

**[AB 8](#)****(Bloom D) Mountain lions: depredation permits.****Introduced:** 12/5/2016**Status:** 3/23/2017-In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.**Is Fiscal:** Y**Location:** 1/19/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Proposition 117, an initiative measure approved by the voters at the June 5, 1990, statewide direct primary election, enacted the California Wildlife Protection Act of 1990. The act establishes that the mountain lion is a specially protected mammal under the laws of this state, and makes it unlawful to take, injure, possess, transport, import, or sell a mountain lion or a product of a mountain lion. The act authorizes a person whose livestock or other property is being or has been injured, damaged, or destroyed by a mountain lion to report that fact to the Department of Fish and Wildlife and request a permit to take the mountain lion. The act requires the department or a specifically authorized animal damage control officer to immediately confirm the reported depredation by a mountain lion, and then promptly issue a permit to take the mountain lion. This bill would authorize, rather than require, the issuance of a permit under these circumstances. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**Oppose Unless  
Amended**Memo**

The author's office claims the bill is intended to focus solely on solving a district issue. According to the author, alpaca farms that run adjacent to the Santa Monica Hills Conservancy are not taking proper measures to deter mountain lions from attacking their livestock. The author wishes to allow the Department of Fish and Wildlife to have the opportunity to place certain conditions on the issuance of a depredation permit. The author's office has indicated they would like to exempt agriculture although "production agriculture" may be hard to define. The bill requires 4/5 approval in both the Senate and Assembly and as such would require Republican support.

**[AB 211](#)****(Bigelow R) State responsibility area fire prevention fees: reporting requirement.****Introduced:** 1/23/2017**Last Amend:** 3/14/2017**Status:** 3/21/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (March 20). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.**Is Fiscal:** Y**Location:** 3/21/2017-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a fire prevention fee in an amount not to exceed \$150 to be charged on each habitable structure on a parcel that is within a state responsibility area. Existing law requires the fee moneys to be expended, upon appropriation, in specified ways, including to reimburse the State Board of Equalization's expenses incurred in the collection of the fee and to the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection and to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for administrative purposes, with excess moneys being expended only for specified fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law, until January 31, 2017, requires the board to submit an annual written report to the Legislature on the status of the uses of the fee moneys. This bill would require, by January 31, 2018, the department to submit the report to the Legislature and the board. The bill would require the report to include an itemized accounting of all expenditures from the fund, including a specific itemized accounting relating to equipment expenditures, and a description of any positions that are associated with each expenditure, among other things. The bill would require the reporting to occur annually for an indefinite period of time.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 243](#)****(Cooper D) California Beef Commission.****Introduced:** 1/30/2017**Last Amend:** 3/21/2017**Status:** 3/21/2017-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on AGRI. Read second time and amended.**Is Fiscal:** Y**Location:** 3/20/2017-A. AGRI.**Calendar:** 4/26/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY AGRICULTURE, CABALLERO, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Beef Council Law, establishes the California Beef Council, comprised of 20 members and 20 alternate members appointed by the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to perform various advisory and other duties relating to the California beef industry. The California Beef Council Law establishes a \$1 fee per head on each sale of cattle and calves to administer the California Beef Council Law and authorizes a fee greater than \$1 if approved by

producers, as specified. This bill would establish the California Beef Commission Law (the law) for similar purposes for which the California Beef Council Law is established and to augment and support the work of the California Beef Council. The bill would create the California Beef Commission, which would be comprised of 11 members and 11 alternate members appointed by the secretary who are also members of the California Beef Council. The bill would provide for reimbursement of traveling and other expenses incurred by commission members in the performance of their duties, unless the expenses are incurred for discharging similar duties reimbursed by the California Beef Council. The bill would set forth the powers and duties of the commission, including administering any governmental program related to the California cattle, beef, and beef products industry. The bill would exempt the commission or any person acting pursuant to the law's provisions from various consumer protection laws, including the Cartwright Act and the Unfair Practices Act. The bill would provide for an assessment of \$1 per head of cattle to be paid on each sale of cattle and calves to carry out the law's provisions and would authorize a fee greater than \$1 to be charged if certain procedural requirements are met. The bill would require the secretary to conduct an initial referendum of producers to approve a mandatory fee to implement the law's provisions and would make operation of the law's provisions contingent upon approval of producers by referendum, except as specified. The bill would provide for termination of the commission by referendum of producers, as specified.

**Position**

Sponsor

**[AB 290](#) (Salas D) Collateral recovery: repossession agencies.**

**Introduced:** 2/2/2017

**Status:** 3/17/2017-Coauthors revised.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/13/2017-A. B.&P.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 10 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 4202 ASSEMBLY BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS, SALAS, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the Collateral Recovery Act, provides for the licensure and regulation of repossession agencies by the Bureau of Security and Investigative Services under the supervision and control of the Director of Consumer Affairs and, until January 1, 2018, defines repossession agency as not including certain persons and entities, such as a dealer regularly engaged in the sale of collateral designed primarily for agricultural use. This bill would extend the above definition of repossession agency indefinitely.

**Position**

Support

**Memo**

AB 290 is sponsored by John Deere and has the strong support of the agricultural industry including California Farm Bureau and the Western Growers Association. CCA was asked to support the bill by the bill's sponsor.

**[AB 425](#) (Caballero D) Timber harvesting plans: exemptions.**

**Introduced:** 2/9/2017

**Status:** 2/21/2017-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/21/2017-A. NAT. RES.

**Calendar:** 4/3/2017 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practices Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, including the cutting or removal of trees in compliance with existing law relating to defensible space. In this regard, the act authorizes, until January 1, 2021, the Forest Fire Prevention Pilot Project Exemption if specified conditions are met, including that only trees less than 26 inches in stump diameter, measured at 8 inches above ground level, shall be removed, no new road construction or reconstruction shall occur, and the activities shall be conducted in specified counties. This bill would expand the exemption to allow the construction or reconstruction of temporary roads on slopes of 40% or less if certain conditions are met, including that a registered professional forester designates temporary road locations, associated class III watercourse crossings, and unstable areas, on specified maps.

**Position**

Support

**Memo**

AB 425 is sponsored by the California Forestry Association is supported by a large coalition of agricultural associations. CCA was asked to support the bill by the sponsor.

**[AB 589](#) (Bigelow R) Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative**

**Extension.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Last Amend:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 3/23/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W.,P., & W. Read second time and amended.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/23/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Summary:** Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law requires a permittee or licensee to demonstrate to the board at 5-year intervals that such a measuring device is operating properly, as specified. This bill would require the board to presume for all these purposes that a measuring device has been installed correctly, is functioning properly, and is certified to provide an accurate account of the rate and quantity of water diverted, and that measurements made by the device are in full compliance with the measurement requirements, if the device was installed by an individual who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension. The bill would require the University of California Cooperative Extension to consult with the board when developing the curriculum of the course. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

Sponsor

**Memo**

**AB 627 (Bigelow R) Prisons: contracts for food.**

**Introduced:** 2/14/2017

**Status:** 3/21/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (March 21). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/21/2017-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to contract for provisions, clothing, medicines, forage, fuel, and all other staple supplies needed for the support of the prisons for any period of time, not exceeding one year, as specified. This bill would require contracts entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2018, for the supply of food for the prisons to require that not less than 50% of the food supplied be California grown, as specified. This bill contains other existing laws.

**Position**

Support

**Memo**

Assemblymember Bigelow has requested CCA support this legislation. The legislation has the support of various other agricultural associations throughout California. This bill is similar to AB 822 (Caballero) which would require all state contracts, excluding schools, to purchase California grown produce so long as the cost does not exceed 5% of the lowest bid price.

**AB 947 (Gallagher R) Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Status:** 3/2/2017-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/2/2017-A. W.,P. & W.

**Calendar:** 4/4/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources. This bill would define "bed, channel, or bank" for purposes of these provisions to mean the land containing the river, stream, or lake during its ordinary course.

**Position**

Support

**AB 975 (Friedman D) Natural resources: wild and scenic rivers.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Last Amend:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 3/23/2017-Read second time and amended.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/22/2017-A. APPR.

**Summary:** Existing law establishes that it is the policy of the state that certain rivers that possess extraordinary scenic, recreational, fishery, or wildlife values shall be preserved in their free-flowing state, together with their immediate environments, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the state. This bill would revise that policy to specify that certain rivers that possess scenic, recreational, fishery, wildlife, historical, cultural, geological, ecological, hydrological, botanical, or other similar values shall be preserved in their free-flowing state, together with their immediate environments, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people of the state, and would revise the definition of "immediate environments," and define the term "extraordinary value" for purposes of that policy.

**Position**

Oppose

**[AB 1369](#) (Gray D) Water quality and storage.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 2/19/2017-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/17/2017-A. PRINT

**Summary:** (1) Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources and prescribes the powers and responsibilities of the department with regard to the construction and operation of water storage facilities in the state. This bill would require the department to increase statewide water storage capacity by 25% by January 1, 2025, and 50% by January 1, 2050, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2019, to identify the current statewide water storage capacity and prepare a strategy and implementation plan to achieve those expansions in statewide water storage capacity, and would require the department to update the strategy and implementation plan on January 1, 2020, and every 2 years thereafter, until January 1, 2050. The bill would require the Legislative Analyst's Office to report to the Legislature on January 1, 2020, and every 5 years thereafter, until January 1, 2050, on the department's progress on achieving those required increases in statewide water storage capacity, as specified. The bill would, beginning in the 2018-19 fiscal year, continuously appropriate 25% of the annual proceeds of the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to the department to comply with these requirements. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 1544](#) (Dahle R) Hunting: nonlead ammunition.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 3/16/2017-Referred to Com. on W., P., & W.

**Is Fiscal:**

**Location:** 3/16/2017-A. W., P. & W.

**Calendar:** 4/4/2017 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, GARCIA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law requires the use of nonlead centerfire rifle and pistol ammunition, as determined by the Fish and Game Commission, when taking big game with a rifle or pistol, and when taking coyote, within the California condor range. Existing law further requires, as soon as is practicable, but by no later than July 1, 2019, the use of nonlead ammunition for the taking of all wildlife, including game mammals, game birds, nongame birds, and nongame mammals, with any firearm, and requires the commission to promulgate regulations by July 1, 2015, that phase in the requirements of these provisions. Existing law requires the latter prohibition to be suspended for a specific hunting season and caliber if the Director of Fish and Wildlife finds that nonlead ammunition of that specific caliber is not commercially available from any manufacturer because of federal prohibitions relating to armor-piercing ammunition. This bill would instead require the director to temporarily suspend the latter prohibition for a specific hunting season and caliber if the director finds that nonlead ammunition of the specific caliber is not commercially available for any reason. The bill would require the director to make any finding that nonlead ammunition is not commercially available or publicly available on the Department of Fish and Wildlife's Internet Web site.

**Position**

Support

**[AB 1605](#) (Caballero D) Maximum contaminant levels: nitrate: replacement water.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 3/16/2017-Referred to Coms. on E.S. & T.M. and JUD.

**Is Fiscal:**

**Location:** 3/16/2017-A. E.S. & T.M.

**Calendar:** 4/4/2017 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND

TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair

**Summary:** Under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Under the act, the state board and the regional boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the state. Under the act, each regional board, with respect to its region, coordinates with the state board and other regional boards, with respect to water quality control matters, including the prevention and abatement of water pollution and nuisance. The act requires, upon the order of a regional board, a person who has caused or permitted, causes or permits, or threatens to cause or permit any waste to be discharged or deposited where it is, or probably will be, discharged into the waters of the state and creates, or threatens to create, a condition of pollution or nuisance, to clean up the waste or abate the effects of the waste, or, in the case of threatened pollution or nuisance, to take other remedial action. Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the state board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health and vests with the state board specified responsibilities. The act requires the state board to adopt primary drinking water standards and maximum contaminant levels for contaminants in drinking water. This bill would deem a person that causes or permits, or threatens to cause or permit, any waste to be discharged that contributes to the exceedance of the maximum contaminant level for nitrate in drinking water to not have caused pollution or a nuisance or to not be liable for negligence or trespass, as specified, if the person or entity takes certain actions relating to replacement water until the maximum contaminant level for nitrate is no longer exceeded.

**Position**

Neutral

**Memo**

This bill is sponsored by the California Farm Bureau Federation and would relieve liability for any farmer or rancher who is deemed to cause or permit the discharge of nitrate to groundwater by the State Water Resources Control Board that provides an adequate level of drinking water to impacted communities. Several "cease and desist" orders have been issued by the Central Coast and Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Boards asserting that specific farmers and livestock producers are discharging nitrates, most commonly from the application of commercial fertilizers and manure, and would be required to restore the aquifer to achieve the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). CFBF argues this is a short term solution to a problem that requires long term action.

**SB 49**

**(De León D) California Environmental, Public Health, and Workers Defense Act of 2017.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amend:** 2/22/2017

**Status:** 3/21/2017-Set for hearing April 5.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/14/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 4/5/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**Summary:** (1)The federal Clean Air Act regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The federal Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into water. The federal Safe Drinking Water Act establishes drinking water standards for drinking water systems. The federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 generally prohibits activities affecting threatened and endangered species listed pursuant to that act unless authorized by a permit from the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service, as appropriate. Existing state law regulates the discharge of air pollutants into the atmosphere. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act regulates the discharge of pollutants into the waters of the state. The California Safe Drinking Water Act establishes standards for drinking water and regulates drinking water systems. The California Endangered Species Act requires the Fish and Game Commission to establish a list of endangered species and a list of threatened species and generally prohibits the taking of those species. The Protect California Air Act of 2003 prohibits air quality management districts and air pollution control districts from amending or revising their new source review rules or regulations to be less stringent than those rules or regulations that existed on December 30, 2002, except under certain circumstances. That act requires the state board to provide on its Internet Web site, and in writing for purchase by the public, a copy of the federal new source review regulations as they read on December 30, 2002, and a related document. This bill would prohibit state or local agencies from amending or revising their rules and regulations implementing the above state laws to be less stringent than the baseline federal standards, as defined, and would require specified agencies to take prescribed actions to maintain and enforce certain requirements and standards pertaining to air, water, and protected species. The bill would make conforming changes to the Protect California Air Act of 2003. By imposing new duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.(2)Existing law provides for the enforcement of laws regulating the discharge of pollutants into the atmosphere and waters of the state. Existing law provides for the enforcement of drinking water standards. Existing law provides for the enforcement of the California Endangered Species Act. This bill would authorize a person acting in the public interest to bring an action to enforce certain standards and requirements implementing the above-mentioned state laws if specified conditions are satisfied. The bill would make the operation of this authorization contingent on the occurrence of certain events.(3)Existing federal law generally establishes standards for workers' rights and worker safety. Existing state law generally establishes

standards for workers' rights and worker safety. This bill would prohibit a state agency that implements those laws from amending or revising its rules and regulations in a manner that is less stringent in its protection of workers' rights or worker safety than standards established by federal law in existence as of January 1, 2016. (4) Existing law authorizes a person to petition a court for the issuance of a writ of mandate to a public agency to compel the performance of an action required by law or to review a decision of the public agency. This bill would expressly authorize a person to petition a court for a writ of mandate to compel a state or local agency to perform an act required by, or to review a state or local agency's action for compliance with, this measure. (5) This bill would require state agencies, on a semi-annual basis, to report to the Legislature on compliance with the above requirements. (6) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement. This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason. With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

**Position**

Oppose

**SB 50 (Allen D) Federal public lands: conveyances.**

**Introduced:** 12/5/2016

**Last Amend:** 3/20/2017

**Status:** 3/21/2017-Set for hearing April 4.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/14/2017-S. JUD.

**Calendar:** 4/4/2017 1:30 p.m. - Room 112 SENATE JUDICIARY, JACKSON, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law vests the authority over public lands owned by the state with the State Lands Commission. Existing federal law authorizes federal agencies to convey federal public lands under certain circumstances. This bill would establish, except as provided, a policy of the state to discourage conveyances of federal public lands in California from the federal government. The bill would specify that these conveyances are void ab initio unless the commission is provided with the right of first refusal or the right to arrange the transfer to a 3rd party. The bill would require the commission, the Wildlife Conservation Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to enter into a memorandum of understanding establishing a state policy that they will undertake all feasible efforts to protect against future unauthorized conveyances of federal public lands or any change in federal public land designation. The bill would authorize the commission to seek declaratory and injunctive relief in a court of competent jurisdiction to contest these conveyances. The bill would, except as provided, prohibit the commission and a recorder of a county in which the federal public land to be transferred is situated from recording a deed, instrument, or other document related to the conveyance that is void ab initio and would subject a person who violates this prohibition to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000. By increasing the duties of the county recorder's office, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would prohibit a person from filing a deed, instrument, or other document related to the conveyance of federal public land that is void ab initio and would subject a person who violates this prohibition to a civil penalty not to exceed \$5,000. The bill would require the commission to ensure that transferees of federal public lands in the state are solely responsible for all the costs associated with managing those lands as well as developing infrastructure necessary for all future uses of those lands. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Oppose

**SB 58 (McGuire D) Wildlife management areas: payment of taxes and assessments.**

**Introduced:** 12/12/2016

**Status:** 3/24/2017-Set for hearing April 3.

**Is Fiscal:**

**Location:** 3/14/2017-S. APPR.

**Calendar:** 4/3/2017 10 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE APPROPRIATIONS, LARA, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law regulates real property acquired and operated by the state as wildlife management areas, and authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife, when income is directly derived from that real property, as provided, to annually pay to the county in which the property is located an amount equal to the county taxes levied upon the property at the time it was transferred to the state. Existing law further authorizes the department to pay the assessments levied upon the property by any irrigation, drainage, or reclamation district. Existing law requires those payments to only be made from funds that are appropriated to the department for those purposes. This bill would, commencing with the 2018-19 fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, require, instead of authorize, the department to make these payments subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

**Position**

Support

**SB 158** (Monning D) Commercial driver's license: education.

**Introduced:** 1/19/2017

**Status:** 3/14/2017-Set for hearing April 4.

**Is Fiscal:**

**Location:** 2/2/2017-S. T. & H.

**Calendar:** 4/4/2017 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, BEALL, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits the Department of Motor Vehicles from issuing a commercial driver's license to any person to operate a commercial motor vehicle unless the person has passed a written and driving test for the operation of a commercial motor vehicle that complies with the minimum standards established by the federal Commercial Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1986 and specified federal regulations, and has satisfied all other requirements of that act as well as any other requirements imposed by state law. This bill would require the department, no later than February 7, 2020, to adopt regulations related to entry-level driver training requirements for drivers of commercial motor vehicles including specified minimum hours of behind-the-wheel training and in compliance with the requirements of specified federal regulations. The bill would also require, for issuance of an original commercial driver's license, upon adoption of these regulations, a person to provide proof of successful completion of a course of instruction from a commercial motor vehicle driver training institution, or a program offered by an employer, that is listed on the Training Provider Registry of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration. This bill would also make legislative findings and declarations and would make technical, nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.

**Position**

Oppose Unless  
Amended

**Memo**

CCA is seeking clarification from the author's office that requirements establish pursuant to this bill would not include vehicles operated in agriculture. The federal regulation specifically exempts vehicles used in agriculture in a not for hire capacity, however it remains unclear if DMV would continue that exemption in a state rulemaking process. Staff suggests CCA oppose unless a specific clarification is made that vehicles used in agriculture will remain exempt under state regulations implementing the federal rules.

**SB 174** (Lara D) Diesel-fueled vehicles: registration.

**Introduced:** 1/23/2017

**Status:** 3/14/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/2/2017-S. T. & H.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 1:30 p.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, BEALL, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits a person from driving, moving, or leaving standing upon a highway any motor vehicle, as defined, that has been registered in violation of provisions regulating vehicle emissions. This bill, effective January 1, 2020, would require the Department of Motor Vehicles to confirm, prior to the initial registration or the transfer of ownership and registration of a diesel-fueled vehicle with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds, that the vehicle is compliant with, or exempt from, applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. The bill would require the department to refuse registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for certain diesel-fueled vehicles, based on weight and model year, that are subject to specified provisions relating to the reduction of emissions of diesel particulate matter, oxides of nitrogen, and other criteria pollutants from in-use diesel-fueled vehicles. The bill would authorize the department to allow registration, or renewal or transfer of registration, for any diesel-fueled vehicle that has been reported to the State Air Resources Board, and is using an approved exemption, or is compliant with applicable air pollution control technology requirements, pursuant to specified provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Oppose Unless  
Amended

**Memo**

Staff suggests CCA join the California Farm Bureau Federation in their opposition to SB 174. CCA and Farm Bureau have met with the author's office and have asked them to reopen the agricultural exemption to ensure full coverage in order to offset any impacts this bill might have on those seeking compliance with the rule. The author's office is exploring this opportunity with the California Air Resources Board however it does not seem apparent that ARB will accept this amendment. Staff suggests CCA oppose the bill unless amended in order to seek this amendment.

**SB 249** (Allen D) Off-highway motor vehicle recreation.

**Introduced:** 2/7/2017

**Status:** 3/14/2017-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on T. & H. (Ayes 7. Noes 2.) (March 14). Re-referred to Com. on T. & H.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/14/2017-S. T. & H.

**Summary:** (1)The Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Act of 2003 creates the Division of Off-Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation within the Department of Parks and Recreation. The act gives the division certain duties and responsibilities, including the planning, acquisition, development, conservation, and restoration of lands in state vehicular recreation areas. Existing law requires the division to develop and implement a grant and cooperative agreement program with other agencies funded from no more than 1/2 of the revenues in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund, with specified percentages of these revenues to be available, upon appropriation, for various purposes related to off-highway vehicles. Existing law requires the remaining revenues in the Off-Highway Vehicle Trust Fund to be available for the support of the division and for the planning, acquisition, development, construction, maintenance, administration, operation, restoration, and conservation of lands in state vehicular recreation areas and certain other areas. The act is repealed on January 1, 2018. This bill would revise and recast various provisions of the act. The bill would expand the duties of the division by requiring it to, among other things, (1) prepare program and strategic planning reports regarding units of the state park system, as specified, (2) post on the department's Internet Web site all plans, reports, and studies developed pursuant to the act's provisions, as specified, (3) in consultation with specified bodies and departments, update the 2008 Soil Conservation Guidelines and Standards to establish a generic and measurable soil conservation standard by December 31, 2020, and update that standard every 5 years thereafter, (4) implement a monitoring program, as defined, to monitor the condition of soils, wildlife, and vegetation habitats in each state vehicular recreation area each year, as specified, and (5) identify and protect sensitive natural, cultural, and archaeological resources within state vehicular recreations areas as natural and cultural preserves closed to off-highway vehicle recreation use. The bill would require the division to take other specified measures to protect natural and cultural preserves within state vehicular recreation areas, including measures to mitigate harmful impacts to these areas and to protect them from off-highway vehicle recreation use, as specified. The bill would require the Director of Parks and Recreation to assemble a science advisory team to advise and assist the department and the division in meeting the natural and cultural resource conservation purposes of the act, as specified. The bill would also prohibit any expansion of an existing, or development of any new, state vehicular recreation area or allocation of grant program funds for new or expanded units of the system until the science advisory team completes its review and submits its recommendations to the department, and the department implements the recommendations. The bill would change the repeal date for the act to January 1, 2023, thereby extending the act's provisions until that date. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Neutral

**Memo**

CCA policy directs staff to seek mitigation for lands converted to off-highway motor vehicle parks. Although this bill would require the Department of State Parks to further mitigate environmental impacts, it is strongly opposed by off road vehicle organizations and rural counties. CCA has spoken to the sponsors of the bill, the California Native Plant Society, to determine if amendments can be made that would require mitigation for the loss of grazing but prohibit any funds from being used to purchase private property in fee title to offset new and expanding off-highway motor vehicle parks. Staff has not yet received a response. The bill was heard on March 13, 2017 and was highly controversial drawing significant opposition. That said, it did advance to the Senate Transportation & Housing Committee.

**[SB 252](#)**

**(Dodd D) Water wells.**

**Introduced:** 2/7/2017

**Last Amend:** 3/13/2017

**Status:** 3/13/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/16/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** (1)Existing provisions of the California Constitution declare the policy that the water resources of the state be put to beneficial use to the fullest extent of which they are capable, that the waste or unreasonable use or unreasonable method of use of water be prevented, and that the conservation of these waters is to be exercised with a view to the reasonable and beneficial use of the waters in the interest of the people and for the public welfare. Existing law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water. This bill would require, in an action alleging liability for interference with a well used primarily for domestic use, reasonableness of each party's beneficial use of water to be determined through consideration of specified factors. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

**Position**

Oppose

**Memo**

SB 252 would require counties to conduct a public hearing to determine if the construction of new wells in critically over drafted groundwater basins will cause "undesirable results". The bill also stipulates that new wells constructed after January 1, 2015 cannot be used to claim priority rights pursuant to the adoption of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Landowners drilling new wells to offset an old well that has run dry or is no longer in production would be exempt so long as the new well does not exceed the pumping rates of the old well. Many farming interests in the Central Valley are moving to oppose this bill and argue that the SGMA process should play out and further meddling by the state will only cause additional challenges to the development of a Groundwater Sustainability Plan.

**SB 506 (Nielsen R) Department of Fish and Wildlife: lake or streambed alteration agreements.**

**Introduced:** 2/16/2017

**Status:** 3/7/2017-Set for hearing March 28.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. N.R. & W.

**Calendar:** 3/28/2017 9 a.m. - Room 112 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, HERTZBERG, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources. This bill would limit the diversions and obstructions governed by these alteration agreement requirements to the diversions and obstructions that alter the bed, channel, or bank of a river, stream, or lake. The bill would exempt routine maintenance and repair of facilities for instream agricultural diversions from the alteration agreement requirements.

**Position**

Support

**SB 623 (Monning D) Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Status:** 3/15/2017-Set for hearing April 5.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 3/2/2017-S. E.Q.

**Calendar:** 4/5/2017 9:30 a.m. - Room 3191 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, WIECKOWSKI, Chair

**Summary:** Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. This bill would establish the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury and would provide that moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the board. By creating a new continuously appropriated fund, this bill would make an appropriation.

**Position**

Oppose

**Memo**

SB 623 is sponsored by the Water Foundation and several environmental justice organizations to establish a clean drinking water fund to provide drinking water to communities that cannot use groundwater due to nitrate, chromium six, arsenic and other contaminants. The bill currently establishes the fund but does not provide a funding mechanism. Several ideas have been discussed including a nitrogen fertilizer tax, an assessment on irrigated farm land and confined animal feeding operations and a public goods charge on district water users. A coalition of agricultural organizations including CCA has made it clear no solution will include an assessment on irrigated lands or confined animal feeding operations. Any proposed tax will require a 2/3 vote of the legislature.

**SB 726 (Wiener D) Taxation: estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxes.**

**Introduced:** 2/17/2017

**Last Amend:** 3/23/2017

**Status:** 3/23/2017-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Referred to Com. on RLS.

**Is Fiscal:** Y

**Location:** 2/17/2017-S. RLS.

**Summary:** Existing law, as added by an initiative measure that was approved by voters as Proposition 6 at the June 8, 1982, statewide primary election, prohibits the Legislature or a political subdivision of the state from imposing any tax on or by reason of any transfer occurring by reason of death. Existing law imposes a California estate tax, commonly referred to as the "pick up tax," equal to a certain portion of the maximum allowable amount of credit for state death taxes allowable under applicable federal estate tax law. The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 phased out the

allowance of this credit, and, as of 2005, no longer allows a person to claim a credit of this nature under federal law. Therefore, the "pick up tax" is no longer imposed in California. This bill would propose to the voters a repeal of the above initiative measure prohibiting the imposition of a tax on or by reason of any transfer occurring by reason of death and would impose estate, gift, and generation-skipping transfer taxes, in modified conformity with federal law, on and after January 1, 2019, upon estates valued at over \$5,490,000, as may be adjusted. Existing law prohibits amendment of the initiative measure by the Legislature unless the amendment is approved by the voters. This bill would call a special election to be consolidated with the next statewide general election. It would condition the amendment of the initiative upon voter approval, and would require the Secretary of State to submit the provisions of the bill that amend the initiative statute to the voters for their approval at the next consolidated statewide election. The bill would permit its provisions to be amended by a bill passed by a majority vote of the membership of both houses of the Legislature unless otherwise required by the California Constitution. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an act calling an election.

**Position**

Oppose

**Total Measures: 22**

**Total Tracking Forms: 22**