neoclassical structure with a prominent dome and a portico supported by columns. To the left, the California state flag is flying, showing a grizzly bear on a rock with the words 'CALIFORNIA REPUBLIC' below it. The image is overlaid with large, abstract, curved shapes in green, blue, and purple. A quote is centered within a blue curved shape.

“EMWD
remains dedicated
to working proactively on
behalf of the region to ensure the
delivery of safe and reliable water,
wastewater, and recycled water service
in a cost-effective manner.”

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STATE OVERVIEW

The priority and focus of Eastern Municipal Water District's (EMWD) State Legislative Program is to promote the District's interest at the state level and communicate regularly with statewide legislators and other decision makers on issues of concern to the District and its ratepayers. This is accomplished through a multi-pronged approach that incorporates both internal and external expert feedback, formal correspondence on priority bills, briefings with legislators, continuous bill monitoring, and testifying at committee hearings, when appropriate. The following section of the EMWD Public and Governmental Affairs 2021 Annual Report details the District's approach and specific actions completed to effectively communicate the District's position, needs, and concerns as they relate to the more than 2770 bills, resolutions, and constitutional amendments that were introduced in the first year of the two-year session. In total, 836 bills were submitted to Governor Newsom for consideration, where he signed 770 bills and vetoed 66. This represents a veto rate of 7.89-percent. EMWD reviewed 471 bills and submitted 339 letters of support, opposition, concern or other commentary.

A specific COVID-19 related section of the report has been included on pages 3-10 to provide a dedicated account of the reaction and related actions undertaken by the federal government, State Legislature, Newsom Administration, and EMWD to manage and address this global pandemic. The remaining "State Program" portion of this report details the specific bills of interest to EMWD and is broken down into the following sections: Legislative Review Process, Legislation by Topic, Chaptered Bills, Vetoed Bills, Correspondence, Governor's Veto Messages, Glossary of Terms, Standing Committee Abbreviations, Legislative Bill Positions and Policy Principles.



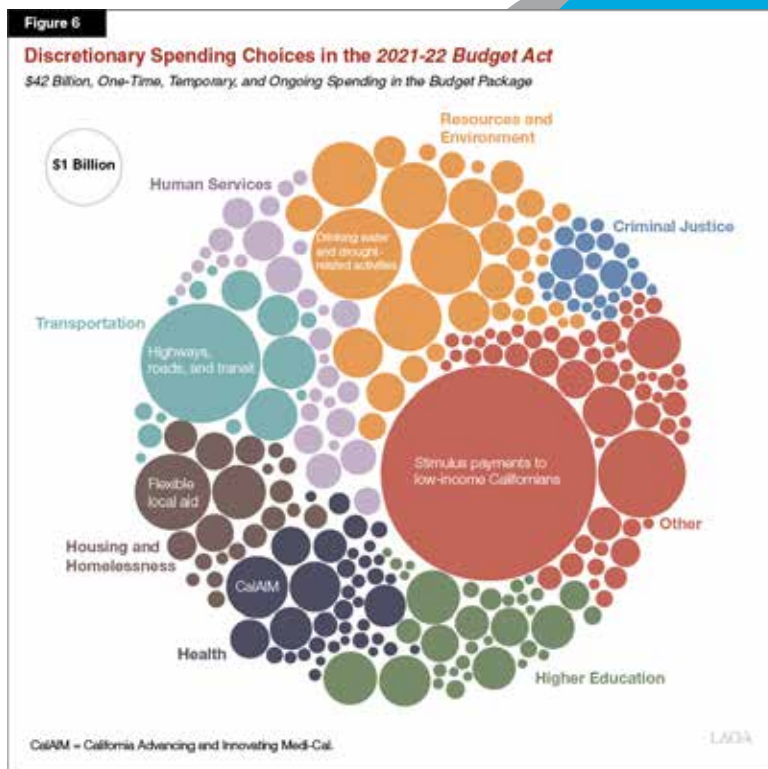
Highlights from the 2021 Session

Political Landscape – A delayed session start, overflowing state coffers, forced reduction in member bills and ongoing drought conditions underscore uncertain times in the Capitol

Due to a staggering spike in COVID-19 infections, both within the Capitol and around the state, the start of the 2021 legislative session was delayed a week, as announced by legislative leadership through a joint statement. Originally slated to commence on Monday, January 4, 2021, the Legislature was eventually gaveled-in on Monday, January 11, 2021. EMWD's newest representatives in the Assembly and Senate; following the election on Tuesday, November 3, 2020, included Assembly Member Kelly Seyarto and Senator Rosilicie Ochoa-Bogh. Both of whom joined their colleagues in Sacramento for the start of their first term in office.

The positive piece of news going into the delayed session was the fact that early financial projections identified a sunnier fiscal outlook for the state than previously anticipated.

As a result, Governor Gavin Newsom released a robust \$227.2 billion spending plan on January 8, 2021, comprised of \$164.5 billion in general fund, \$58.3 billion in special funds, and \$4.4 billion in bond funds. The State Budget also created a \$15 billion budget surplus and provided additional funding to the State's rainy-day fund. The Governor prioritized funding for schools, eviction relief, and increased COVID-19 payments for low-income Californians and small businesses that had been hard-hit by the pandemic.



“State regulators and water providers expressed concern going into 2021 over the negative fiscal impacts to struggling water systems and unintended consequences on ratepayers that may be left with considerable debt once the shutoff moratorium was lifted.”

Heading into a second year of the global pandemic, California continued to operate under the statewide moratorium on water service shutoffs for nonpayment originally implemented on Thursday, April 2, 2020, through Executive Order N-42-20. State regulators and water providers expressed concern going into 2021 over the negative fiscal impacts to struggling water systems and unintended consequences on ratepayers that may be left with considerable debt once the shutoff moratorium was lifted. Seeking to understand the fiscal challenges, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) issued a water provider survey in late November 2020. On Tuesday, January 19, 2021, the State Board Members received an update outlining responses from 446 water providers pointing to nearly \$1 billion in outstanding ratepayer debt.

Fearing the mounting debt and on-going financial stress to water providers and ratepayers due to the ongoing moratorium, advocacy efforts were initiated by the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) and supported by

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other associations to establish a \$1 billion funding allocation to alleviate the growing challenge. This work was instrumental in the Senate championing a budget allocation to address this outstanding water debt; support that was reinforced through the release of the Senate’s “Build Back Boldly” budget which allocated \$1 billion for water, wastewater, and electric utility arrearages.

The Senate’s budget proposal initiated a lengthy sharing of ideas between both houses of the Legislature and Governor’s office on a final method for funding utility arrearages, funding for immediate projects to address the mounting drought concerns, and staving-off wildfires. More discussion on these and other areas are further explored in the sections below.

In addition to the lengthy budget negotiations, in mid-May, Senate President pro tempore Toni Atkins and Assembly Speaker Anthony Rendon issued a joint statement limiting the number of bills each legislator could move to the opposing house to only twelve bills. While the twelve-bill limit did not apply to committee bills, it did apply to bills that had already made it out of the house of origin prior to the announcement, which meant legislators had some tough decisions to make in a short period of time. This call to hold bills by leadership also meant that some of the more controversial water related legislation was held, allowing industry representatives much needed time to focus on solutions to regulatory and drought related issues that were bubbling to the surface.

Meanwhile, the Governor tempered much of his political agenda and actively touted the unexpected budget windfall that the significant “once in a generation” investment opportunities that these resources enabled, when a recall effort succeeded in qualifying for the ballot. A special election was ultimately set for Tuesday, September 14, 2021, and over the summer, the pending special election was the “elephant in the room” looming at all press conferences and public appearances. However, once the recall election was over and it was revealed that the Governor beat the recall handily, Governor Newsom resumed his assertive leadership style, emboldened by his recent victory.

The following outlines the major events and legislative efforts that affected the water industry over the last year.



Transition in the Water Industry – Retirement of Prominent Water Leaders Prompts Change

Prior to the fateful weeks in March 2020 when the first COVID-19 infections were reported in California, many prominent water leaders and executives within the water industry had announced their retirements. A transition in leadership was underway. However, due to the unknown and uncertain times, it was not uncommon for boards, commissions, and the very leaders themselves to encourage a delay in impending retirements in-favor of consistent and steady leadership during the rocky and uncertain times brought-on by the global pandemic.

EMWD’s own general manager, Paul Jones, and the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California’s general manager, Jeff Kightlinger, were two prominent leaders in the Southern

California water industry that pursued the path towards delayed retirement in-favor of continued leadership. There are many others that could be featured in this space due to their prominence and renowned decision-making, however both executives had a meaningful impact to EMWD and to Southern California water policy as well as beyond the reaches of their respective agencies. This reach regularly encompassed influence in Sacramento and Washington D.C., providing lasting benefit to water policy in the west that has benefited the entire region.

It is through this transition that the next generation in leadership for these agencies have stepped forward. Joe Mouawad was tapped to lead EMWD, bringing extensive experience in water management in the region to the position. Mr. Mouawad’s proven abilities will further shape water policy in the state, and Adel Hagekhail was appointed to usher-in a new vision for the largest wholesale drinking water provider in the nation.

These changing dynamics are occurring around the state in all realms of public and private enterprise in what has been referred to as the “Great Generational Shift” in the workplace.



Safe and Affordable Drinking Water – Significant Efforts to Address Multiple Aspects of Water Service Delivery to Disadvantaged Communities Emerge in 2021

In April 2020, Governor Newsom advanced a moratorium on water shutoffs due to nonpayment as a means to address the continued service of water amid growing economic concerns around the state. The moratorium also raised concerns by economic justice advocates and the Administration that once the moratorium was lifted shutoffs would be prolific across the state. Despite the water communities’ continued reminders that existing procedures are in place that would preclude this from happening based on sensible business decisions and as a result of the passage of SB 998 (Dodd) Discontinuation of Water Service from 2018, Senator Dodd again introduced legislation that sought to close what proponents viewed as loopholes in the shutoff for nonpayment process.

This second effort was SB 223 (Dodd) Discontinuation of Residential Water Service, which sought to expand the provisions of SB 998 by applying the original procedures to systems of 200 or fewer connections, expand the period before a shutoff may occur from the existing sixty-days to ninety, added requirements that the water bill-excluding late charges and interest-be over \$250 to initiate the

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shutoff process, and shutoffs may not occur if the customer has declared that their household income is 200 percent of the federal poverty level, or the customer demonstrates they are financially unable to pay. Due to a multitude of concerns by the water industry and others, SB 223 was ultimately held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Senator Dodd had introduced an additional bill this session, SB 222 which established a water rate assistance program in California. This bill was a source of concern throughout the session due to the fact that the assistance program lacked an identified funding source through which the statewide water assistance program would draw resources. This lack of a defined funding source resulted in many stakeholders raising concerns over the possibility of a forthcoming tax on water, which the Senator has been actively supportive of in the past. Despite this fundamental obstacle, nearly all other areas of SB 222 had been negotiated to what had appeared to be, the satisfaction of stakeholders. Despite this coming together, SB 222 was held on the Assembly Floor just prior to a final vote in this house. More discussions on both a mechanism and a funding source for SB 222 are an assured discussion point going into the next year.

Consolidations to Address Failing and At-Risk Water Systems: A Continued Dialogue on Safe Drinking Water

EMWD has been, and continues to be, an active voice in addressing safe and affordable drinking water in California. In 2021, EMWD and the California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) continued to investigate opportunities to advance governance reforms for small failing water systems, despite SB 414 (Caballero) Small System Water Authority Act, which was the EMWD and CMUA sponsored legislation from the 2019-2020 legislative session, being held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee. While productive, these conversations ultimately did not gain traction and legislation to address failing water systems through consolidation did not emerge in 2021.

In 2020, EMWD and CMUA did work productively with members of the environmental justice community to incorporate consolidation of “at-risk” water systems into the Small System Water Authority Act. These fruitful conversations did advance some consensus language on a preferred approach to address consolidations of systems that were deemed “at-risk” of failure by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board). Instead of pursuing a fully developed consolidation and governance reform bill that included the potential to merge multiple failing or at-risk water systems; environmental justice advocates elected to pursue legislation focused on empowering the State Board to order a traditional consolidation of an at-risk system with a viable larger system. This bill, SB 403 (Lorena Gonzalez) Drinking Water: Consolidation, passed out of the Legislature this year and was signed into law by Governor Newsom.

A second and more controversial bill, AB 1195 (Christina Garcia) Drinking Water, was introduced earlier in the session to address the unique dynamics that exist in Southern Los Angeles County. Loosely inspired by a report that was published by the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) Institute of Environment and Sustainability, the report, “The Human Right to Water in Poor Communities of Color: Southern Los Angeles County,” identified the challenges that 29 disadvantaged water systems face in providing clean, reliable, and affordable drinking water. While initially nodding to this report, AB 1195 moved in a direction over time that elevated concerns due to some of the precedent setting recommendations related to water rights and mandated redirection of Safe and Affordable Funds for Equitability and Resiliency (SAFER) funding that would have been prioritized to address these systems, instead of those systems throughout the state facing the greatest need. AB 1195 was ultimately held in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources, due to the bill package limitations issued by Legislative Leadership related to COVID-19 and staff resource constraints.

“EMWD has been, and continues to be, an active voice in addressing safe and affordable drinking water in California.”

The Division of Drinking Water Releases Needs Assessment and Gap Analysis in Advance of Second Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Expenditure Plan

On Tuesday, April 13, 2021, the State Board in collaboration with various state, institutional, and nonprofit partners completed the first Needs Assessment, which will be updated annually to provide a snapshot of the overall funds that are necessary to bring failing and at-risk water systems into compliance, and to establish long-term solutions that are needed to address the objectives of the Human Right to Water.

The Needs Assessment was divided into three parts; the Risk Assessment which utilizes 19 indicators to assess if a small community water system is failing or at-risk of failing, the Cost Assessment which outlined potential costs to bring those systems that are at-risk or failing into sustainable compliance either through consolidation or the application of resources, and the Affordability Assessment which will be used to determine if a water system's residential customer charges could support meeting state and federal drinking water standards, while remaining affordable to customers as a percentage of median household income.

While the report outlined a significant volume of information, the water community, including EMWD prepared comments that articulated the need for further analysis and discussion in terms of prioritization of the water systems and advancing recommendations that are more practical in application.

Through the release of the Needs Assessment, the report authors concluded an overall need to address the capital costs for failing water systems, at-risk water systems, and domestic wells to be between \$2.28 billion- \$9.12 billion. Currently SB 200 (Monning, 2019) Safe and Affordable Drinking Water, allocates \$130 million annually from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to apply funding to those solutions that are identified through the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) process. These funds have been added to the Safe Drinking Water Revolving Funds, and significant one-time investments that were allocated as part of this year's historic budget surplus to advance a portfolio of funding solutions that can be used to address safe and affordable drinking water issues across the state.

“Climate change and its overarching effects have been a long-standing priority for the Newsom Administration, as well as for legislators on both sides of the aisle. Governor Newsom and Legislative Leadership supported efforts to advance aggressive action to mitigate the effects of a changing climate.”

Newsom Administration Advances Climate Change Initiatives and Funding Geared to Address the Ecosystem and the Economy

Climate change and its overarching effects have been a long-standing priority for the Newsom Administration, as well as for legislators on both sides of the aisle. Governor Newsom and Legislative Leadership supported efforts to advance aggressive action to mitigate the effects of a changing climate.

The Newsom Administration initiated a series of environmental conservation goals that were framed by a series of Executive Orders issued in 2020 by expanding the use of nature-based solutions and developing a framework to prioritize and fund conservation activities. Nature-based solutions includes a suite of actions or policies that involve working with nature to protect, restore and modify ecosystems to address pressing societal challenges, such as threats to water, increased risks of natural disasters, and climate change.

Through nature-based solutions, the state hopes to reach a goal of preserving 30-percent of the state's land and coastal waters by 2030 utilizing California's natural ecosystems to actively fight climate change. This effort has taken shape in the form of the state's "30x30" Initiative. This multiagency coordinated effort was formally established by Executive Order

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(EO) N-82-20, which was issued by Governor Newsome on Wednesday, October 7, 2020. The EO directed the California Natural Resources Agency (CRNA) to develop a strategy to safeguard the state's economic sustainability and food security, protect and restore biodiversity, and further enable enduring conservation measures on a broad range of landscapes. These landscapes included natural areas and working lands to build climate resilience, reduce risks from extreme climate events and contribute to the state's efforts to slow climate change, and expand equitable outdoor access and recreation for all Californians. Although the CRNA has been identified as the primary agency that will champion these environmental efforts, they will do so in partnership with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), the Strategic Growth Council (SGC), the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), and the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (CalOES).



From the inception of the 30x30 initiative, the organizing agencies have relied heavily on stakeholder input from other government agencies, tribal governments, environmental justice groups, and the general public. During the summer of 2021, the initiative organizers hosted a series of five topical workshops covering the areas of: expanding climate action through nature-based solutions, using nature-based solutions to advance equity, protecting biodiversity, the conservation of lands, and the conservation of California's coastal waters. In these workshops, attendees; which included EMWD representatives, heard from researchers with expertise in the respective fields discuss how the state, and the participating agencies, could best situate themselves to meet the 30x30 goals, and further went into detail regarding specific tools and techniques that could be used to achieve these results.

Embedded within the 30x30 initiative is a Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy. This strategy was developed to accelerate and expand climate-smart land management across California, contribute to achieving carbon neutrality, reduce climate risks to communities and ecosystems by building climate resilience across the state, support broader environmental and economic priorities, such as food and water security, clean air, increased access to nature, and catalyze partnerships to better leverage resources. CRNA, in partnership with the CalEPA, the CDFA, and the OPR were tapped to coordinate and lead this effort.

The 30x30 initiative will culminate in a document detailing official recommendations and guidelines on how to preserve the state's habitats and ecosystems. The initial working draft of the 30x30 document was released on Monday, October 11, 2021. The final document is slated to be released in February 2022.

Also being utilized to systematically address climate change is the state's refresh of the Climate Adaptation Strategy. AB 1482 (Gordon, 2015) required the California Natural Resources Agency (CRNA), along with the Strategic Growth Council, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's

“Through nature-based solutions, the state hopes to reach a goal of preserving 30-percent of the state’s land and coastal waters by 2030 utilizing California’s natural ecosystems to actively fight climate change. This effort has taken shape in the form of the state’s ‘30x30’ Initiative”



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climate adaption strategy. This strategy is then used to inform planning decisions and ensure that state investments consider climate change impacts, as well as promote the use of natural systems and natural infrastructure when developing physical infrastructure to address adaptation. Similar to the state's 30x30 initiative, the review of the Climate Adaptation Plan relied heavily on the use of listening sessions and public engagement workshops.

Key priorities outlined in the revamp of the Climate Adaptation Strategy included: strengthening protections for climate vulnerable communities, protecting public health and safety in the event of climate related disasters, reducing climate risks to California's economy, helping nature adapt to climate change while accelerating nature based solutions, making decisions based on best available climate science, and leveraging resources for climate action through partnerships and collaboration.

A key gap that was identified within the Climate Adaptation Strategy by the Administration requiring further action was that of adapting California communities to extreme heat events. With temperatures rising steadily across the western United States, states have seen the adverse effects of prolonged periods of intense heat, which has had a disproportionate impact on disadvantaged communities and has already started to impact existing arid regions such as the Inland Empire. The state has begun to develop an Extreme Heat Framework, with the hopes of being able to address the fallout of what is quickly becoming more frequent and more dangerous heat events, while advancing and promoting the use of nature based solutions. Extreme Heat Workshops were hosted during the summer months of 2021 and served to provide community stakeholders with opportunities to provide input on changes they would like to see in their respective communities, while also serving as a dialogue with state representatives on how California can better equip communities to address extreme heat.

Although the main focus in redeveloping the 2021 Climate Adaptation Strategy has been to address extreme heat events, the strategy also takes into account wildfire, drought, floods, and sea level rise. The draft Climate Adaptation Strategy was released on Monday, October 18, 2021, and the final document is anticipated to be published in late 2021.

Coinciding with the aforementioned climate change efforts, the Legislature also sought to pursue four bills that explored various methods to facilitate regional climate adaptation planning and projects. Those bills included AB 11 (Ward) Climate Change: Regional Climate Change Authorities; AB 50 (Borner Horveth) Climate Adaptation Center and regional Support Network; AB 51 (Quirk) Regional Climate Adaptation Planning Groups, and AB 897 (Mullin) Office of Planning and Research: Regional Climate Networks. All four of the bills were held in the Legislature. These and other concepts will likely emerge in 2022 following the completion of the 2021 Climate Adaptation Strategy update, and the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy framework.

From Two Counties to all Fifty-Eight - Regional Drought Emergency gives way to Statewide Drought Declaration

On Wednesday, April 21, 2021, Governor Newsom issued "targeted" drought emergency declarations in Mendocino and Sonoma counties, due to dry conditions on the Russian River watershed. The reservoirs that serve the communities on this watershed rely solely on rain and snowpack runoff, and are secluded from state and federal aqueducts that could be used to supplement supply during dry times. With record low runoff due to high temperatures, lack of rain, and moisture deficient soils, the drought declarations were issued to provide the State Board with greater flexibility in administering funding and other forms of assistance to the affected areas.

Shortly after the first declaration, Governor Newsom expanded the drought emergency to cover an additional 39 counties on May 10, 2021. The affected counties relied on water from the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, Tulare Lake, and Klamath River watersheds. At this time, the State Board began providing stakeholders with drought and hydrological

"It became increasingly apparent that the state could be headed into a statewide drought emergency, just four-years after having recovered from the drought that lasted from 2012- 2017."

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condition updates during their regular board meetings. Staff from the various divisions of the State Board provided current information on the types of drought assistance that was being provided to communities in the affected areas. It became increasingly apparent that the state could be headed into a statewide drought emergency, just four-years after having recovered from the drought that lasted from 2012- 2017.

In response to the growing drought emergency, the Newsom Administration developed funding plans and budgetary actions to begin addressing the situation, however, only communities and water systems that were located in counties under a drought declaration were allowed access to drought funding. This proved to be problematic for water systems, primarily in Southern California, as resources were not available to systems who wished to take proactive measures to mitigate drought conditions.

On July 8, 2021, Governor Newsom issued an Executive Order (EO) which called on all Californians to voluntarily reduce their water consumption by 15-percent, compared to use in 2020. The EO also provided the State Board with the ability to enact emergency restrictions to conserve water, such as restricting the watering of lawns and other ornamental turf. The EO received mixed feedback from water systems, as well as the public, being that many agencies had spent the past years investing heavily in expanded conservation efforts, demand hardening was a legitimate concern for those water providers seeking to respond to the Governor's call for additional conservation. As part of the monthly drought updates given by the State Board, a portion of the update was dedicated to reporting on the most recent conservation data from urban water suppliers.

Nearing the end of the year, current conservation levels sit at 3.6-percent below 2020 levels. EMWD customers have remained firm in their commitment to conserve water, with 80-percent of customers staying within their personalized water budgets and using 20-percent less water than they used on average prior to the 2012 drought.

On Tuesday, October 19, 2021, Governor Newsom issued the final statewide announcement declaring the drought as a statewide emergency. Imperial, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, and Ventura counties were now encompassed in the drought declaration issued by the Governor. This declaration now allowed water systems in these communities to begin implementing their water contingency plans and take steps to increase public education on drought conditions.

As part of the historic state budget and \$15 billion climate package signed by the Governor in September 2021, significant sums of money have been made available for immediate drought relief, as well as to support long term infrastructure resiliency projects for drinking water and



“EMWD customers have remained firm in their commitment to conserve water, with 80-percent of customers staying within their personalized water budgets and using 20-percent less water than they used on average prior to the 2012 drought.”

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wastewater. The State Board will receive and distribute \$1.3 billion for infrastructure projects, as well as \$500 million for PFAS and groundwater cleanup projects. Funding for immediate drought support will go towards projects such as data collection, funding for technical assistance, land-repurposing, and grants for small water suppliers.

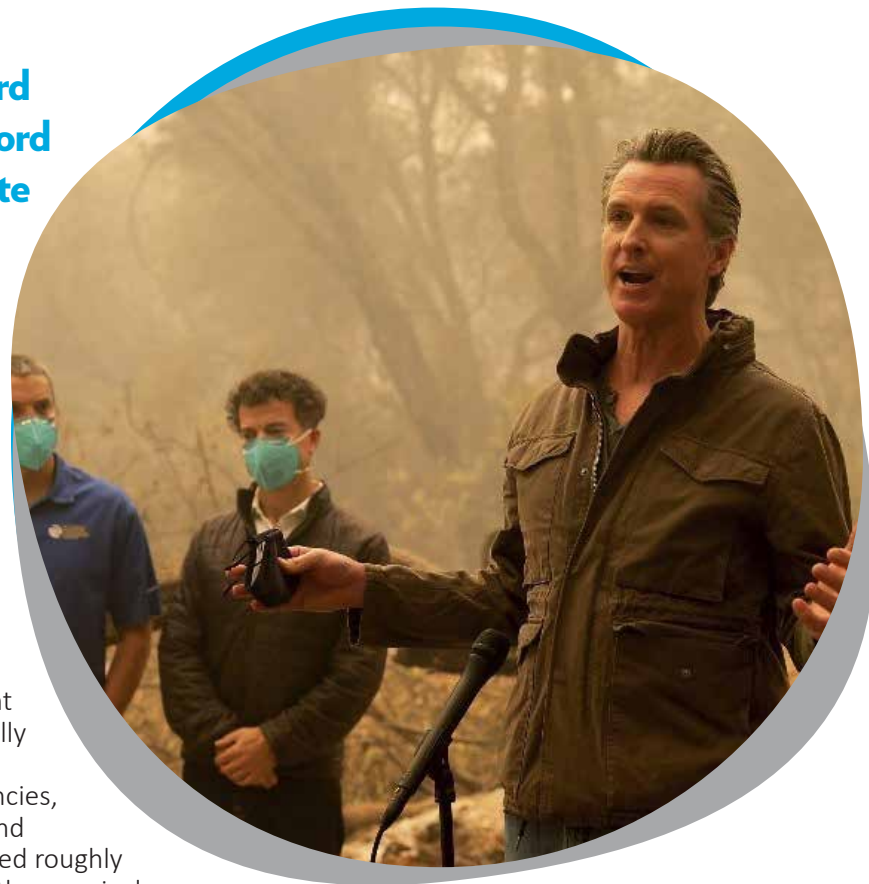
Although the northern regions of California received significant rainfall during an atmospheric river event on October 25, 2021, the drought conditions have remained in place, and it has been estimated that the state will need a rainy season with 140-percent of normal precipitation levels in order to no longer be considered in a drought. On Tuesday, November 9, 2021, Metropolitan Water District's board of directors declared a drought emergency and called for mandatory conservation in communities that rely on imported water from the State Water Project. In response to Metropolitan's declaration, EMWD's Board of Directors voted to implement stage 3a of the District's Water Shortage Contingency Plan. This measure requires the District to continue guidelines from stage 2 of the Water Shortage Contingency Plan, where the District has remained since the last drought, and does not allow for variances for things such as filling swimming pools, repairing leaks occurring longer than 48 hours, or establishing new landscaping, except for water-efficient landscaping through programs such as Landscapes for Living.

2021 Represents the Third Consecutive Year of Record Wildfires Across the State

2021 has gone down in history as one of the hottest and driest years in California's history. The combination of high temperatures and dry foliage in California's forests paved the way for an early, and disastrous wildfire season in California, which began in May 2021 and lasted well into the fall due to the arrival of dry, warm, Santa Ana wind patterns across the west.

Although the array of wildfires that have already taken place in 2021 have been caused by different factors, one energy utility specifically continues to draw blame and speculation from government agencies, as well as the public. Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E) has allegedly sparked roughly 16 blazes so far in 2021, including the massively destructive Dixie fire, which has burned nearly 1 million acres across Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Shasta, and Tehama Counties. Governor Newsom and staff from the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) have noted their intent to remain firm when holding PG&E accountable for their roles in these fires. In July 2021, the energy giant committed to moving 10,000 miles of powerlines underground, along with other infrastructure components, in order to avoid future disasters caused by damaged, faulty, and exposed equipment. These developments come after PG&E was found to be at fault in the deadly 2018 Camp Fire in Northern California where 85 people tragically lost their lives and continued to be found at fault for fires started in 2020. Their roles in the fires led them to filing for bankruptcy and the consequence of criminal charges still appear to be possible consequence for the company.

In 2019, AB 1054 (Holden) Public Utilities: Wildfires and Employee Protection, was signed into law, creating the California Wildfire Safety Advisory Board, which aims to regulate energy utilities by



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requiring them to submit written plans and procedures so the CPUC can more effectively regulate the safety measures exercised by the utilities. On July 1, 2021, the Wildfire Safety Division (WSD) of the CPUC transitioned to the Office of Energy and Infrastructure Safety (OEIS) under the California Natural Resources Agency. Similar to the goal of the WSD under the CPUC, the OEIS aims to advance long-term wildfire safety by developing data-driven, comprehensive utility wildfire mitigation evaluation and compliance criteria, collaborating with local, state, and federal agencies, and supporting efforts to improve utility wildfire safety culture and innovation.

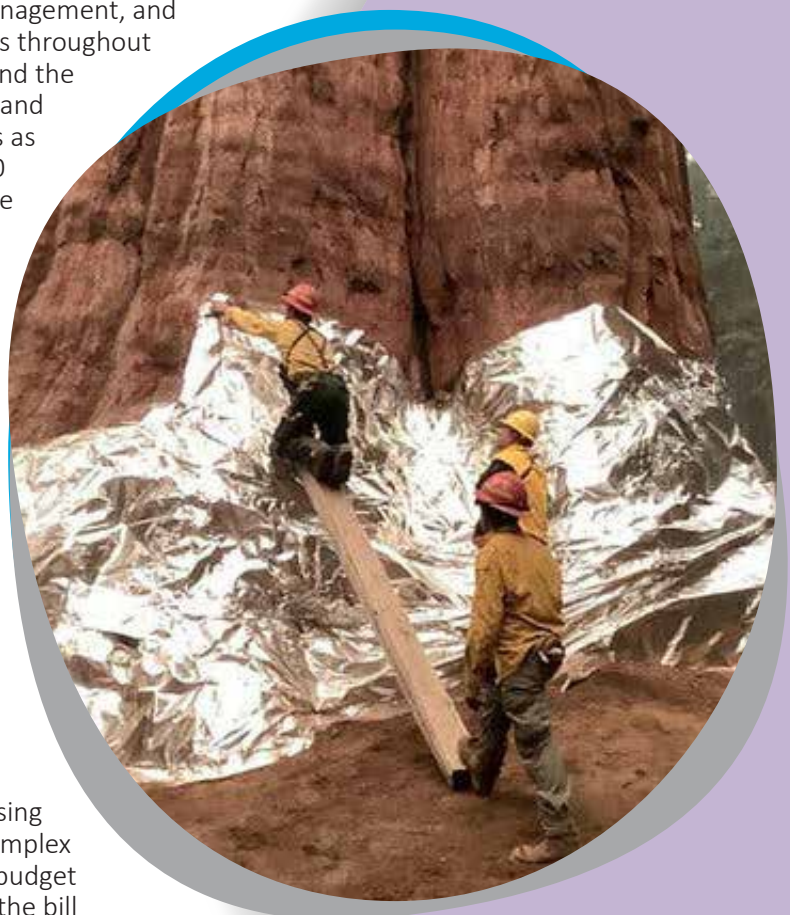
State legislators capitalized on their time during the session by introducing dozens of bills that focused on providing vulnerable communities with the tools and funding needed to prepare for fire season. Bills such as AB 9 (Wood), a bill to create fire adapted communities, AB 642 (Friedman), a bill to identify and categorize areas within the state into fire severity zones, SB 63 (Stern), a bill focused on vegetation management and home hardening, and SB 332 (Dodd) a bill allowing for the expansion of controlled burn projects in California, have all been signed by the Governor and can now be implemented by various agencies at the state and local level.

Wildfires have been an environmental priority for the Newsom Administration since the beginning of his tenure as Governor, but with the increased occurrence and severity of these issues, the efforts took a new shape during the 2021 legislative session and budget negotiations. It became quickly apparent that the fallout of wildfire related disasters would need to become a bi-partisan effort, along with extensive coordination from California's environmental and emergency response agencies. The first of these budget efforts, a \$536 million budget proposal introduced in April 2021, provided funding for a variety of prevention measures, including vegetation management, and the construction of fire-resistant structures and fuel breaks throughout the state. Following this investment, Governor Newsom and the Legislature made a commitment in June 2021 to dedicate and spend an allocated \$1 billion on wildfire prevention efforts as part of that current fiscal year and commit an annual \$200 million for future years. Money to fund these efforts will be obtained from the state's greenhouse gas reduction fund.

As budget discussions continued to take shape, the Senate Democrat's Wildfire Working Group championed a legislative package titled, "A Blueprint for a Fire Safe California" in July 2021. The working group is steered by Senators Mike McGuire (Co-Chair), Susan Rubio (Co-Chair), Ben Allen, Monique Limon, Bill Dodd, Nancy Skinner, and Henry Stern. This package, comprised of 11 pieces of legislation, aimed to introduce a budget framework to prioritize fire prevention and response efforts. The blueprint outlined a "four-pronged" approach to combating California's increasing severe wildfires by; training and deploying a fire resiliency workforce, expanding consumer access to the homeowner's insurance market, providing short and long-term funding, and implementing modern-day vegetation, forest management, and community hardening plans.

Underscoring the Administration's commitment to addressing wildfires, Governor Newsom visited the site of the KNP Complex Fire, near Sequoia National Park, to sign AB 170, the final budget trailer bill, on Thursday, September 23, 2021. Included in the bill

"Wildfires have been an environmental priority for the Newsom Administration since the beginning of his tenure as Governor, but with the increased occurrence and severity of these issues, the efforts took a new shape during the 2021 legislative session and budget negotiations."



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was a massive \$15 billion package aimed at tackling climate change, wildfire, and drought. Notable items contained in the package included \$5.2 billion for drought response and water resilience, \$3.7 billion to address extreme heat and sea level rise, \$3.9 billion for investments in electric vehicle infrastructure, \$1.5 billion for wildfire response and forest resilience, and \$1.1 billion for sustainable agriculture.

Governor Newsom signed this landmark budget trailer bill near the front-lines of the KNP Complex fire with the National Park Service visitor-welcome-sign wrapped in a protective foil blanket serving as the backdrop. During this press conference, Newsom indicated how the state's fight against wildfires, and climate change at large, has become a personal and emotional fight for many Californians. Newsom highlighted the growing severity of the fires, and how in his tenure as Governor he had seen far too many instances of entire towns, livelihoods, and memories being wiped away by these natural disasters. The Governor indicated that although the current environmental circumstances seem bleak, he is hopeful for the future, and hopeful for the changes that would be made possible because of this budget, and because of the coordination taking place at the state and federal level. Although the California fire season has claimed 2.5 million acres as of October 2021, many large and significant steps have been taken to ensure that our communities are better equipped for what may lie ahead.

Opportunities for 2022

The first year of the two-year legislative session came to a close on Friday, September 10, 2021, and due to the Legislative Leadership directed culling of bills early on in the year, a number of high-profile issues that both include and extend past those featured above, remain on the table for discussion in 2022.

COVID-19 response will still be a prominent focus going into this second year of the global pandemic as government and health officials monitor for variants and continue to implement additional health protocols. Water providers will continue to manage water debt arrearages that occurred outside of the defined "COVID-19 period" which is identified as between March 4, 2020 – June 15, 2021.

Following the statewide drought emergency declaration that was announced in October 2021, and the related implementation of the Long-Term Conservation Legislation, EMWD anticipates additional legislation going into 2022 to address conservation mandates and seeking to incentivize efficient water use habits. AB 1434 (Friedman) Water Use Efficiency, was a bill that was held in early 2021 in the Assembly Appropriations Committee in anticipation of the release of the Department of Water Resources recommendations to the Legislature on any potential changes to the indoor water use efficiency standards. AB 1434 was a source of concern until it was held, and will undoubtedly be taken-up for further discussion in 2022.

Climate change proponents have committed to the pursuit of a suite of bills that will advance a net-zero carbon emission future. In addition to addressing climate change on an operational front, public agencies will be on the forefront of adopting and implementing zero emission (ZEV) and near-zero emission fleets per the 2020 Executive Order and related actions at the California Air Resources Control Board. A widely recognized challenge that has raised many concerns regarding the availability and reliability of specialty-use or heavy-duty vehicles, along with scalability concerns when it comes to the necessary infrastructure. EMWD continues to engage and share implementation challenges as they arise. In addition to ZEV implementation legislation, it is anticipated that additional efforts will arise to address regional climate change planning and funding allocation.



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With the significant federal funding that was announced through the federal infrastructure packages this year, public works and measures to accelerate project delivery schedules will be featured prominently in the upcoming year. Efforts to advance construction of shovel ready and near-ready projects will be emphasized and innovative methods for project delivery, including expanded use of design-build methods are anticipated. This emphasis on infrastructure and project delivery will underscore the need for contractor readiness and reliable contractor registration verification, especially in the wake of employee shortages that have become a global phenomenon. These shortages have further translated into supply chain issues resulting in material shortages and supply challenges. While short-term “fixes” have sought to address some concerns, more permanent solutions will be needed in the coming year.



Additional water related issues that are on-deck for further exploration this next year include, addressing wastewater service and septic-to-sewer conversions, implementation of a statewide low-income water rate assistance program and moving to end the shutoff moratorium for nonpayment. Water quality issues will be prominently discussed in 2022, with additional regulations and testing protocols pending for chromium-six, per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and microplastics. Assembly Member Robert Rivas’ AB 377 pertaining to water quality and impaired waters, along with SB 230 (Portantino) Constituents of Emerging Concern, which seeks to outline a process for identifying and managing constituents within water, are both on-deck for further vetting in the upcoming legislative session.

These are a few of the high-level areas for legislative action in 2022, however it is likely that 2022 will emerge to be an active year on a multitude of fronts. As the start of the final year in the two-year legislative cycle gets underway, EMWD will continue to engage Legislators and stakeholders as bills are introduced that could impact EMWD and its ratepayers. EMWD remains dedicated to working proactively on behalf of the region to ensure the delivery of safe and reliable water, wastewater, and recycled water service in a cost-effective manner.



LEGISLATIVE REVIEW PROCESS

Legislative Review Process

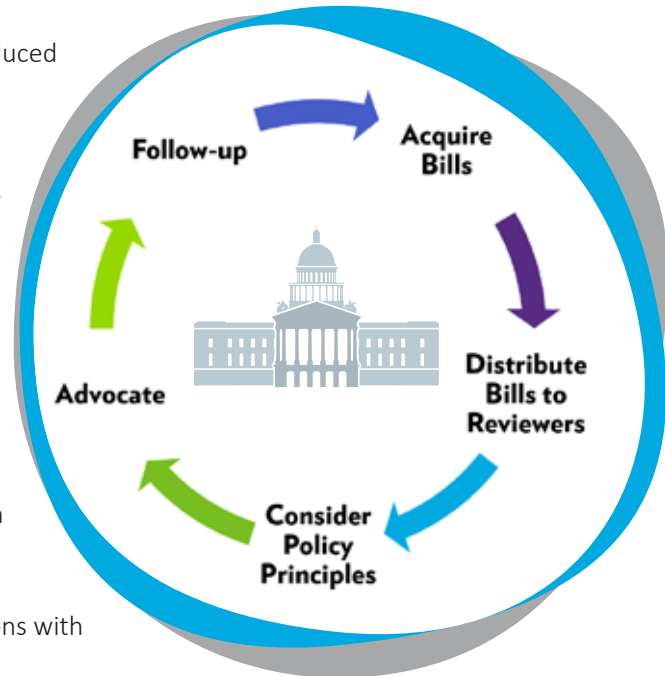
ACQUIRE BILLS Governmental Affairs staff reviews and evaluates all introduced legislation to determine relevance to EMWD.

DISTRIBUTE BILLS TO REVIEWERS Relevant bills are distributed to the Legislative Action Team members for review. Committee members provide: analysis of impact to EMWD, if any; recommended EMWD legislative position; and recommended amendments, if any.

CONSIDER POLICY PRINCIPLES Consider related Board adopted Policy Principles. Ten policy principles have been adopted by the EMWD Board of Directors: Water Recycling, Biosolids, Groundwater Management, Desalination, Water Use Efficiency, Bay Delta/State Water Project, Integrated Regional Water Management Plans, Water Infrastructure Financing, Governance, and Renewable Energy/Energy Management.

ADVOCATE Generate and distribute legislative reports consisting of bill information and recommended positions. Advocate EMWD's position with letters, emails, phone calls, and meetings with legislators and their staff. Form coalitions with other organizations as necessary.

FOLLOW-UP Acknowledge legislators who vote in favor of EMWD's positions with phone calls and thank you letters; continue dialogue with others.



EMWD'S Legislative Action Team



First Row, left to right: Al Javier, Director of Environmental and Regulatory Compliance; Danielle Coats, Senior Legislative Program Manager; Jeff Wall, Assistant General Manager; Jim Lee, Water Operations Supervisor

Second Row, left to right: Jolene Walsh, Executive Policy and Governmental Affairs Advisor; Laura Zamora, Director of Human Resources; Pacal Cornejo-Reynoso, Legislative Analyst; Rhonda Cooper, Public and Governmental Affairs Specialist

STATE LEGISLATION BY SUBJECT

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR TITLE POSITION-PRIORITY STATUS

Accessory Dwelling Units

AB 916, Salas (D)..... Zoning: Accessory Dwelling Units: Bedroom Addition..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 SB 765, Stern (D)..... Accessory Dwelling Units: Setbacks..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill

Air Quality

AB 745, Gipson (D)..... Air Pollution: Clean Cars 4 All Program..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 776, Mathis (R)..... Methane: Dairy Digesters..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 1001, Garcia (D)..... Air Pollution and Mitigation Measures for Air and Water..... Oppose-A..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 1005, Muratsuchi (D)..... Scientific Review Panel on Toxic Air Contaminants..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 1110, Rivas R (D)..... Zero-Emission Vehicles; Clean Vehicles Ombudsperson..... Support-B..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 1240, Ting (D)..... Indoor Air Pollution..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 SB 596, Becker (D)..... Greenhouse Gases: Cement Sector: Net-Zero Emissions..... Watch-C..... Enacted
 SB 759, Hueso (D)..... Short-Lived Climate Pollutants..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill

Air Quality Management District

SB 342, Gonzalez (D)..... South Coast Air Quality Management District..... Oppose unless amended -A..... Two-Year Bill
 AB 1296, Kamlager (D)..... South Coast Air Quality Management District..... Oppose unless amended -A..... Two-Year Bill

Biodiversity

AB 564, Gonzalez (D)..... Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act..... Oppose unless amended -B..... Two-Year Bill

Biosolids

AB 1086, Aguiar-Curry (D)..... Organic Waste: Implementation Strategy..... Support-B..... Two-Year Bill

Bonds

AB 1500, Garcia E (D)..... Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention..... Support if amended-A..... Two-Year Bill
 SB 22, Glazer (D)..... Public Preschool, K-12, College Health and Safety Bond..... Watch-C..... Two-Year Bill
 SB 239, BF&I Cmt..... Government Finance: Surplus Investments..... Watch-C..... Enacted

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR TITLE POSITION-PRIORITY STATUS

Broadband

AB 34, Muratsuchi (D)	Broadband for All Act of 2022	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 41, Wood (D)	Broadband Infrastructure Deployment	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 537, Quirk (D)	Wireless Telecommunications and Broadband Facilities	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 1176, Garcia E (D)	Communications: Universal Broadband Service: Fund	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 4, Gonzalez (D)	State Advanced Services Fund	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 378, Gonzalez (D)	Local Government: Broadband Infrastructure Development	Watch-C	Enacted

Budget

AB 129, Ting (D)	Budget Act of 2021	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 155, BUDG Cmt.	Public Resources Trailer Bill	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 112, Skinner (D)	Budget Act of 2021	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

California Environmental Quality Act

AB 621, Rivas R (D)	California Environmental Quality Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 819, Levine (D)	Environmental Quality Act: Notices and Documents	Support in concept	Enacted
AB 1260, Chen (R)	California Environmental Quality Act: Exemptions	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

Climate Change/ Climate Adaptation

AB 11, Ward (D)	Climate Change: Regional Climate Change Authorities	Watch and amend	Two-Year Bill
AB 50, Boerner Horvath (D)	Climate Adaptation Center and Regional Support Network	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 51, Quirk (D)	Regional Climate Adaptation Planning Groups	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 67, Petrie-Norris (D)	Sea Level Rise: Working Group: Economic Analysis	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 72, Petrie-Norris (D)	Environmental Protection: Coastal Adaptation Projects	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 585, Rivas (D)	Climate Change: Extreme Heat and Community Resilience	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 766, Gabriel (D)	Climate Change: Corporate Disclosures	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 897, Mullin (D)	Office of Planning and Research: Regional Climate	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 1, Atkins (D)	Coastal Resources: Sea Level Rise	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 30, Cortese (D)	Building Decarbonization	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 31, Cortese (D)	Building Decarbonization	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 32, Cortese (D)	Energy: General Plan: Building Decarbonization	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 595, Caballero (D)	Climate Change Adaptation: Workforce Development	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 708, Melendez (R)	Water Shortage Emergencies: Deenergization Events	Support-B	Enacted

Consolidations

AB 1195, Garcia (D)	Drinking Water	Concerns-A	Two-Year Bill
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<i>BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>POSITION–PRIORITY</i>	<i>STATUS</i>
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Consolidations (Cont.)

AB 850, Gallagher (R)	City Property: Sale of Water Utility Property	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1250, Calderon (D)	Water and Sewer System Corporations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 403, Gonzalez (D)	Drinking Water: Consolidation	Support if amended–B	Enacted

Constituents of Emerging Concern

SB 230, Portantino (D)	State Water Resources Control Board: Constituents	Support–A	Two-Year Bill
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Contractors

AB 394, Arambula (D)	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District: Contracts	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 569, Grayson (D)	Contractors: Civil Penalties: Admonishment	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 577, Gallagher (R)	County Drainage Districts: Levee Districts	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 712, Calderon (D)	Local Agency Public Construction Act: Change Orders	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1023, Flora (R)	Contractors and Subcontractors: Records: Penalties	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1232, McCarty (D)	Construction Documents	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 304, Archuleta (D)	Contractors: Exemptions	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 762, Wieckowski (D)	Contracts	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 778, Becker (D)	Buy Clean: Environmental Product Declarations: Concrete	Support in concept	Two-Year Bill

COVID-19

AB 6, Levine (D)	Health Facilities: Pandemics and Emergencies: Practices	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 15, Chiu (D)	COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy Stabilization Act of 2021	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 16, Chiu (D)	Tenancies: Tenant, Small Landlord, and Housing Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 61, Gabriel (D)	Business Pandemic Relief	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 80, Burke (D)	Tax: Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 84, BUDG Cmt	Rehiring and Retention: Displaced Workers	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 148, BUDG Cmt	Public Resources	Support–A	Enacted
AB 255, Muratsuchi (D)	COVID-19 Emergency Small Business Eviction Relief Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 327, Kiley (R)	COVID-19 Vaccination: Prohibits Required Disclosure	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 650, Muratsuchi (D)	Health Care Workers: COVID-19: Hazard Pay Retention	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 654, Reyes (D)	COVID-19: Exposure: Notification	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 845, Rodriguez (D)	Disability Retirement: COVID-19: Presumption	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1313, Bigelow (R)	COVID-19: Immunity from Civil Liability	Support–A	Two-Year Bill
SB 46, Stern (D)	American Rescue Plan Act Funds	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 91, B&FR Cmt	COVID-19 Relief: Tenancy: Federal Rental Assistance	Support if amended–B	Enacted
SB 95, Skinner (D)	COVID-19: Supplemental Paid Sick Leave	Oppose–B	Enacted
SB 148, B&FR Cmt	Public Resources	Support–A	Two-Year Bill
SB 336, Ochoa Bogh (R)	Public Health: COVID-19	Watch–C	Enacted

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR **TITLE** **POSITION-PRIORITY** **STATUS**

Dams/Storage

AB 1164, Flora (R) Dams and Reservoirs: Exclusions Watch-C Two-Year Bill

Design-Build

AB 36, Gallagher (R) Design-Build Contracting: Town of Paradise Watch-C Enacted

Drought

SB 552, Hertzberg (D) Drought Planning: Small Water Suppliers: Water Systems Watch-C Enacted

Election/Redistrict

SB 443, Hertzberg (D) Elections: Redistricting Watch-C Two-Year Bill

SB 594, Glazer (D) Elections: Redistricting Support-B Enacted

SB 660, Newman (D) Initiative, Referendum, and Recall Petitions Watch-C Vetoed

Elections

AB 20, Lee (D) Political Reform Act of 1974: Corporate-Free Elections Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 241, Bonta (D) Referendum Measures Watch-C Two-Year Bill

Emergency Planning/Preparedness

AB 373, Seyarto (R) State Emergency Plan: Update Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 536, Rodriguez (D) Office of Emergency Services: Mutual Aid Gap Analysis Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 580, Rodriguez (D) Emergency Services Vulnerable Populations Watch-C Enacted

AB 1060, Rodriguez (D) Governors Office of Emergency Services: CA Alert Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 1123, Rodriguez (D) State of Emergency: Governor's Powers: Notice of Action Watch-C Two-Year Bill

SB 448, Melendez (R) Emergency Services Act: Emergency Powers: Limitation Watch-C Two-Year Bill

Energy/Alternative Energy

AB 33, Ting (D) Energy Storage Systems Watch-C Enacted

AB 64, Quirk (D) Electricity: Long-term Backup Electricity Supply Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 96, O'Donnell (D) Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Technology Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 322, Salas (D) Energy: Electric Program Investment Charge Program Watch-C Enacted

AB 354, Cooper (D) Energy Efficient Appliance Rebate Program Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 355, Cooper (D) Demand-Side Energy Management Programs Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 427, Bauer-Kahan (D) Electricity: Resource Adequacy Requirements Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 525, Chiu (D) Energy: Offshore Wind Generation Watch-C Enacted

AB 698, ENV&TOXM Cmt Hazardous Waste: Small Quantity Generator Watch-C Enacted

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<i>BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>POSITION–PRIORITY</i>	<i>STATUS</i>
Energy/Alternative Energy (cont.)			
AB 699, Salas (D)	Public Utilities Commission: Electrical Corporation	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 758, Nazarian (D)	Marks-Roos Local Bond Pooling Act: Electric Utilities	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 843, Aguiar-Curry (D)	California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 906, Carrillo (D)	Zero-Emission Trucks: Tax and Fee Exemptions	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 970, McCarty (D)	Planning and Zoning: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 992, Cooley (D)	Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1088, Mayes (R)	California Procurement Authority	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1124, Friedman (D)	Solar Energy Systems	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1139, Gonzalez (D)	Net Energy Metering	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1161, Garcia E (D)	Electricity: Eligible Renewable Energy: State Agencies	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1218, McCarty (D)	Motor Vehicle Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards	Oppose unless amended –B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1239, Ting (D)	Electricity: Demand Response Resources and Programs	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1463, O'Donnell (D)	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 67, Becker (D)	Clean Energy: 24/7 Clean Energy Standard Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 18, Skinner (D)	Green Hydrogen: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 36, Skinner (D)	Energy Efficiency	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 68, Becker (D)	Building Electrification and Electric Vehicle Charging	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 204, Dodd (D)	Electricity: Demand Response	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 209, Dahle (R)	State of Emergency: Termination After 45 Days	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 259, Wilk (R)	Public Utilities Commission: Electrical Oversight	Support in concept	Two-Year Bill
SB 312, Nielsen (R)	Renewables Portfolio Standard Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 345, Becker (D)	Energy Programs and Projects: Nonenergy Benefits	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 372, Leyva (D)	Medium- and Heavy-Duty Fleet Purchasing Program	Support–B	Enacted
SB 396, Dahle (R)	Electrical Transmission or Distribution Line: Clearance	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 423, Stern (D)	Energy: Firm Zero-Carbon Resources	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 437, Wieckowski (D)	Local Publicly Owned Electric Utilities	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 467, Wiener (D)	Oil and Gas: Hydraulic Fracturing	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 474, McGuire (D)	Energy	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 479, Laird (D)	Local Government Renewable Energy Self-Generation	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 551, Stern (D)	California Zero-Emission Vehicle Authority	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 612, Portantino (D)	Electrical Corporations and Other Load-serving Entities	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 643, Archuleta (D)	Fuel Cell Electric Vehicle Fueling Infrastructure	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 662, Archuleta (D)	Energy: Transportation Sector: Hydrogen	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 669, Borgeas (R)	California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 697, Hueso (D)	Cap-and-Trade Program: Green Hydrogen Credit Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 730, Bradford (D)	Energy: Resource Adequacy Requirements: Objective	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 733, Hueso (D)	Energy Storage: Pumped Storage Hydroelectric Facilities	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 757, Limon (D)	Solar Energy System Improvements: Consumer Protection	Watch–C	Enacted

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR TITLE POSITION-PRIORITY STATUS

Environment/Environmental Quality

AB 1, Garcia (D)	Hazardous Waste	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 267, Valladares (R)	California Environmental Quality Act: Exemption	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 332, ENVS&TOXM Cmt	Hazardous Waste: Treated Wood Waste: Management	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 697, Chau (D)	Forest Resources: National Forest Lands	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 732, Quirk (D)	Toxic Substances Control: Account	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 908, Frazier (D)	Natural Resources Agency: Statewide Natural Resources	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 37, Cortese (D)	Contaminated Site Cleanup and Safety Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 42, Wieckowski (D)	Department of Toxic Substances Control	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 322, Laird (D)	Grazing Land: Conservation Ranching Incentive Program	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 499, Leyva (D)	General Plan: Land Use Element: Adverse Health Impact	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 751, Gonzalez (D)	Environmental Justice	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AJR 2, O'Donnell (D)	Coastal and Marine Waters: Santa Catalina Island	Watch-C	Adopted

Equity/Inclusion

AB 105, Holden (D)	Upward Mobility Act: Boards and Commissions	Watch-C	Vetoed
AB 106, Salas (D)	Regions Rise Grant Program	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 316, Cooper (D)	State Employees: Pay Equity: Under-Represented Groups	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 352, Rivas R (D)	California Farmland Conservancy Program Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 649, Bennett (D)	Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 755, Flora (R)	Labor Commissioner: Unlawful Discrimination: Report	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 923, Ramos (D)	Government-to-Government Consultation Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 429, Bradford (D)	Utilities: Women, Minority, Disabled Veteran, and LGBT	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 624, Hueso (D)	Environmental Equity and Outdoor Access Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

Finance/Fees

AB 59, Gabriel (D)	Mitigation Fee Act: Fees: Notice and Timeliness	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 119, Salas (D)	County Assessors: Direct Levies	Support-B	Two-Year Bill
AB 310, Lee (D)	Public Banks	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 365, O'Donnell (D)	Sales and Use Taxes: Exclusion: Zero-Emission	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 464, Mullin (D)	Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Districts	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 528, Wicks (D)	Property Taxation: Tax-defaulted Property	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 602, Grayson (D)	Development Fees: Impact Fee Nexus Study	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 648, Fong (R)	CalRecycle Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Forest	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 678, Grayson (D)	Housing Development Projects: Fees And Exactions Cap	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 680, Burke (D)	Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: Jobs Plan Act	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 688, Nazarian (D)	Property Tax: Reassessment	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

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Finance/Fees (cont.)			
AB 753, Grayson (D)	Barry Keene Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Trust Fund	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 869, Bloom (D)	State Funds: Investments	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 870, Santiago (D)	Hazardous Materials: Liens	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 874, Quirk-Silva (D)	PACE Program: Risk Mitigation Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 880, Aguiar-Curry (D)	Affordable Disaster Housing Revolving Development	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 884, Patterson (R)	State Agencies: Audits	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 896, Bennett (D)	Oil and Gas Wells and Facilities: Liens: Collections	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1013, Lackey (R)	State Mandates: Claims	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1024, Santiago (D)	Hazardous Substances: Cleanups: Milestones and Contract	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1058, Garcia (D)	Large Water Corporations: Bill Payment Options	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1061, Lee (D)	Mobilehome Residency Law: Water Utility Charges	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1108, Cunningham (R)	Sales and Use Taxes: Exemption: Lease of Solar Systems	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1177, Santiago (D)	Public Banking Option Act	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1246, Nguyen J (R)	Community Services Districts	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1297, Holden (D)	Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 318, Melendez (R)	Land Use: Development Fee or Charge: Auditor Standards	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 319, Melendez (R)	Land Use: Development Fees: Audit	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 506, Jones (R)	California Environmental Quality Act: Greenhouse Gas	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 542, Limon (D)	Vehicle License Fees for Zero-emission Vehicles: Sales	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 695, Ochoa Bogh (R)	Mitigation Fee Act: Housing Developments	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 754, Hertzberg (D)	Equity In Lending and Fair Recovery Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 771, Becker (D)	Sales And Use Tax Law: Zero Emissions Vehicle Exemption	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 777, Bradford (D)	Insurance Taxation: Credit: California Jumpstart Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 780, Cortese (D)	Local Finance: Public Investment Authorities	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 786, Becker (D)	Santa Clara Valley Water District	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
ACA 1, Aguiar-Curry (D)	Local Government Financing: Affordable Housing	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
ACA 9, Kiley (R)	Property Taxation: Transfers of Principal Residences	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Flood Control

AB 781, Daly (D)	County of Orange: Subvention Funds	Support–B	Enacted
AB 921, McCarty (D)	Flood Protection: City of West Sacramento	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Governance

AB 428, Mayes (R)	Government: Board of Supervisors	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 559, Arambula (D)	San Joaquin River Conservancy: Governing Board	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 565, Lackey (R)	Interagency Advisory Committee on Apprenticeship	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 799, Mathis (R)	Counties: Board of Supervisors	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

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Governance (Cont.)

AB 938, Davies (R)	Maintenance of the Codes	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1125, Calderon (D)	Granting of Utility Franchises	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1205, Frazier (D)	State Air Resources Board: Elections	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Grants/Loans

AB 363, Medina (D)	Carl Moyer Air Quality Standards Attainment Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 418, Valladares (R)	Emergency Services: Grant Program	Watch–C	Vetoed
AB 943, Garcia E (D)	Global Warming Solutions Act: Greenhouse Gas Reduction	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1099, Rivas R (D)	Environmental Equity: Bond and Fund Expenditures	Oppose–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1289, Kalra (D)	Smart Climate Agriculture Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1447, Cooley (D)	Rural California Infrastructure Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1519, Gallagher (R)	Forestry: Fuels Transportation Program: Biomass Energy	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 45, Portantino (D)	Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water Bond Act	Support if amended–A	Two-Year Bill
SB 74, Borgeas (R)	Keep California Working Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 87, Caballero (D)	Small Business COVID-19 Relief Grant: Income Tax	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 99, Dodd (D)	Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021	Support in concept	Two-Year Bill

Graywater

AB 836, Gabriel (D)	State Building Standards Commission: Recycled Water	Oppose–A	Two-Year Bill
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Greenhouse Gas Emissions

AB 52, Frazier (D)	California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 242, Holden (D)	Public Utilities	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 260, Wiener (D)	Climate Corporate Accountability Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 284, Rivas R (D)	Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: Climate Goal	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 713, Garcia (D)	State Air Resources Board: Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1395, Muratsuchi (D)	The State Climate Crisis Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 27, Skinner (D)	Carbon Sequestration: State Goals: Natural Working Land	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 261, Allen (D)	Regional Transportation Plans: Sustainable Communities	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 582, Stern (D)	Climate Emergency Mitigation, Safe Restoration	Concerns–A	Two-Year Bill

Groundwater

AB 350, Villapudua (D)	Cannella Environmental Farming Act of 1995	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 754, Mathis (R)	Sustainable Groundwater Management	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 25, Hurtado (D)	Well Stimulation Treatments: Earthquake and Leak	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

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Groundwater (Cont.)

SB 47, Limon (D)	Hazardous and Idle-Deserted Wells and Facilities	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 680, Grove (R)	Well Stimulation	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Groundwater/SGMA

AB 252, Rivas R (D)	Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program	Support if amended–B	Two-Year Bill
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Habitat Conservation

AB 379, Gallagher (R)	Wildlife Conservation	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 391, Villapudua (D)	Pollinator Habitat Conservation: Funding	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 614, Aguiar-Curry (D)	Wildlife Habitat: Birds	Watch–C	Enacted

Housing

AB 68, Quirk-Silva (D)	California Statewide Housing Plan: Annual Reports	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 115, Bloom (D)	Planning and Zoning: Housing Development	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 244, Rubio (D)	Affordable Housing Cost Study: Housing Plan Addendum	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 345, Quirk-Silva (D)	Accessory Dwelling Units: Separate Conveyance	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 348, Villapudua (D)	Affordable Housing	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 374, Seyarto (R)	Housing and Community Development: Homeless Report	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 387, Lee (D)	Social Housing Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 500, Ward (D)	Coastal Development: Streamlined Permitting	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 561, Ting (D)	Help Homeowners Add New Housing Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 578, Fong (R)	Housing and Community Development	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 605, Villapudua (D)	Housing and Community Development: Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 617, Davies (R)	Planning and Zoning: Regional Housing Needs	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 687, Seyarto (R)	Joint Powers Authorities: Riverside County Housing	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 721, Bloom (D)	Covenants and Restrictions: Affordable Housing	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 787, Gabriel (D)	Planning and Zoning: Converted Affordable Housing Units	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 795, Patterson (R)	Department of Housing and Community Development: Bond	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 827, Rivas R (D)	Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 922, Garcia E (D)	Redevelopment: Housing Successor	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 989, Gabriel (D)	Office of Housing Appeals	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1016, Rivas R (D)	Streamlined Housing Development: Nonprofit Corporations	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1029, Mullin (D)	Housing Elements: Prohousing Local Policies	Watch–C	Enacted

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR	TITLE	POSITION-PRIORITY	STATUS
Housing (Cont.)			
AB 1056, Grayson (D)	Infrastructure Financing: Industrialized Housing	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1068, Santiago (D)	Affordable Housing: Alternative Forms of Development	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1075, Wicks (D)	Planning and Zoning: Residential Developments	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1135, Grayson (D)	Housing Allocation Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1543, Bloom (D)	Affordable Housing and Community Development Funding	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 803, Boerner Horvath (D)	Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 6, Caballero (D)	Local Planning: Housing: Commercial Zones	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 8, Skinner (D)	Housing Crisis Act	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 9, Atkins (D)	Housing Development: Approvals	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 10, Wiener (D)	Planning and Zoning: Housing Development: Density	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 581, Atkins (D)	General Plan	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 791, Cortese (D)	State Surplus Land Unit	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 809, Allen (D)	Multijurisdictional Regional Agreements: Housing	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
Human Resources			
AB 436, Fong (R)	Wages: Records: Inspection and Copying	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 513, Bigelow (R)	Employment: Telecommuting Employees	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 55, Boerner Horvath (D)	Employment: Telecommuting	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 95, Low (D)	Employees: Bereavement Leave	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 123, Gonzalez (D)	Paid Family Leave: Weekly Benefit Amount	Watch-C	Vetoed
AB 230, Voepel (R)	Employment: Flexible Work Schedules	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 237, Gray (D)	Public Employment: Unfair Practices: Health Protection	Watch-C	Enacted
AB 797, Wicks (D)	Health Care Coverage: Treatment for Infertility	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 995, Gonzalez (D)	Paid Sick Days: Accrual and Use	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1028, Seyarto (R)	Telework Flexibility Act	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1032, Cooper (D)	State Employees: Active Duty Order: Pay and Benefits	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1041, Wicks (D)	Leave Issues	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1119, Wicks (D)	Employment Discrimination	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1175, Aguiar-Curry (D)	Division Of Occupational Safety and Health: Inspections	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1179, Carrillo (D)	Employer Provided Benefit: Backup Childcare	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1192, Kalra (D)	Employment Information: Worker Metrics	Concerns-B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1256, Quirk (D)	Employment Discrimination: Cannabis Screening Test	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 93, B&FR Cmt	Employment: Rehiring and Retention: Displaced Workers	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 270, Durazo (D)	Public Employment: Labor Relations: Employee Data	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 278, Leyva (D)	PERS Disallowed Compensation Benefit Adjustments	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 657, Ochoa Bogh (R)	Employment: Electronic Documents	Watch-C	Enacted

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Infrastructure Financing

AB 336, Villapudua (D)	Enhanced Infrastructure Financing: Public Authority	Watch–C	Enacted
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Land Use

AB 1180, Mathis (R)	Local Governments: Surplus Land: Tribes	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1271, Ting (D)	Surplus Land	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Miscellaneous

AB 2, Fong (R)	Regulations: Legislative Review: Regulatory Reform	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 25, Kiley (R)	Worker Classification: Employees and Contractors	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 30, Kalra (D)	Outdoor Access To Nature: Environmental Equity	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 108, Cunningham (R)	Governor’s Emergency Orders and Regulations: Approval	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 118, Kamlager (D)	Department of Social Services: C.R.I.S.E.S. Grant Pilot	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 69, Kiley (R)	State of Emergency: Termination After 60 Days	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 229, Holden (D)	Security and Alarm Companies: Training: Use of Force	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 261, Seyarto (R)	Authorized Emergency Vehicles	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 315, Stone (D)	Voluntary Stream Restoration Property Owner Liability	Support–B	Enacted
AB 318, Levine (D)	Hazardous Waste: Exclusion: Cannabis Waste	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 360, Patterson (R)	Unemployment Insurance Reform Project	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 412, Reyes (D)	California Commission on Human Rights	Watch–C	Vetoed
AB 441, Mayes (R)	Recreational Water Use: Wave Basins	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 460, Mayes (R)	Fire Protection: Residential Fire Sprinklers	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 501, Garcia (D)	Reduction of Human Remains	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 504, McCarty (D)	Solid waste: Commercial and Organic Waste: Recycling	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 507, Kalra (D)	Health Care Service Plans: Review of Rate Increases	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 570, Santiago (D)	Dependent Parent Health Care Coverage	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 581, Irwin (D)	Cybersecurity	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 608, Gabriel (D)	Permanent Vote by Mail: Procedures	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 659, Mathis (R)	Dumping	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 661, Bennett (D)	Recycling: Materials	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 683, Grayson (D)	Recycling: Procurement	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 734, Garcia E (D)	Organic Waste: Reduction Goals: Edible Food	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 794, Carrillo (D)	New Drayage and Short-Haul Trucks: Labor Standards	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 805, Maienschein (D)	Personal Protective Equipment: Distribution Reports	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 842, Garcia (D)	Solid Waste: Single-Use Plastic Packaging and Products	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 847, Quirk (D)	Electrically Conductive Balloons	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 868, Garcia E (D)	State Of Emergency: Funeral Expense Assistance	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

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Miscellaneous (Cont.)			
AB 900, Reyes (D)	Charitable Trusts	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 930, Levine (D)	Subsurface Installations: Attorney’s Fees and Costs	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 973, Rodriguez (D)	Office of Emergency Services	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 976, Rivas (D)	Resilient Economies and Community Health Pilot Program	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1021, Mayes (R)	Imperial Irrigation District	Watch–C	Vetoed
AB 1082, Waldron (R)	California Health Benefits Review Program: Extension	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1138, Rubio (D)	Unlawful Cannabis Activity: Civil Enforcement	Support–A	Enacted
AB 1276, Carrillo (D)	Single-use Foodware Accessories and Standard Condiments	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 1570, NATRES	Public Resources: Omnibus Bill	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 707, Quirk (D)	Mercury Thermostat Collection Act of 2021	Watch–C	Enacted
ACR 17, Voepel (R)	Special Districts Week	Support–B	Adopted
SB 7, Atkins (D)	Jobs and Economic Improvement Environmental Leadership	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 44, Allen (D)	State Environmental Quality Act: Judicial Review	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 83, Allen (D)	Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program	Watch–C	Vetoed
SB 107, Wiener (D)	CalFresh	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 407, Archuleta (D)	Professional Land Surveyors Act	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 410, Leyva (D)	Department of Industrial Relations	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 427, Eggman (D)	Water Theft: Enhanced Penalties	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 449, Stern (D)	Climate-Related Financial Risk	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 556, Dodd (D)	Street Light Poles, Traffic Signal Poles, Utility Poles	Watch–C	Vetoed
SB 606, Gonzalez (D)	Workplace Safety Violations: Egregious Violations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 619, Laird (D)	Organic Waste: Reduction Regulations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 712, Hueso (D)	Local Government: California Tribes	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 742, Pan (D)	Vaccination Sites: Unlawful Obstruction Intimidation	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 756, Hueso (D)	Home Weatherization Services for Low-income Customers	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 810, GOV&FIN Cmt	Validations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 811, GOV&FIN Cmt	Validations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 812, GOV&FIN Cmt	Validations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 305, Jones (R)	Political Reform Act of 1974: Electronic Filing	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 351, Caballero (D)	Water Innovation Act of 2021	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California

AB 442, Mayes (R)	Surface Mining and Reclamation Act: Exemption	Support–A	Enacted
SB 480, Stern (D)	Metropolitan Water District of Southern California	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

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Natural Resources

AB 878, Dahle M (R)..... Wildlife Resources: Natural Community Conservation Plan Watch–C Two-Year Bill

PACE

AB 1136, Rivas (D)..... Property Assessed Clean Energy Program: Enforcement..... Watch–C Two-Year Bill

PERS/Pension Reform

SB 411, Cortese (D)..... Public Employees’ Retirement System Watch–C Enacted

Property Taxes

SB 303, Borgeas (R)..... Property Taxation: Transfer of Base Year Value..... Watch–C Enacted

SB 668, Bates (R)..... Property Taxation: Change in Ownership: Inheritance Watch–C Two-Year Bill

Public Records; Transparency

AB 339, Lee (D)..... Local Government: Open and Public Meetings..... Watch–C Vetoed

AB 386, Cooper (D)..... Public Employees Retirement: Investments: Confidential Watch–C Two-Year Bill

AB 473, Chau (D)..... California Public Records Act Watch–C Enacted

AB 474, Chau (D)..... California Public Records Act: Conforming Revisions..... Watch–C Enacted

SB 813, GOV&FIN Cmt Controller: Local Government Financial Reports Neutral(D)..... Enacted

Public Works

AB 246, Quirk (D)..... Contractors: Disciplinary Actions Watch–C Enacted

AB 271, Rivas R (D)..... Santa Clara Valley Water District: Contracts: Value..... Watch–C Enacted

AB 1037, Grayson (D)..... Infrastructure Construction: Digital Construction..... Watch–C Two-Year Bill

SB 297, Durazo (D)..... Subsurface Installations: Penalties..... Watch–C Enacted

Records Management

AB 343, Fong (R)..... California Public Records Act Ombudsperson Watch–C Two-Year Bill

Redevelopment

SB 734, Hueso (D)..... Redevelopment Agencies: Passthrough Agreements..... Watch–C Enacted

Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta

AB 979, Frazier (D)..... Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Projects: Sea Level Rise Oppose–A..... Two-Year Bill

SB 821, NR&W Cmt..... Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta: Delta Independent Science Watch–C Enacted

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Salton Sea

SB 482, Hueso (D)	Salton Sea: Long-term Strategy	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
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Sewer

AB 818, Bloom (D)	Solid Waste: Premoistened Nonwoven Disposable Wipes	Support-A	Enacted
SB 323, Caballero (D)	Local Government: Water or Sewer Service: Legal Actions	Support-A	Enacted
SB 484, Archuleta (D)	Home Inspections: Sewer Lateral Repairs	Watch-C	Enacted

State Water Resources Control Board

SB 520, Wilk (R)	Water Resources: Permit to Appropriate: Applications	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
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Stormwater

SB 426, Rubio (D)	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems	Support-B	Two-Year Bill
SB 273, Hertzberg (D)	Water Quality: Municipal Wastewater Agencies	Support if amended-B	Enacted
SB 683, Ochoa Bogh (R)	Water Quality: Regional Storm Sewer System Permits	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

Transparency

AB 29, Cooper (D)	State Bodies: Meetings	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 361, Rivas R (D)	Open Meetings: State and Local Agencies: Teleconference	Support-A	Enacted
AB 703, Rubio (D)	Open Meetings: Local Agencies: Teleconferences	Support-B	Two-Year Bill
AB 821, Cooper (D)	Sexually Violent Predators: Placement Outside County	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 885, Quirk (D)	Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act: Teleconferencing	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1291, Frazier (D)	State Bodies: Open Meetings	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 274, Wieckowski (D)	Local Government Meetings: Agenda and Documents	Support-B	Enacted
SB 459, Allen (D)	Political Reform Act of 1974: Lobbying	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 599, Hueso (D)	Public Utilities Commission: Proceedings	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill

Transportation

SB 339, Wiener (D)	Vehicles: Road Usage Charge Pilot Program	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 726, Gonzalez (D)	Fuel and Vehicle Technologies: Sustainability	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1035, Salas (D)	DOT: Streets and Highways: Recycled Materials	Watch-C	Vetoed

Water

AB 63, Petrie-Norris (D)	Marine Managed Areas Improvement Act: Restoration	Watch-C	Enacted
SB 463, Dahle (R)	Water: Landowner Right To Modify, Repair, Or Replace	Watch-C	Two-Year Bill
SB 559, Hurtado (D)	Water Conveyance Restoration Fund	Support-A	Two-Year Bill

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BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR TITLE POSITION-PRIORITY STATUS

Water (Cont.)

SB 626, Dodd (D)..... Department of Water Resources: Procurement Methods Watch-C Enacted

Water Affordability

SB 222, Dodd (D)..... Water Rate Assistance Program Oppose unless amended -A..... Two-Year Bill

SB 223, Dodd (D)..... Discontinuation of Residential Water Service Oppose unless amended -A..... Two-Year Bill

Water Quality

AB 100, Holden (D) Drinking Water: Pipes and Fittings: Lead Content..... Support-B Enacted

AB 304, Quirk (D) Contaminated Sites: Waste Releases Watch-C Enacted

AB 377, Rivas R (D)..... Water Quality: Impaired Waters Oppose-A..... Two-Year Bill

AB 440, Bigelow (R)..... Bear Lake Reservoir: Recreational Use..... Watch-C Enacted

AB 588, Garcia E (D) Safe Drinking Water Act: Compliance Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 622, Friedman (D)..... Washing Machines: Microfiber Filtration..... Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 747, Mathis (R) Water treatment Facility Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 693, Chau (D)..... Proposition 65: Enforcement Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 802, Bloom (D)..... Microfiber Pollution Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 1066, Bloom (D)..... Freshwater Recreation Sites: Water Quality Monitoring Watch-C Enacted

AB 1200, Ting (D) Plant-Based Food Packaging: Cookware: Chemicals Support-B Enacted

AB 1376, Gray (D)..... Water Quality: State Certification Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 1428, Quirk (D) Safe Drinking Water Act: Applicability Support-B Enacted

SB 54, Allen (D) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act..... Watch-C Two-Year Bill

SB 526, Min (D) Community Water Systems: Lead User Service Lines Watch-C Two-Year Bill

SB 776, Gonzalez (D) Safe Drinking Water and Water Quality Support-B Enacted

Water Rights

SB 698, Grove (R) Water Rights..... Watch-C Two-Year Bill

Water Use Efficiency

AB 1434, Friedman (D)..... Urban Water Use Objectives: Indoor Residential..... Oppose-A..... Two-Year Bill

Wildfire/Public Safety Power Shutoffs

AB 9, Wood (D) Community Wildfire Preparedness and Mitigation..... Watch-C Enacted

AB 21, Bauer-Kahan (D) Forestry: Electrical Transmission Lines: Clearance Watch-C Two-Year Bill

AB 280, Rivas R (D)..... Electrical Corporations: Wildfire Mitigation Plans Support-B Two-Year Bill

AB 297, Gallagher (R)..... Fire Prevention..... Watch-C Two-Year Bill

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<i>BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR</i>	<i>TITLE</i>	<i>POSITION–PRIORITY</i>	<i>STATUS</i>
Wildfire/Public Safety Power Shutoffs (Cont.)			
AB 380, Seyarto (R)	Forestry: Priority Fuel Reduction Projects	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 433, Chen (R)	Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Program	Watch and amend	Two-Year Bill
AB 434, Rivas R (D)	Public Lands: Grazing Leases	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 522, Fong (R)	Forest Fire Prevention Exemption	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 529, Bauer-Kahan (D)	Electrical Utilities: Fire Safety, Prevention Services	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 575, Fong (R)	Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Activities	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 642, Friedman (D)	Wildfires	Watch–C	Enacted
AB 800, Gabriel (D)	Safety Elements: Fire Hazard Severity Zones	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 909, Frazier (D)	Wildfire Risk Assessment Map	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 926, Mathis (R)	Fire Prevention: Local Assistance Grant Program	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 956, Flora (R)	Wildfire Mitigation Plans: Fire Retardants	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 968, Frazier (D)	Wildfire Resilience: Community Certification	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 969, Frazier (D)	Natural Resources Agency: Wildfire Technology Support	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 981, Frazier (D)	Forestry: California Fire Safe Council	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1100, Aguiar-Curry (D)	Communications Service: Disasters: Reports	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1141, Frazier (D)	Wildfires: Wildland Urban Interface Fire Research	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1142, Frazier (D)	Fire Prevention: Detection and Response	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1255, Bloom (D)	Fire Risk Reduction Guidance: Local Assistance Grants	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1403, Levine (D)	Emergency Services	Watch–C	Vetoed
AB 1431, Frazier (D)	Forestry: Forest Carbon and Resilience Goals	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
AB 1458, Frazier (D)	Fish and Wildlife Protection and Conservation	Support–B	Two-Year Bill
ACR 33, Friedman (D)	Wildfire Mitigation	Support–B	Adopted
SB 12, McGuire (D)	Local Government Planning and Zoning: Wildfires	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 52, Dodd (D)	State of Emergency: Power Outages	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 55, Stern (D)	Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone: Development	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 109, Dodd (D)	Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 332, Dodd (D)	Civil Liability: Prescribed Burning Operations	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 440, Dodd (D)	Earthquake and Wildfire Loss Mitigation	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 456, Laird (D)	Fire Prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 533, Stern (D)	Wildfire Mitigation Plans: Deenergization Events	Support–A	Enacted
SB 592, Dahle (R)	Catastrophic Wildfires	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
Workers Compensation			
AB 334, Mullin (D)	Workers Compensation: Skin Cancer	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 399, Salas (D)	Workers' Compensation	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 404, Salas (D)	Workers' Compensation: Medical-Legal Expenses	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

STATE PROGRAM

BILL NUMBER, AUTHOR TITLE POSITION–PRIORITY STATUS

Workers Compensation (Cont.)

AB 415, Rivas R (D)	Employment: Workers’ Compensation	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 772, Ramos (D)	Workers’ Compensation: Medical Treatment	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 991, Ward (D)	Workers’ Compensation: Presumed Injuries	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1148, Daly (D)	Workers’ Compensation Insurance Reporting	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1465, Reyes (D)	Workers’ Compensation: Medical Treatment	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 216, Dodd (D)	Contractors: Workers’ Compensation Insurance: Coverage	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 335, Cortese (D)	Workers’ Compensation: Liability	Oppose–A	Two-Year Bill

Workforce Development

AB 99, Irwin (D)	Cradle-to-Career Data System: Governance and Support	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 102, Holden (D)	College and Career Access Pathways Partnerships	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 103, Holden (D)	Pupil instruction: College and Career Access Pathways	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1122, Garcia (D)	Employment Discrimination	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
AB 1153, Boerner Horvath (D)	Cooperative Education Reskilling and Training Program	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 33, Cortese (D)	Apprenticeship: Annual Report: Task Force	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 61, Hurtado (D)	Workforce Training Programs: Supportive Services	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill
SB 694, Bradford (D)	Electrical Corporations: Wildfire Mitigation	Watch–C	Enacted
SB 755, Roth (D)	Workforce Development: Training-related Job Placement	Watch–C	Two-Year Bill

ACTIVITY ON STATE ISSUES

<i>Title</i>	<i>Sent</i>	<i>Purpose of Letter</i>
AB 148 (Budget Committee) Arrearage Funding Proposal Budget Trailer Bill	9	Letter of Support
AB 361 (Rivas) Open Meetings: Teleconferencing	21	Letter of Support
Coalition Letter on AB 377 (Rivas) Water Quality: Impaired Waters	16	Statement of Opposition
Coalition Letter on AB 442 (Mayes) Surface Mining and Reclamations Act of 1975: MWD	51	Letter of Support
AB 818 (Bloom) Solid Waste: Premoistened Nonwoven Disposable Wipes	12	Letter of Support
AB 1138 (Blanco Rubio) Unlawful Cannabis Activity	24	Letter of Support
AB 1434 (Friedman) Indoor Residential Water Use: Standards	23	Statement of Opposition
SB 148 (Budget Committee) Arrearage Funding Proposal Budget Trailer Bill	10	Letter of Support
Coalition Letter to Oppose SB 223 (Dodd) Discontinuation of Water Service	11	Statement of Opposition
Coalition Letter to Support SB 230 (Portantino) Constituents of Emerging Concern	9	Letter of Support
Coalition Letter to Urge Signing of SB 323 (Caballero): Water or Sewer Service: Legal Actions	3	Letter of Support
Coalition Letter on Indoor Residential Water Use Standards	1	Provide Comments
Coalition Letter to Support Equitable Access to Drought Relief Funding	64	Letter of Support
EMWD State Legislative Delegation: Consumer Confidence Report (2020)	8	Informative Letter

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Title	Sent	Purpose of Letter
State of California Draft Water Resilience Portfolio	3	Provide Comments
Laura Roughton – Western Municipal Water District: Congratulations on your appointment to the WMWD Board of Directors	1	Congratulations
Kurt Wilson – Western Riverside Council of Governments: Congratulations on your Appointment as the WRCOG Executive Directors	1	Congratulations
Nichole S. Morgan – State Water Resources Control Board: Congratulations on your Appointment to the State Board	1	Congratulations
Coalition Letter to Governor and Budget Committee Chairs: Thank You for Including Priority Language for Septic to Sewer Conversions	13	Thank You
Senate President Pro Tempore Toni Atkins : Thank You for Your Leadership on the Senate Drought Relief Budget Plan	1	Thank You
Mr. Kip Lipper – Chief Policy Advisor, President Pro Tempore Toni Atkins: Thank You for Your Leadership on the Senate Drought Relief Budget Plan	1	Thank You
Senator Rosilic Ochoa Bogh: Thank You for Your Commitment to Support Special Districts	1	Thank You
EMWD State Legislative Delegation: Thank You for Your Commitment to Help Customers Impacted by COVID-19	8	Thank You
EMWD State Legislative Delegation: Thank You for Your Support During the 2021 Legislative Session	8	Thank You
CMUA Member Agencies Coalition Letter to Legislative Leadership: Thank You for Your Support During this Legislative Session	15	Thank You
EMWD Supports the Appointment of Joaquin Esquivel’s Appointment to the SWRCB	8	Letter of Support
EMWD State Legislative Delegation: Invitation to Attend EMWD’s Legislative Briefing on the Drought	8	Invitation
EMWD State Legislative Delegation: Thank You for Attending the EMWD Briefing on the Drought	8	Thank You

GOVERNOR'S VETO MESSAGES

EMWD Priority A Vetoed Bills

Bill Number: AB 339 October 7, 2021

To the members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 339 without my signature.

This bill requires, until December 31, 2023, that city councils and boards of supervisors in jurisdictions with over 250,000 residents provide both in-person and teleconference options for the public to attend their meetings.

While I appreciate the author's intent to increase transparency and public participation in certain local government meetings, this bill would set a precedent of tying public access requirements to the population of jurisdictions. This patchwork approach may lead to public confusion. Further, AB 339 limits flexibility and increases costs for the affected local jurisdictions trying to manage their meetings.

Additionally, this bill requires in-person participation during a declared state of emergency unless there is a law prohibiting in-person meetings in those situations. This could put the health and safety of the public and employees at risk depending on the nature of the declared emergency.

I recently signed urgency legislation that provides the authority and procedures for local entities to meet remotely during a declared state of emergency. I remain open to revisions to the Brown Act to modernize and increase public access, while protecting public health and safety. Unfortunately, the approach in this bill may have unintended consequences.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

Bill Number: AB 418 October 4, 2021

To the members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 418 without my signature.

This bill codifies a previously funded grant program within the Office of Emergency Services to improve resiliency during power outage events.

I recognize the importance of providing resources to help mitigate the impacts of public safety power shutoffs (PSPS). Since 2019, California has invested \$125 million to counties, cities, special districts, and federally-recognized tribes for this purpose. The state also adopted more stringent requirements for utilities to mitigate the impacts of PSPS events and created the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety to oversee utility resiliency and wildfire prevention efforts.

To the extent a future appropriation is provided for community power resiliency efforts, this bill would eliminate administrative flexibility to direct funding where it is needed most. For example, the state was able to allocate funding from the 2020 Budget Act to ensure power for critical public health facilities like COVID-19 testing sites during the pandemic.

Furthermore, as this bill seeks to codify a grant program, it results in ongoing General Fund cost pressures. Changes to the nature and duration of a grant program are more appropriately considered through the annual state budget process.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

STATE PROGRAM

Bill Number: AB 1021 October 5, 2021

To the members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1021 without my signature.

This bill would require the Imperial and Riverside County local agency formation commissions to conduct and publish a study by no later than July 1, 2022 of options for providing electrical service to the Imperial Irrigation District's electrical service area and alternative governance structures that would extend voting rights to voters who reside within the electrical service area to provide for proportional representation on the governing board.

The 2021 Budget Act included \$500,000 from the General Fund to finance such a study. Imperial Irrigation District's electric service in the Coachella Valley is part of a 99-year lease that will reach its full term in 2033. It is valuable to invest the proper resources, time, and stakeholder engagement into studying the complex impacts of the Imperial Irrigation District's impending electrical service agreement expiration. This study should include any options to ensure that the local communities currently served may continue to receive energy service, as well as opportunities to give energy customers a voice.

For these reasons, I am concerned with the short timeline set forth in the bill to complete the study. However, I do expect that the study funded in this year's Budget Act will be completed in a timely manner to inform continued discussions.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

Bill Number: AB 1403 October 5, 2021

To the members of the California State Assembly:

I am returning Assembly Bill 1403 without my signature.

This bill would specify that conditions constituting a state of emergency under the California Emergency Services Act may include a deenergization event, defined as a planned power outage.

This legislation is unnecessary, as existing statute provides broad emergency authority when disaster conditions are met.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

Bill Number: SB 83 October 7, 2021

To the members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 83 without my signature.

This bill requires the Ocean Protection Council to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions to purchase coastal properties identified as vulnerable. Unfortunately, it does not comprehensively address the costly activities envisioned, likely to be carried out over decades.

Climate-driven sea level rise presents major land-use planning challenges. The scope and scale of the problem, and the work necessary to make sure that California can adapt to rising seas, requires innovative planning approaches and implementation action at the state and local level. Financial tools, such as the one proposed in SB 83, have the potential to play an important role in a portfolio of strategies that will help build coastal resilience in California. However, such an effort should be considered within a comprehensive lens that evaluates properties to be included in a statewide plan.

I encourage the author to continue to engage with my Administration as we work together to ensure California's coastal communities and natural resources are resilient to sea level rise

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

STATE PROGRAM

Bill Number: SB 556 October 4, 2021

To the members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 556 without my signature.

This bill would restrict the ability of local governments and publicly-owned electric utilities to regulate the placement of small cell wireless facilities on public infrastructure and limit the compensation that may be collected for use of these public assets.

In 2018, the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) adopted many of the requirements that this bill seeks to codify. The provisions of this bill, however, conflict with and complicate some of the FCC requirements. Further, it would be imprudent to codify these requirements in state law in the event the FCC revises them.

There is a role for local governments in advancing our broadband efforts. Part of our achievements laid out in the broadband budget bill, SB 156 (Chapter 112, Statutes of 2020), enables and encourages local governments to take an active role in last mile deployment and, in doing so, drive competition and increase access.

My Administration has worked closely with the Legislature on broadband. I look forward to further discussions as we continue to make a meaningful impact on achieving our collective broadband efforts

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor

Bill Number: SB 660 October 5, 2021

To the members of the California State Senate:

I am returning Senate Bill 660 without my signature.

This bill prohibits a person from paying money or providing any other thing of value based on the number of signatures obtained on a state or local initiative, referendum, or recall petition. The bill permits the Attorney General or a private person, acting as a qui tam plaintiff, to bring a civil action for a violation of this prohibition and imposes a monetary penalty.

As I stated in a veto message on similar legislation in 2019, I appreciate the intent of this bill to incentivize grassroots support for the initiative, referendum, and recall process. However, payment per signature remains one of the most economical methods to qualify for the ballot. This measure could therefore make the qualification of many initiatives cost-prohibitive for all but the wealthiest interests, thereby having the opposite effect. For this reason, I cannot sign this bill.

Sincerely,

Gavin Newsom, Governor



POLICY PRINCIPLES

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POLICY PRINCIPLES

2021 STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Introduction

Eastern Municipal Water District (EMWD) has adopted a strategic objective to “Conduct a highly productive and effective federal, state and local advocacy representation program to effectively influence legislation, regulation and funding in a manner that responds to a shifting political landscape, benefits EMWD’s customers and consistently demonstrates industry leadership.” To achieve this objective, the Public and Governmental Affairs Department builds and maintains relationships with legislative and administrative leaders, their staff, and other opinion leaders, and involves all appropriate EMWD disciplines to formulate positions on legislative and policy issues.

In order to achieve EMWD’s strategic objective for policy and community engagement, Government Affairs staff develop Legislative Policy Principles to guide these investments. These principles are consistent with EMWD’s mission statement, values and beliefs and are developed through careful consideration of EMWD’s strategic plan and other foundational planning documents.

Guided by the Legislative Policy Principles, which are adopted by the EMWD Board of Directors, and incorporate the professional opinion of EMWD’s staff, the Government Affairs Team communicates EMWD’s position and actively advocates on pertinent legislative issues. Each Policy Principle category identified below includes a policy goal that will be pursued consistent with the related objectives outlined below.

Overarching Principles

The following four principles are overarching requests of the legislature and the administration that EMWD will be actively pursuing to preserve and protect effective and high-quality water service for our ratepayers, businesses and communities we serve. The overarching principles represent the consistent messaging and requests that will be integrated into all areas of EMWD’s policy requests, and they include the following:

- Preserve and protect local control;
- Recognize and respect regional differences and diversity;



STATE PROGRAM

- Pursue funding to address mandates, technology innovations, and offset costs for development of projects to further diversify and improve the resilience of EMWD’s water supply portfolio; and
- Encourage and actively pursue integration and deployment of tested and reliable technologies to streamline, support, and protect District operations.

Water System Operation

Policy Goal: Ensure the safe and reliable delivery of water, wastewater, and recycled water service in an effective, transparent, economical, and affordable manner, while also preserving the ability of water service providers to attract and retain a high quality, inclusive, and reliable workforce.

Governance

- Support and inform the implementation of SB 200 (Monning, 2019) and advancement of the overarching Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program to ensure:
 - Adherence to the principles established in these historic efforts:
 - Promote effective deployment of technical, managerial, and financial protocols; and
 - Further safeguard the limited resources available to achieve the stated mission of delivering safe and reliable drinking water for all Californians.
- Support system consolidations and regionalization, where appropriate, for the delivery of safe and reliable drinking water, when accomplished through a public and transparent process.
- Support the utilization of allocation based tiered rates to effectively advance the State’s dual priorities of conservation and the affordable delivery of water service.
- Support consensus-based reforms to Cortese-Knox-Hertzberg that ensures thorough communication with affected entities, and results in the effective and reliable deployment of public services.
- Support the consideration of narrow reforms to Proposition 218, preserving responsible rate-setting functions, while enabling water providers to establish a local low-income water rate assistance program when non-ratepayer revenues are not available or sufficient.
- Communicate concern and propose strategies for the reconciliation of mandates and administrative actions that signal conflicting state policies or priorities.
- Oppose efforts that would result in the inability of water service providers to charge customers the full cost of service, apply connection fees, or establish standby charges.
- Oppose efforts to mis-characterize reserve funds as “cash on hand” for the purpose of prescribing the use of reserves or mandating a shift of these critical resources.



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Administration

- Support the development of pathways for young people to enter water and wastewater service careers and support public agencies.
- Work with the legislature and regulators to ensure that policy changes or regulatory requirements related to employer responsibilities are clearly defined and lack ambiguity that jeopardize District operations and leave public agencies vulnerable to legal challenge.
- Preserve the ability of public agencies to pursue locally negotiated strategies to address employee benefits, hiring, and termination policies and agreements.
- Express concern and opposition when transparency measures jeopardize critical infrastructure, result in the disclosure of ratepayer personal data, or result in unnecessary costs to public agencies.

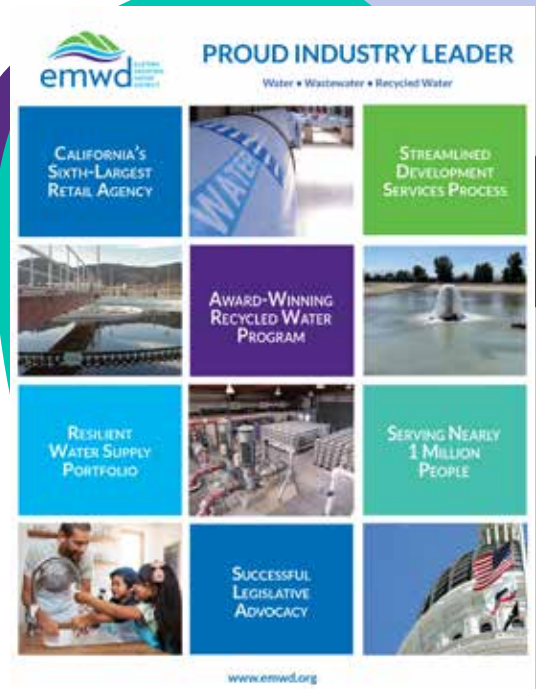
Technology and Security

- Support efforts that would advance EMWD's Geographic Information System Master Plan which is geared towards supporting district operations and provides real-time field data.
- Oppose efforts that would jeopardize water and wastewater plant security or expose sensitive infrastructure.
- Oppose actions that would require a water service provider to store, secure, communicate, or track data that is not germane to core district functions.

General Obligation Bonds and Other Funding Streams

Policy Goal: Preserve the responsible and transparent use and development of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, formation of community service districts, and other reliable funding streams as effective tools to advance projects, programs, and necessary infrastructure geared towards the sustainable delivery of public services.

- Advocate for the distribution of general obligation bond funding in a regionally equitable manner to ensure that traditionally underfunded regions have an opportunity to access these resources.
- Support application of the "beneficiary pays" principle to those capital improvements and infrastructure projects that provide a direct and measurable benefit to ratepayers.
- Support the continued and effective deployment of State Revolving Funds (SRF) that provide valuable resources to advance critical infrastructure.
- Support the use of general obligation bonds that provide broad public benefit, funds projects in disadvantaged communities, and ensures an equitable division of grant and loan opportunities.
- Support the development of general obligation bonds or other funding streams that provide flexibility to local entities to leverage funds with other state, federal, or local resources.
- Oppose policies and efforts that would jeopardize EMWD's bond rating and standing in the municipal bond market.



Local and Imported Water Supplies

Policy Goal: Implement the co-equal goals of water supply reliability and environmental sustainability in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Bay Delta (Delta) to ensure the delivery of adequate and reliable supplies of water to all Californians, while simultaneously aggressively pursuing the development of long lasting and robust local water supplies.

Imported Water Supplies

- Support a comprehensive strategy in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) that includes investment in Delta Conveyance and ecosystem restoration.
- Support efforts to effectively address subsidence of critical California water conveyance systems.
- Support the development of voluntary agreements as a means to improve habitat and flows in the Delta.
- Support implementation of the 2020 Water Resilience Portfolio in a manner that recognizes the need to advance regionally appropriate solutions, while also carefully balancing the need for reliable imported water supplies.
- Support continued collaboration in the Colorado River Basin, including investments in science, and salinity management.



Groundwater Storage and Management

- Support reliable communication, timely plan review, and technical assistance to groundwater sustainability agencies as they seek to advance the goals of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).
- Support flexibility for Sustainable Groundwater Agencies as they seek to pursue monitoring and project implementation, hold groundwater pumpers accountable, and determine involvement with other government agencies, including counties which have a key role well permit approvals.
- Support and pursue opportunities for local integrated groundwater management and provide flexibility for local water managers to seek interregional and watershed scale planning efforts.
- Support regulations and permit streamlining to help EMWD advance its indirect potable reuse and other innovative reuse and groundwater recharge programs.



Brackish Groundwater Desalination

- Seek opportunities to advance partnerships with universities, state and federal agencies, private business, and other institutions for the development of improved desalination and brine disposal and concentration technologies, and support innovations to address groundwater impairments.
- Support the recognition that brackish desalination plays a major role in meeting California's future water needs.
- Oppose efforts that would reduce or eliminate the ability to utilize the brine line due to mandatory reductions in ocean water discharge.



Wastewater

- Support efforts to inform the public on proper disposal of materials including nonwoven disposable wipes, fats, oils, and grease to protect and support reliable sewer-system operation.
- Promote the collection of stormwater data and monitoring techniques to quantify actual costs, feasibility, and water resource benefits prior to advancing stormwater capture directives and preserve the flexibility of wastewater treatment plant operators to make these investments.
- Prioritize septic-to-sewer conversion opportunities and continue to bring awareness to the needs and impacts that exist in some of the communities within the EMWD service area.
- Support cost effective management of biosolids and oppose regulatory hurdles that unnecessarily restrict the transportation or land application of biosolids.
- Oppose efforts to designate PFAS as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), establishing a potential chain-of-liability exposure for water and wastewater providers, or provide a municipal exemption for water and wastewater agencies.



Recycled Water

- Support recycled water use goals that expand its use as a sustainable and efficient water supply.
- Support the use of recycled water for recreational use in a manner

STATE PROGRAM

that protects public health and safety.

- Support salinity management opportunities as a strategy to improve the sustainability and reliability of recycled water resources.
- Support the completion of research that is consistent with the California Water Reuse Action Plan to complete the following:
 - Measurement and removal of contaminants at increasingly lower regulated levels;
 - Revising regulatory requirements and their application to recycled water end users;
 - Prepare and respond to climate change impacts including flood and drought;
 - Examine the effectiveness of alternative treatment trains; and
 - Advancing new and increased uses of recycled water.
- Support efforts to support and incentivize the expanded application of potable reuse projects.
- Support recycled water use for recharge in groundwater basins while ensuring water quality that protects public health.
- Require consultation and communication with public agencies that operate a centralized recycled water system when seeking to expand use of graywater or onsite recycled water systems.
- Oppose efforts advancing or mandating the application of graywater or onsite recycled water systems in areas that have invested in a dedicated centralized recycled water system, or where such decentralized systems will jeopardize current or future investments in centralized recycled water systems.
- Oppose efforts that would restrict or eliminate the ability of water or recycled water system operators to mandate the use and regular testing of backflow prevention devices.



Water Conservation and Integrated Water Management Planning

- Support measures at the state and federal level to make water conservation rebates exempt from being considered taxable income.
- Support coordination with local planning and land-use agencies to require water efficient landscaping in new development.
- Ensure that all conservation mandates consider secondary impacts to aggressive indoor water use efficiency standards on potable reuse and wastewater operations, such as greater observance of the “heat island” effect due to indiscriminate removal of irrigated landscaping.
- Oppose mandated conservation measures that circumvent a local water providers conservation objectives.

Climate Change, Resiliency, and Regulatory Compliance

Policy Goal: Deploy effective techniques and strategies to address climate change and ensure water resiliency, while recognizing the unique characteristics and challenges of each region. Further ensure that all efforts to address climate change, water quality, and other regulatory mandates are grounded in science and advanced through a transparent and collaborative manner.

Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduction

- Support collaboration and communication between all state and federal agencies to create opportunities for partnerships.
- Support voluntary water transfers as a means to address water supply resiliency and reduce the impacts of drought.
- Support the pursuit of voluntary methods to address and advance biodiversity, conservation, and preservation related efforts related to advancing 30 x 2030 strategies.
- Support cost-effective solutions to address state and local air quality measures and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Support coordinated emergency response mechanisms to reduce vulnerability to wildfire, flood, drought, and other climate change-related events.



Environmental and Regulatory Compliance

- Support the continued availability of exemptions from air quality regulators as public agencies pursue conversion of fleet vehicles to alternative fuel and zero-emission vehicles, recognizing that some technologies are not readily available or may be cost-prohibitive.
- Support cooperative efforts between public agencies and regulators as they develop state and federal policies and regulatory requirements to address:
 - Air quality mandates;
 - Reduce thresholds for criteria and toxic pollution reporting;
 - Address constituents of emerging concern;
 - Pursue costly and time-consuming data requests;
 - Advance mandatory electrification requirements.
- Support efforts to advance a “polluter pays” principle to hold polluters accountable.
- Support control methods for the mitigation and elimination of invasive species.
- Support Public Safety Power Shutoff (PSPS) policies that would narrow the scope and duration of PSPS events and encourage more timely notification procedures.
- Support reforms to inverse condemnation laws to allow for those utilities that are negligent in their duties to still be held accountable.

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- Support reasonable reforms to the California Environmental Quality Assessment (CEQA) that would establish process reliability and reduce unnecessary or unfounded legal challenges.

Energy and Renewable Energy

- Support funding opportunities for investment in back-up energy storage, and other infrastructure needs to prepare public agencies to address PSPS events, prepare for broader deployment of zero-emission fleet vehicles, and support efforts to manage energy use.
- Support an “all-of-the-above” approach as a tool to reduce energy reliance and advance a broader renewable energy portfolio.
- Support broader acknowledgement and investment in cogeneration at wastewater treatment plants as a reliable renewable fuel source.
- Support efforts to promote biosolids as an alternative, renewable fuel source and promote the use of innovate products derived from biosolids.

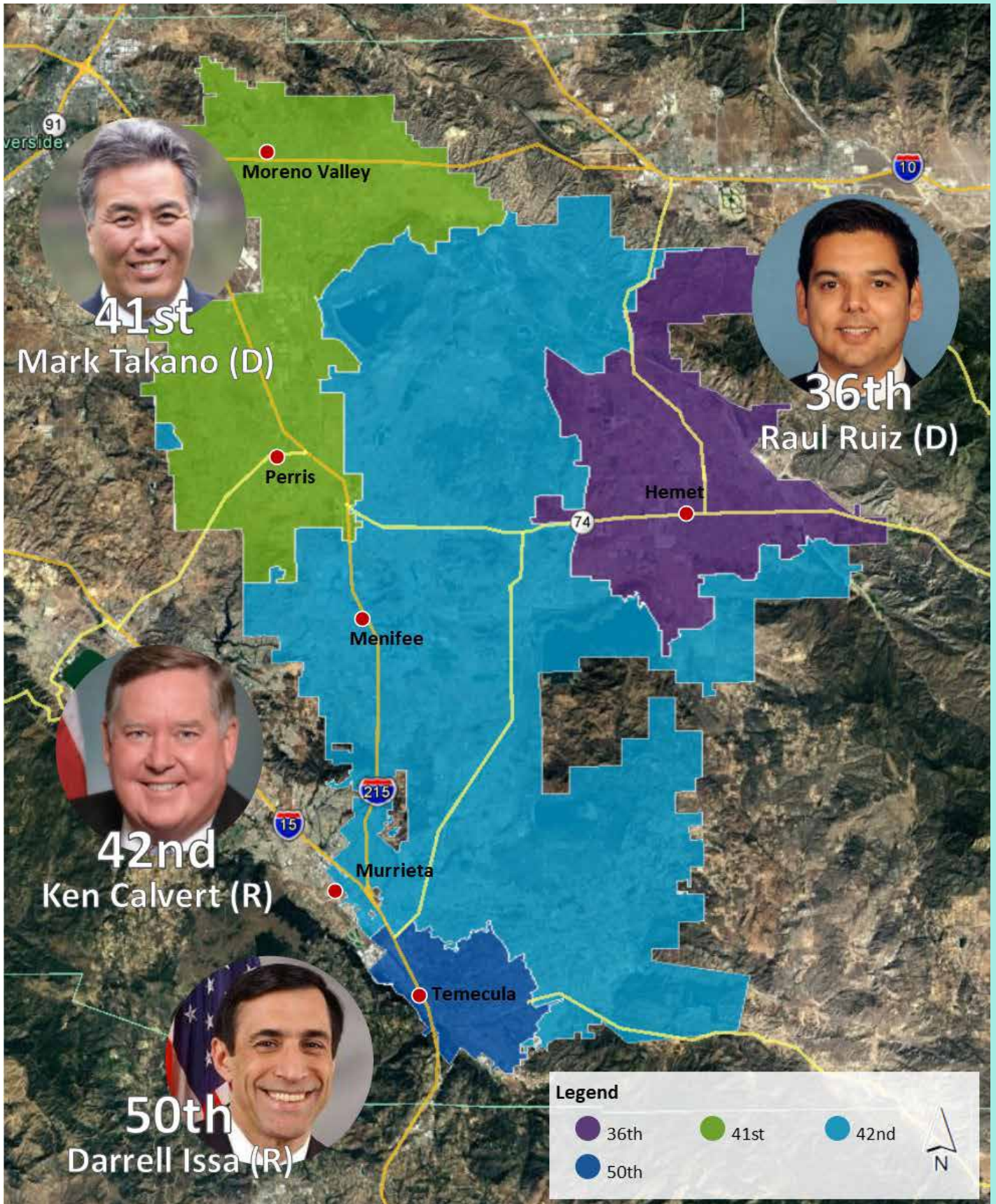




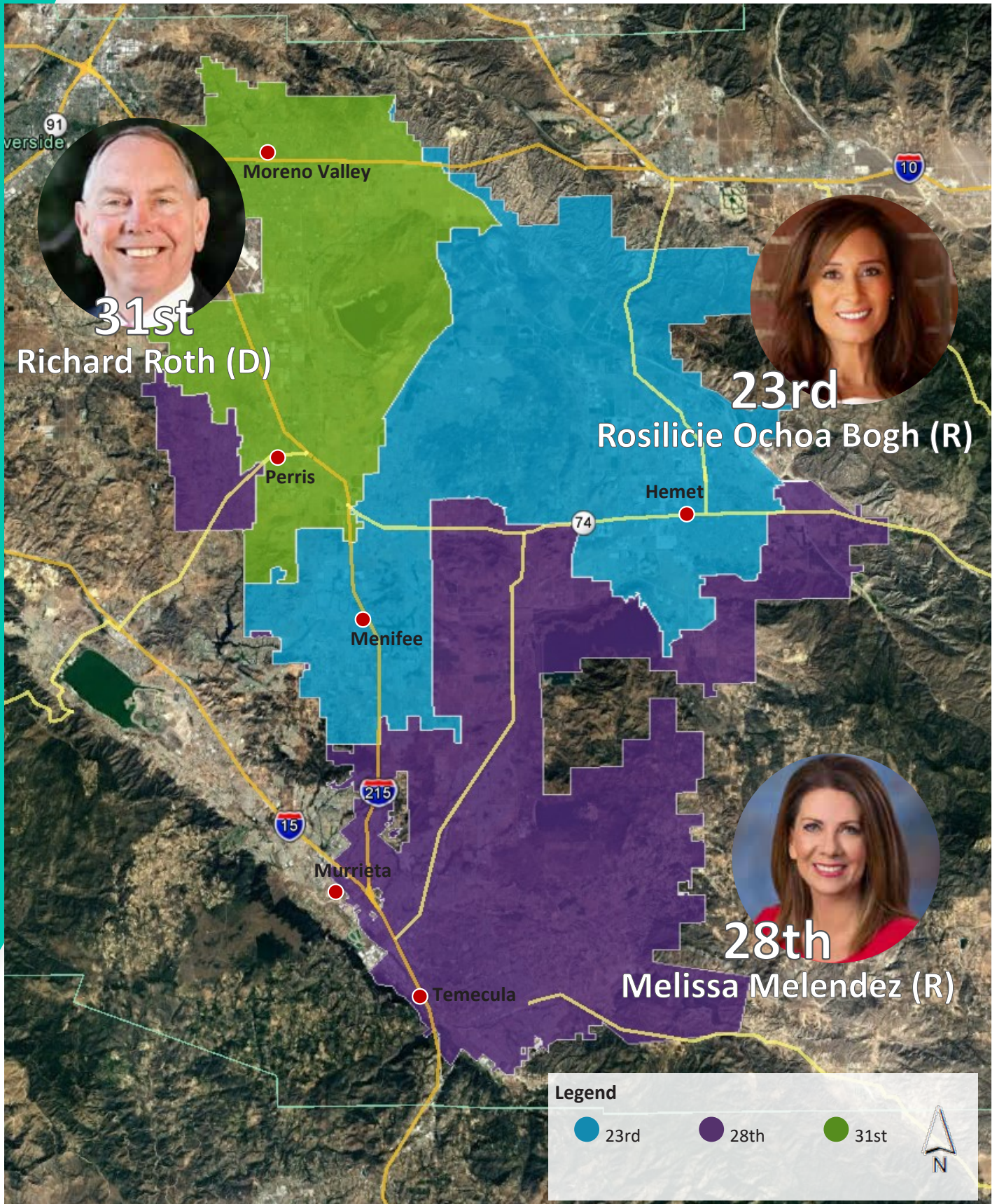
LEGISLATIVE MAPS

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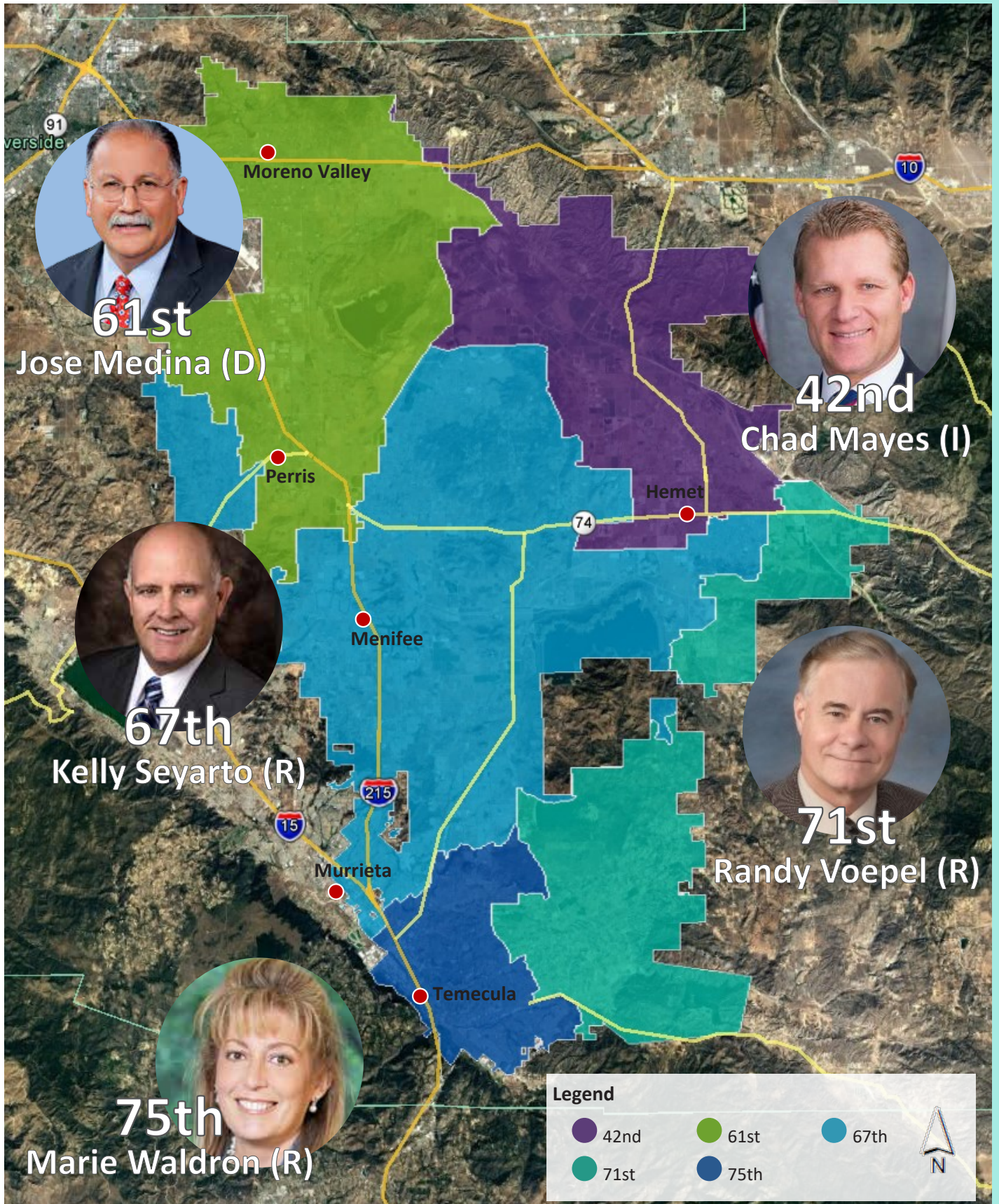
EMWD Service Area | U.S. House of Representatives



EMWD Service Area | State Senatorial Districts



EMWD Service Area | State Assembly Districts



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APPENDIX

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APPENDIX

THE 2021 ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AB

State Assembly Bill

ACA

Assembly (authored) Constitutional Amendment: A proposed change in the state Constitution, which, after approval of two-thirds of the legislators, is submitted to the voters

ACR

Assembly Concurrent Resolution: A measure that can be introduced in either house but must be approved by both houses and filed with the Secretary of State to take effect. These measures usually involve the business of the Legislature

AJR

Assembly Joint Resolution: A legislative opinion on matters pertaining to the federal government, often urging passage or defeat of legislation pending before Congress

Chaptered

When a bill has been passed by the Legislature and enacted into law, the Secretary of State assigns the bill a “chapter number” which is subsequently used to refer to the measure in place of the bill number

(D)

Democratic Party Affiliated

Failed

A bill that does not pass the Legislature

Gutted and Amended

When amendments to a bill remove the current contents in their entirety and replace them with different provisions

HR

Bill originating in the House of Representatives

(I)

Independent

LAT

Legislative Action Team (EMWD)

Measure

A bill, resolution or constitutional amendment considered by the Legislature

(R)

Republican Party Affiliated

S

A bill originating in the United States Senate

SB

State Senate Bill

SCA

Senate (authored) Constitutional Amendment (see ACA)

SCR

Senate Concurrent Resolution (see ACR)

SJR

Senate Joint Resolution (see AJR)

SR

Senate Resolution

Two-Year Bill

A bill that does not pass the Legislature in the first year of the two-year session, can be considered in the second year

Veto

The Governor’s formal rejection of a measure passed by the Legislature

LEGISLATIVE BILL POSITIONS

POSITION	POSITION DEFINITION AND ACTION
Sponsor Priority: A	The legislation is initiated by EMWD. District staff/counsel drafts the bill, requests ACWA, CASA, or another organization to co-sponsor the bill, and then finds a member of the Legislature to introduce the bill. Staff works to advance the measure through the legislative process by writing letters and contacting legislators and the Governor’s office; negotiates with stakeholders to address concerns and solicits support. Attends committee hearings to provide testimony and technical information.
Support Priority: A	The legislation furthers the goals of the District and is consistent with its Strategic Plan. District staff notifies the author and sponsor of the bill, in writing, that the District supports the measure, then sends support letters, and contacts other members of the Legislature and committee consultants to solicit support. Monitors progress of the bill, watches for amendments that may change the District’s position. Works with coalitions or organizations such as ACWA, CASA, CSDA, MWD, and SAWPA to encourage the bill’s passage.
Support if Amended Priority: A	Generally positive legislation, however if amendments were made the District could support it. District staff works with the author and sponsor of the bill, and organizations such as ACWA, CASA, CSDA, MWD, and SAWPA to incorporate amendments that will align the bill to the District’s mission and goals. Monitors the bill for amendments that may change the District’s position.
Oppose Priority: A	The legislation will have a detrimental effect on the District and its constituents. District staff notifies the bill’s author and sponsor, members of the Legislature, committee consultants, and the Governor’s office of District concerns and requests opposition. Staff works with coalitions and/or organizations such as ACWA, CASA, CSDA, MWD, and SAWPA to kill the bill. Testifies at hearings against the bill and continues to monitor and urge opposition.
Oppose Unless Amended Priority: A	Generally negative legislation; however with specific amendments the District may remove its opposition. District staff works with the bill’s author and sponsor, and organizations such as ACWA, CASA, CSDA, MWD, and SAWPA to amend the bill so the District is not negatively impacted by the measure.

APPENDIX

POSITION	POSITION DEFINITION AND ACTION
Favor/ Support Not Favor/ Oppose Priority: B	The District agrees or disagrees with certain provisions, but the bill will not have a significant impact on the District. District staff monitors, as well as supports or opposes these bills in concept; no action is taken.
Concerns Priority: A	The legislation includes elements that are concerning or could negatively impact the District, however the author has expressed an interest in working with stakeholders on the issue. Provides an opportunity for the District to engage in conversations on legislation with a willingness to modify the position if the circumstances or outstanding language is addressed. Submits letters, engages on working groups, and works with coalitions to draft amendments to the bill language.
Watch Priority: C	The bill does not have a direct impact on the District. District staff monitors the bill and watches for amendments that may alter the bill and prompt District action.
Neutral Priority: D	The bill has no impact on the District. No action or monitoring is required.

BILL CATEGORY EXPERTS

SUBJECT	COMMITTEE MEMBER(S)	DISTRICT EXPERT(S)
Air Quality and Priority Reserve	Al Javier	
Alternative Energy Sources	Dan Howell, Jeff Wall	Sam Robinson, Joe Mouawad
Assessment, Fees, and Charges	Laura Nomura	Gary Molin
Beneficiaries Pay Principle	Jolene Walsh, Danielle Coats	
Biodiesel/Biogas	Al Javier, Jeff Wall	Erik Jorgensen, Matthew Melendrez
Biosolids	Al Javier, Jeff Wall	Matthew Melendrez
Brown Act/Open Meeting Laws		Steven O'Neill
Delta Solution (BDCP, budget, environmental water account, governance, water storage, water conservation)	Jolene Walsh	
California Endangered Species Act	Al Javier	
California Environmental Quality Act	Al Javier	
Colorado River Resources	Jolene Walsh	
Commissions and Agencies	Jolene Walsh	
Community Facilities District	Laura Nomura	Thomas Hays
Constituents of Emerging Concern	Al Javier	Matthew Melendrez
Cross-Connection Control/Backflow	Al Javier, Jim Lee	
Desalination and Brine Disposal	Phil Lancaster	Joe Mouawad
Elections, Initiative, and Referendum	Danielle Coats	
Eminent Domain, Inverse Condemnation		John Ward
Employment and Employee Relations (prevailing wage, public agency employees)	Laura Zamora	Paula Allen

APPENDIX

SUBJECT	COMMITTEE MEMBER(S)	DISTRICT EXPERT(S)
Energy and Utilities (conservation, demand reduction, generation, rates/regulation (PUC)	Jeff Wall, Dan Howell	Sam Robinson
Finance and Investments	Laura Nomura	Traci Lee, Thomas Hays
Fish and Wildlife Protection	Al Javier	
Flood Protection, Flood Plain Management, and Levees	Al Javier, Jolene Walsh	John Ward
Grants and Loans		Nicolette JonKhoff
Graywater	Al Javier, Jim Lee	
Grease Traps/Interceptors		Matthew Melendrez
Groundwater/Conjunctive Use/IRRP	Al Javier	Bryan Powell
Identity Theft		Mike Malone, Steven O'Neill
Information Systems		Mike Malone
Insurance and Liability		Doug Hefley
Integrated Regional Water Management Planning		Lanaya Alexander
LAFCO	Dan Howell	Chris Teague
Land Use and Planning		
Local Government Organization	Danielle Coats	
Metropolitan Water District of SoCal	Jolene Walsh	
Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP's)	Al Javier	
Natural Disasters	Jeff Wall	Doug Hefley
Notary Public		Michelle Herrington

APPENDIX

SUBJECT	COMMITTEE MEMBER(S)	DISTRICT EXPERT(S)
Occupational Safety and Health	Laura Zamora	Paula Allen, Doug Hefley
Parks, Recreation and Body Contact	Al Javier, Jim Lee	
Political Reform Act	Danielle Coats	
Pollution Prevention	Al Javier	
Prevailing Wage/Labor Compliance	Laura Zamora	Paula Allen, Bruce Mitzel, Amy Eichperger
Property Tax and ERAF	Laura Nomura, Danielle Coats	Thomas Hays
Public Contracts (Competitive Bidding)/ Public Works	Dan Howell	John Ward, Bruce Mitzel, Amy Eichperger, Chris Teague
Public Employees Retirement System (PERS)	Laura Zamora	Paula Allen; Tracy Perez
Public Records Act		Michelle Herrington
Recycled Water	Al Javier, Jeff Wall, Jim Lee	
Redevelopment	Laura Nomura	
Regional Boards	Al Javier, Jeff Wall	
Reserves for special districts	Laura Nomura	
Safe Drinking Water	Al Javier, Jim Lee	Michelle Karras, Phil Lancaster
Salinity Management	Al Javier	
Source Control	Al Javier	Matthew Melendrez
State Boards	Al Javier, Jeff Wall	
State Budget	Laura Nomura, Jolene Walsh	
Subdivision Map Act		John Ward

APPENDIX

SUBJECT	COMMITTEE MEMBER(S)	DISTRICT EXPERT(S)
Urban Water Management Planning Act		Lanaya Alexander
Wastewater Treatment	Jeff Wall	Joe Mouawad, Matthew Melendrez
Water Bonds	Danielle Coats	Nicolette JonKhoff
Water Quality (Hazardous substances/toxics, nonpoint sources, solid waste, underground storage tanks)	Al Javier	
Water Quality Laboratory	Al Javier	Andrew Rozenstraten
Water Resources Development		
Water Rights		Brian Powell
Water Softeners	Al Javier	
Water Supply Assessments		
Water Transfers (water marketing, wheeling)		
Water Use Efficiency, Water Conservation		
Watershed Protection	Al Javier	Brian Powell
Wetlands	Al Javier	

STANDING COMMITTEE ABBREVIATIONS

SENATE COMMITTEES

Agriculture.....	AGRI
Appropriations	APPR
Banking and Financial Institutions.....	BF&I
Budget and Fiscal Review	B&FR
Business Professions and Economic Development	BP&ED
Education.....	ED
Elections and Constitutional Amendments	ELEC&CA
Energy, Utilities and Communications.....	EU&C
Environmental Quality.....	EQ
Governance and Finance.....	GOV&FIN
Governmental Organization	GO
Health.....	HEALTH
Housing	HOUSE
Human Services.....	HUMANSVS
Insurance.....	INS
Judiciary	JUD
Labor, Public Employment and Retirement.....	L,PE&R
Natural Resources and Water.....	NR&W
Public Safety	PUBSAFE
Rules.....	RULES
Transportation.....	TRANS
Veterans Affairs	VA

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES

Accountability and Administrative Review	ACTBTY&ADM
Aging and Long-Term Care	A<C
Agriculture.....	AGRI
Appropriations	APPR
Arts, Entertainment, Sports Tourism and Internet Media.....	AEST&IM
Banking and Finance	B&F
Budget.....	BUDG
Business and Professions	BUS&PROF
Communications and Conveyance	COM&CONV
Education.....	ED
Elections and Redistricting	E&R
Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials	ENVS&TOXM
Governmental Organization	GO
Health.....	HEALTH
Higher Education	HIED
Housing and Community Development	H&CD
Human Services.....	HUMANSVS
Insurance.....	INS
Jobs, Economic Development, and the Economy.....	JED&E
Judiciary	JUD
Labor and Employment	L&E
Local Government	LGOV
Natural Resources	NATRES
Public Employment and Retirement	PE&R
Public Safety	PUBSAFE
Revenue and Taxation	REV&TAX
Rules.....	RULES
Transportation.....	TRANS
Utilities and Energy	U&E
Veterans Affairs	VA
Water, Parks, and Wildlife	WP&W



EASTERN MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT

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