

## **ZONE 7 BOARD OF DIRECTORS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**

DATE: Thursday, March 12, 2026  
TIME: 4:00 pm  
LOCATION: Boardroom  
Zone 7 Administration Building  
100 North Canyons Parkway, Livermore

Director Brown  
Director Gambs  
Director Green

### **AGENDA**

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda
3. Presentation from ACWA
4. Legislative Update (Staff/Consultant)
5. Adjournment



100 North Canyons Parkway  
Livermore, CA 94551  
(925) 454-5000

**DATE:** March 12, 2026

**TO:** Legislative Committee

**FROM:** Carol Mahoney, Government Relations Manager

**SUBJECT:** Legislative Update

**SUMMARY:**

Zone 7 staff, with the support of Agency consultants, monitors legislation that is being considered in Sacramento, as well as other political and regulatory activities of interest. This effort supports initiatives in the Strategic Plan under Goal G – Stakeholder Engagement, more specifically Initiative #20 - Pursuing opportunities for interagency cooperation.

California’s Assembly, Senate, and Committees are progressing through the second year of the two-year legislative cycle. The attached Legislative Summary provides an overview of key legislation being evaluated in this session. SKV Advocacy will provide an update on bills of interest and related regulatory actions.

Although still early in the legislative session, topics of interests are being coordinated through coalitions such as ACWA, CMUA, CSDA at the state level and ACWA, AMWA, and NWC at the federal level. Staff have also been reaching out to legislative offices in an opportunity to build and maintain relationships with the elected officials’ staff. Opportunities for outreach have included CMUA’s Capitol Day at the end of January and the Bay Area Council’s Sacramento Day on March 10. Several “spot” bills that lack more detailed language are still being monitored to determine if they develop into something that impacts Zone 7 interests. Bills being monitored are attached, but there are a few bills of interest that are highlighted below:

Bill #	Author	Bill Topic Synopsis	Position
AB35	Alvarez	Proposition 4 exemption from Administrative Procedures Act requirements for release of funds	Support
AB1772	Papan	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch
AB2032	Ransom	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch
AB2447	Bauer-Kahan	Nitrogen discharges from irrigated ag lands	Watch
SB872	McNerney	Funding for subsidence/levee repairs	Support
SB1313*	McNerney	PFAS grants/loans funding source	Support

\*A factsheet on SB1313 is included.

**ATTACHMENTS:**

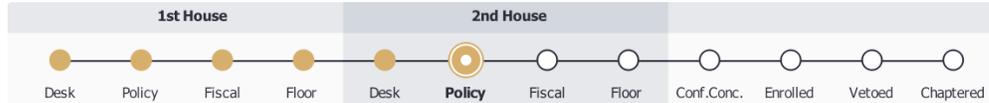
- Legislative Summary
- SB1313 Fact Sheet

**AB 35** **(Alvarez, D)** **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: Administrative Procedure Act: exemption: program guidelines and selection criteria.**

**Current Text:** 01/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 01/14/2026

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience, wildfire and forest resilience, coastal resilience, extreme heat mitigation, biodiversity and nature-based climate solutions, climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands, park creation and outdoor access, and clean air programs. Current law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Current law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to post an electronic form of the guidelines submitted by a state entity and the subsequent verifications on the Natural Resources Agency's internet website. (Based on 01/14/2026 text)

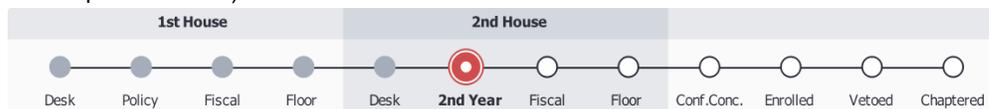
**Position:** Support

**AB 259** **(Rubio, Blanca, D)** **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**

**Current Text:** 04/21/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/21/2025

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was JUD. on 5/14/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing if, during the teleconference meeting, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular physical location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, and the legislative body complies with prescribed requirements. Current law requires a member to satisfy specified requirements to participate in a meeting remotely pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including that specified circumstances apply. Current law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location pursuant to these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including prohibiting such participation for more than 2 meetings per year if the legislative body regularly meets once per month or less. This bill would extend the alternative teleconferencing procedures until January 1, 2030. (Based on 04/21/2025 text)

**Position:** Watch

**Notes:**

CSDA = Sponsor

**AB 638** **(Rodriguez, Celeste, D)** **Stormwater: uses: irrigation.**

**Current Text:** 07/03/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 07/03/2025

**Status:** 08/29/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/18/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

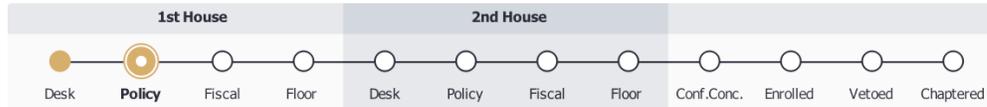
**Summary:** The Stormwater Resource Planning Act requires the State Water Resources Control Board, by July 1, 2016, to establish guidance for purposes of the act. This bill would require the board, by December 1, 2026, to develop recommendations for stormwater capture and use for the irrigation of urban public lands, as defined. The bill would require the recommendations to address, but not be limited to, opportunities for the use of captured stormwater for irrigation to offset the use of potable water, as specified, and recommendations for, among other things, pathogens and pathogen indicators and total suspended solids. Prior to approving the recommendations, the bill would require the board to solicit and receive written public comment on proposed recommendations. (Based on 07/03/2025 text)

**Position:** Watch

**AB 1632** **(Johnson, R) Trespass.**

**Current Text:** 01/26/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/24/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



**Location:** 02/09/2026 - Assembly Public Safety

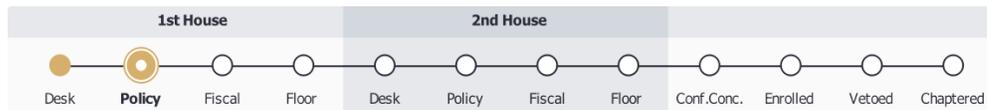
**Summary:** Current law makes it a misdemeanor to commit the crime of trespass, which includes refusing or failing to leave land, real property, or structures belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and not open to the general public upon being requested to leave by a peace officer at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession and upon being informed by the peace officer that they are acting at the request of the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession. Current law requires the owner, the owner's agent, or the person in lawful possession to make a separate request to the peace officer on each occasion when the peace officer's assistance in dealing with a trespass is requested, except that a single request for peace officer assistance may be made for a period not to exceed 12 months when there is a fire hazard to the premises or property, the owner is absent from the premises or property, or the premises or property is closed to the public and posted as being closed. Current law requires the requester to inform the law enforcement agency to which the request was made when the assistance is no longer desired before the 12-month period expires. Current law also authorizes a single request for assistance to be made and submitted electronically, in a notarized form provided by the law enforcement agency, to a peace officer, and authorizes local governments to accept electronic submissions of requests for peace officer assistance. This bill would remove the requirement that the submitted form described above be notarized. The bill would extend the maximum period of time for a request for peace officer assistance from 12 months to 3 years for requests pertaining to a fire hazard, the owner's absence, or the property being closed to the public. (Based on 01/26/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 1752** **(Lackey, R) Eminent domain: appraisals.**

**Current Text:** 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on JUD.



**Location:** 02/23/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

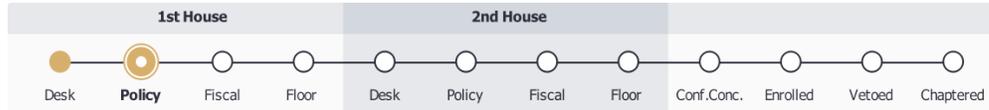
**Summary:** The Eminent Domain Law, authorizes a public entity to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property for a public use, as specified. Current law entitles the owner of a property acquired by eminent domain to specified compensation. Current law requires a public entity to pay reasonable costs, not to exceed \$5,000 of an independent appraisal ordered by the owner of a property that the public entity offers to purchase under the threat of eminent domain. This bill would require a public entity that offers to purchase property under a threat of eminent domain related to specified purposes to pay the full reasonable costs of an independent appraisal ordered by the owner. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 1754 (Pacheco, D) State general obligation bonds: requirements.**

**Current Text:** 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/23/2026 - Referred to Com. on G.O.



**Location:** 02/23/2026 - Assembly Governmental Organization

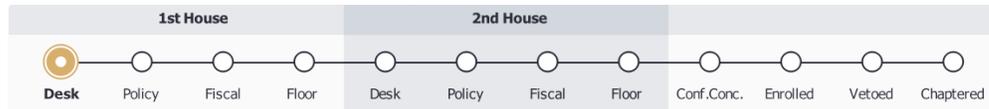
**Summary:** The State General Obligation Bond Law generally sets forth the procedures for the issuance and sale of bonds governed by its provisions and for the disbursement of the proceeds of the sale of those bonds. Current law specifies various provisions required for inclusion in a bond act. Current law requires any state bond measure approved on or after January 1, 2004, to be subject to an annual reporting process, with the head of the lead state agency administering the bond proceeds reporting certain information about the projects being funded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance. Current law permits this information to be provided on the agency's internet website or the state's open data portal under certain circumstances. Current law authorizes the costs of the report to be included in the cost of administering the bond act unless prohibited by the bond act. For any state general obligation bond measure that is approved by voters on and after January 1, 2027, this bill would require a bond act to include specified information about the objectives of the bond expenditure and related data. The bill would also require the head of the lead state agency administering the bond to post on its internet website a notification that contains, among other information, details about the programs and projects authorized to be funded by the bond. The bill would require each state agency subject to these provisions to provide a written report to the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, and specified legislative committees that contains certain information regarding the general obligation bond, in accordance with the above-described provision permitting this information to be provided on the agency's internet website or the state's online data portal. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 1772 (Papan, D) Fish and wildlife: aquatic invasive species: golden mussels.**

**Current Text:** 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/10/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 12.



**Location:** 02/09/2026 - Assembly PRINT

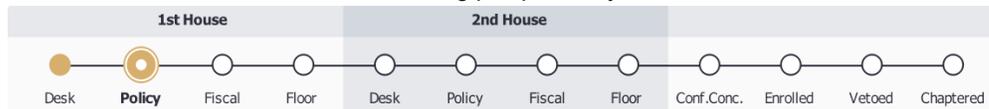
**Summary:** Current law generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife or the director's designee to engage in various enforcement activities with regard to invasive mussels, as provided. Current law requires specified entities that own or manage a reservoir, as defined, where certain activities are permitted to monitor and prevent the introduction of invasive mussel species, as specified, and requires any entity that discovers invasive mussels in the state to report the discovery immediately to the department. This bill would provide that it is the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to, among other things, address and prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, including, but not limited to, the golden mussel, in California's waterbodies and water infrastructure systems. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 1881 (Ramos, D) California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.**

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 03/03/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Judiciary

**Summary:** Current law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Current law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each

California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Current law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. The act would apply to all state and local government actions, including, among others, permitting decisions, land use approvals, and enforcement actions. The bill would authorize a California Indian or tribe to assert a violation of these provisions as a claim or defense in any judicial or administrative proceeding, as specified. Before any governmental agency undertakes, approves, permits, funds, or authorizes a project that may impact a sacred site or cultural landscape, the bill would require the governmental agency to engage in early, meaningful and good-faith government-to-government consultation with an affected tribe. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

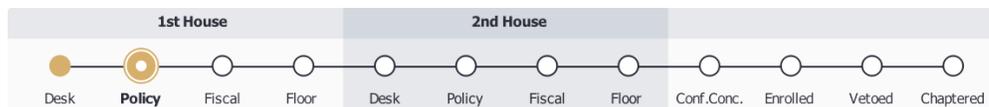
**Notes:**

Tribal consultations and decision making, religious resources issues

**AB 1893 (Gallagher, R) Wildfire prevention: local assistance grant program: eligible activities.**

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and E.M.



**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Natural Resources

**Summary:** Current law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and extends eligibility for grants to specified entities, including local agencies. Current law provides that eligible activities under the local assistance grant program include, among other things, technical assistance to local agencies to improve fire prevention and reduce fire hazards and projects to improve public safety, including, but not limited to, access to emergency equipment and improvements to public evacuation routes. This bill would expand eligible activities under the local assistance grant program to include projects undertaken by a local governmental entity involving the acquisition or installation of mobile rigid dip tanks or similar mobile and permanent infrastructure that is capable of providing helicopter-accessible water supplies for firefighting response or suppression purposes in very high fire and high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

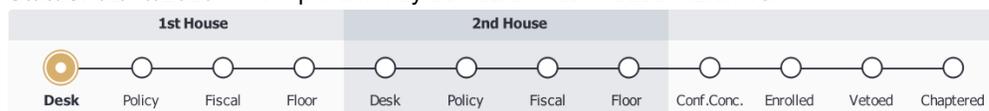
**Notes:**

CMUA bill of interest

**AB 1894 (Rubio, Blanca, D) Fish and wildlife: aquatic invasive species: genus Caulerpa.**

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/13/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.



**Location:** 02/12/2026 - Assembly PRINT

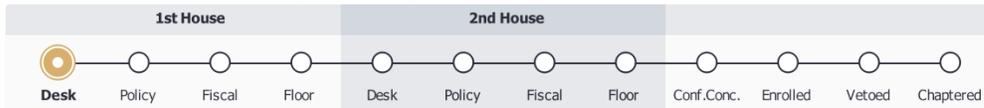
**Summary:** Current law generally prohibits the sale, possession, importation, transportation, transfer, live release, or giving away without consideration, of the salt water algae of the genus *Caulerpa*. Current law authorizes a person to possess, for bona fide scientific research, as determined by, and upon authorization of, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, salt water algae of the genus *Caulerpa*. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to this law. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 1961 (Ahrens, D) Civil actions: protective orders: workplace violence.**

**Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/14/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 16.



**Location:** 02/13/2026 - Assembly PRINT

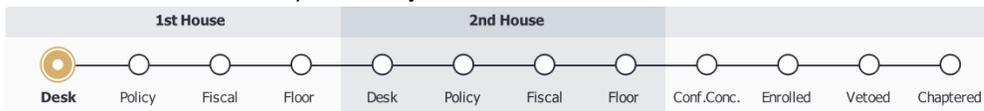
**Summary:** Current law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Current law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of a reasonably identifiable group or class of employees if a credible threat of violence is generally directed at the employer's workplace or at the employer's employees. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2013** **(Bennett, D) Fire risk areas: water suppliers: emergency preparedness plan.**

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.



**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. Current law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the State Fire Marshal, as provided. This bill would require a water supplier that services more than 100 customers that are located in a moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zone, as specified, to establish an emergency preparedness plan for response to red flag warnings, extreme weather events, and other major power outages or emergencies that pose a potential threat to providing adequate water service. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

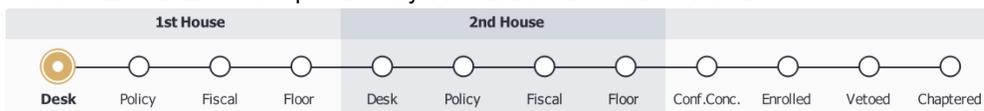
**Notes:**

Impact to retailers, ACWA may oppose

**AB 2026** **(Aguar-Curry, D) Groundwater recharge.**

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.



**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Assembly PRINT

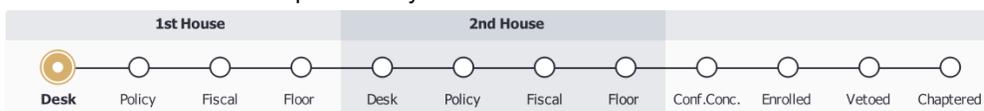
**Summary:** Would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation to further increase groundwater storage and remove impediments to recharge in a way that will maximize groundwater recharge while protecting water rights and communities, state and federal water projects, and environmental needs, as provided. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2032** **(Ransom, D) Fish and wildlife: restricted species permits.**

**Current Text:** 02/17/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.



**Location:** 02/17/2026 - Assembly PRINT

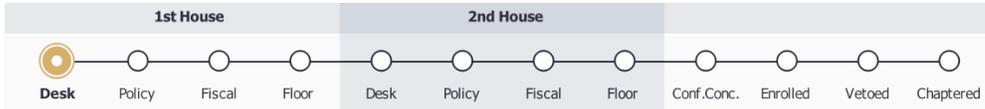
**Summary:** Current law prohibits the importation, transportation, possession, or live release of specified wild animals, except under a revocable, nontransferable permit, known as a restricted species permit, issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, and only if certain requirements are met. Current law requires a written application for a permit from a person desiring to import or transport a restricted species to contain specified information. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to that written application provision. (Based on 02/17/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2132 (Macedo, R) California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: groundwater recharge project.**

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.



**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater plans, except as specified. Current law requires a groundwater sustainability plan to include various information relating to subsidence, as applicable. This bill would exempt from the requirements of CEQA a groundwater recharge project if the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency determines the project would address subsidence. Because a lead agency would be required to determine whether a project qualifies for this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

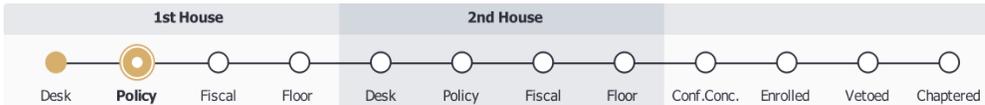
**Notes:**

Indirect benefit via SWP

**AB 2180 (Ward, D) Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act: proportional cost of service.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 03/02/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



**Location:** 03/02/2026 - Assembly Local Government

**Summary:** The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

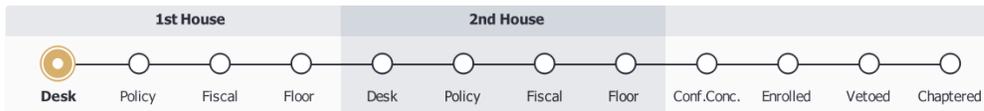
**Notes:**

CMUA - Prop 218 proportionality cleanup for retailers

**AB 2215 (Calderon, D) Urban water management planning.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.



**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

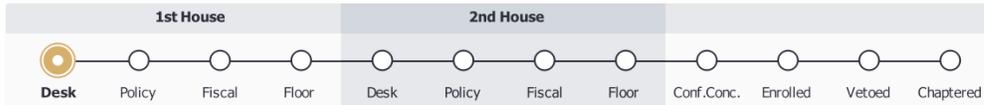
**Summary:** The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the provision of law naming that act. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2216 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.



**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** Current law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Current law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Current law specifies the composition of the governing board of the conservancy and requires liaison advisers to serve in an advisory, nonvoting capacity. Current law requires the conservancy to prepare and adopt a strategic plan to achieve the goals of the conservancy and requires the strategic plan to be consistent with certain plans. Current law authorizes the conservancy to engage in partnerships with nonprofit organizations, local public agencies, and landowners, and authorizes the conservancy to provide grants and loans to state agencies, local public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to further the goals of the conservancy. Current law establishes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury. Current law makes moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the Valley, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Valley and Delta Conservancy, rename the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund the Valley and Delta Conservancy Fund, and make conforming changes. The bill would add 2 additional liaison advisers, who are designees of the Sierra Nevada Conservancy and the San Joaquin River Conservancy, respectively. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

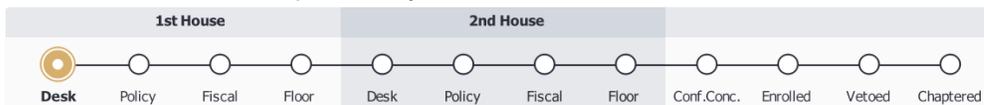
**Notes:**

Potential impacts to SWP and SB 872

**AB 2218 (Kalra, D) Water policy: California Native American tribes.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.



**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** Current law establishes various state water policies, including the policy that the use of water for domestic purposes is the highest use of water and the human right to water. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state to acknowledge and correct the inequities caused by state-sanctioned acts of termination, removal, and assimilation inflicted upon all California Native American tribes through compensation, legal recognition of rights, or replacement of benefits lost. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, including the Department of Water Resources and the State Water Resources Control Board, to consider and incorporate this policy when revising, adopting, or establishing rights, policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria to address identified inequities. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

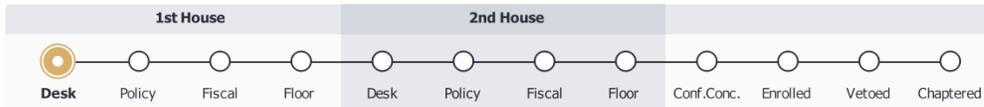
**Notes:**

CMUA taking the lead in opposition - Andrea

**AB 2322 (Papan, D) State Water Resources Control Board.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 22.



**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Assembly PRINT

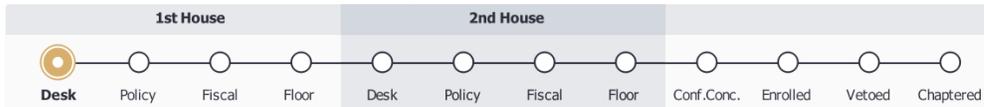
**Summary:** Current law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board in the Natural Resources Agency, and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the state board. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes in that provision. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2447** (**Bauer-Kahan, D**) **Water Supply Protection Act.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** 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. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control and requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. 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. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to require the regional boards to update the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program in order to reduce nitrogen waste discharges from commercial irrigated agricultural areas, as provided. The bill would require the regional boards to adopt revised orders with waste discharge requirements on or before January 1, 2028, that are sufficient to meet certain reductions in nitrogen waste discharges. The bill would require the state board to, on or before July 1, 2027, publish both a list of standardized crop names and categories, and a statewide methodology for calculating, and field-level reporting of, nitrogen balances for croplands, including nitrogen fertilizer applications and nitrogen discharges, that account for available soil nitrogen, to be used by the regional boards and incorporated into the revised orders. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

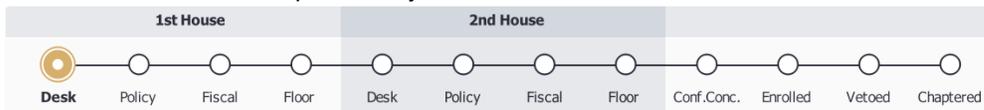
**Notes:**

May impact ag community in tri-valley

**AB 2469** (**Papan, D**) **Water reclamation: Water Recycling Law.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

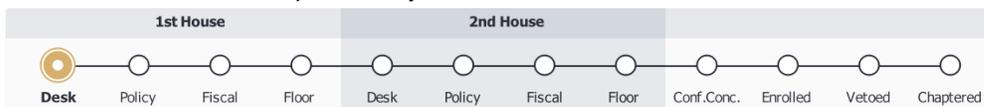
**Summary:** The Water Recycling Law declares that the people of the state have a primary interest in the development of facilities to recycle water containing waste to supplement existing surface and underground water supplies and to assist in meeting the future water requirements of the state. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above-referenced provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2498** (**Chen, R**) **Local government: open meetings.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

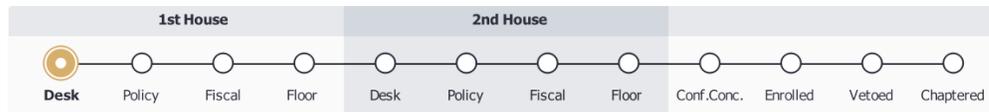
**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires that all meetings of a legislative body be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend except as otherwise permitted by its provisions. The act defines a meeting for the purposes of its provisions and excepts certain interactions from its provisions. This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to those provisions. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2568 (Johnson, R) Water district directors: compensation.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

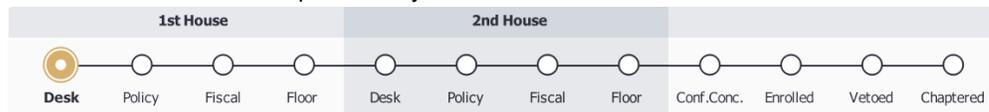
**Summary:** Current law authorizes a water district, as defined, to adopt an ordinance that provides compensation to members of the governing board, as specified. Current law prohibits a water district from adopting an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for more than a total of 10 days in any calendar month. This bill would authorize a water district to adopt an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for up to a total of 20 days in any calendar month. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2619 (Papan, D) Water resources: data centers.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

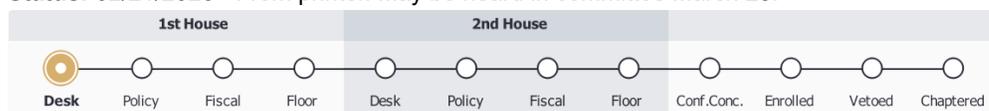
**Summary:** Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water use, direct water use, and indirect water use, as prescribed. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2630 (Bennett, D) Water diversion and use: adoption of regulations.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by persons, including, among others, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, a license, a registration for small domestic, small irrigation, or livestock stockpond use, or a certificate for livestock stockpond use. For the initial regulations, current law requires that they be adopted as emergency regulations and provides that the emergency regulations remain in effect until revised by the state board. Current law also exempts the initial regulations from the California Environmental Quality Act.

This bill would require that all further regulations adopted by the state board pursuant to these provisions be adopted as emergency regulations and remain in effect until revised by the state board, and would exempt them from the California Environmental Quality Act. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

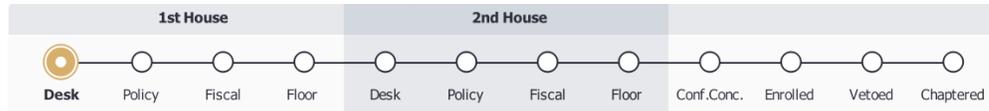
**Notes:**

ACWA recommending an oppose

**AB 2639** (Soria, D) Flood control.

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

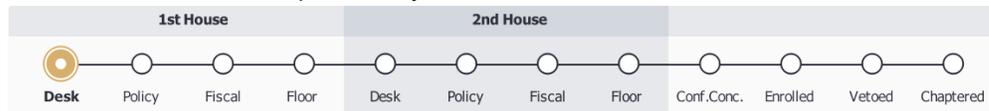
**Summary:** Existing law authorizes certain actions to be taken by cities, counties, or other local agencies to prepare a community within their jurisdiction against flood risk. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact future legislation relating to the protection of disadvantaged communities from flooding. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2728** (Soria, D) Water delivery infrastructure.

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

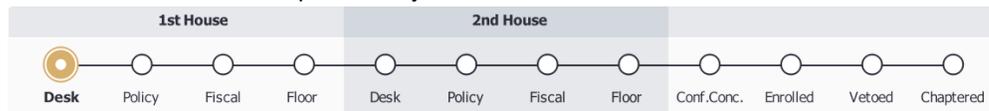
**Summary:** Current law declares that California's water infrastructure continues to age and deteriorate and safeguarding California's supply of clean and safe water for homes, businesses, and farms is an essential responsibility of government, and critical to protecting the quality of life for all Californians. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to water delivery infrastructure (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2739** (Soria, D) Groundwater.

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/21/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 23.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Assembly PRINT

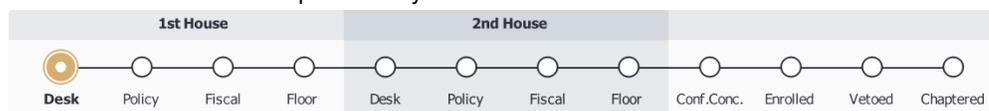
**Summary:** Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, states the intent of the Legislature to provide for the sustainable management of groundwater basins and to provide local groundwater agencies with the authority and the technical and financial assistance necessary to sustainably manage groundwater, among other purposes of the act. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation relating to groundwater. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**AB 2777** (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) State Water Quality Control Fund: loan and grant moneys: notification.

**Current Text:** 02/24/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/25/2026 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 27.



**Location:** 02/24/2026 - Assembly PRINT

**Summary:** Current law continuously appropriates certain funds from the State Water Quality Control Fund for expenditure by the State Water Resources Control Board for specified purposes. This bill would require the state board to post on its internet website the loan and grant moneys available from the State Water Quality Control Fund. (Based on 02/24/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**Notes:**

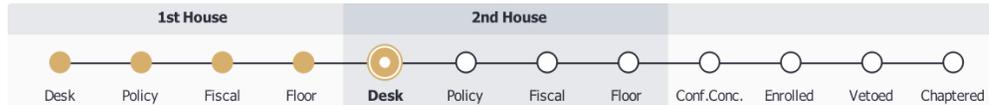
CASA and others bill on SRF

**SB 239 (Arreguín, D) Open meetings: teleconferencing: subsidiary body.**

**Current Text:** 04/07/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/07/2025

**Status:** 01/27/2026 - Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 29. Noes 11.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.



**Location:** 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act generally requires for teleconferencing that the legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing post agendas at all teleconference locations, identify each teleconference location in the notice and agenda of the meeting or proceeding, and have each teleconference location be accessible to the public. Current law also requires that, during the teleconference, at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the territory over which the local agency exercises jurisdiction, except as specified. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes specified neighborhood city councils to use alternate teleconferencing provisions related to notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed, if, among other requirements, the city council has adopted an authorizing resolution and 2/3 of the neighborhood city council votes to use alternate teleconference provisions, as specified This bill would authorize a subsidiary body, as defined, to use alternative teleconferencing provisions and would impose requirements for notice, agenda, and public participation, as prescribed. The bill would require the subsidiary body to post the agenda at each physical meeting location designated by the subsidiary body, as specified. The bill would require the members of the subsidiary body to visibly appear on camera during the open portion of a meeting that is publicly accessible via the internet or other online platform, as specified. (Based on 04/07/2025 text)

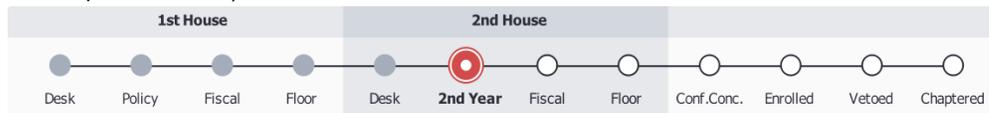
**Position:** Watch

**SB 330 (Padilla, D) Electrical transmission infrastructure: financing.**

**Current Text:** 06/30/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 06/30/2025

**Status:** 07/17/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was U. & E. on 6/9/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law makes an environmental leadership development project, as defined, that meets specified requirements and is certified by the Governor eligible for streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Current law authorizes persons proposing eligible facilities, including certain electrical transmission lines and electrical transmission projects, to file applications, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify sites and related facilities as environmental leadership development projects, as specified. Current law makes a site and related facility certified by the Energy Commission as an environmental leadership development project subject to streamlined procedures under CEQA with no further action by the applicant or the Governor. Under current law, the Energy Commission's certification of sites and related facilities is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, for the use of the sites and related facilities, and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation of any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as specified. This bill would authorize the Governor to establish one or more pilot projects to develop, finance, or operate electrical transmission infrastructure that meets specified criteria, including, among other things, that the transmission infrastructure is identified by the Independent System Operator in its transmission planning process

as a project subject to competitive bidding and necessary to support clean energy generation to meet the state's clean energy goals. The bill would require the Governor to designate existing state agencies, local public agencies, tribal organizations, or joint powers authorities to implement the pilot projects. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**Notes:**

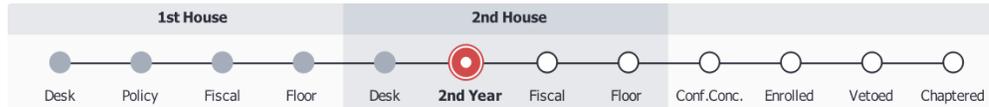
SWC = Support

**SB 540 (Becker, D) Independent System Operator: independent regional organization: California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program.**

**Current Text:** 05/29/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 05/29/2025

**Status:** 09/09/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(10). (Last location was U. & E. on 7/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. The Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015 provides for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization, with the approval of the Legislature, pursuant to a specified process. That process provides that modifications to the ISO's governance structure, through changes to its bylaws or other corporate governance documents, will not become effective until the ISO, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission), the State Air Resources Board (state board), the Governor, and the Legislature take specified actions on or before January 1, 2019. This bill would delete the above-described provisions providing for the transformation of the ISO into a regional organization. The bill would authorize the ISO and the electrical corporations that are participating transmission owners whose transmission systems are operated by the ISO to use voluntary energy markets governed by an independent regional organization, only if specified requirements are satisfied. The bill would authorize the ISO, on or after January 1, 2028, to implement tariff modifications accepted by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to operate the energy markets whose rules are governed by an independent regional organization if the governing board of the ISO adopts a resolution, as specified, finding that each of the specified requirements have been, or will be, adopted by the independent regional organization. (Based on 05/29/2025 text)

**Position:** Watch

**Notes:**

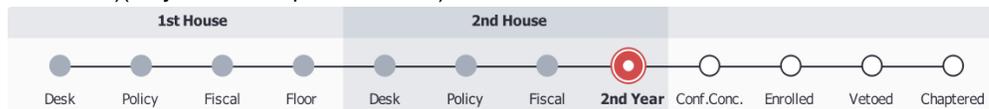
SWC = watch

**SB 599 (Caballero, D) Atmospheric rivers: research: forecasting methods: experimental tools.**

**Current Text:** 04/24/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 04/24/2025

**Status:** 09/11/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(14). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program in the Department of Water Resources. Current law requires the department to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would, for novel forecasting methods researched, developed, and implemented by the department, require the department to include the use of experimental tools that produce seasonal and subseasonal atmospheric river forecasts, as defined. (Based on 04/24/2025 text)

**Position:** Watch

**Notes:**

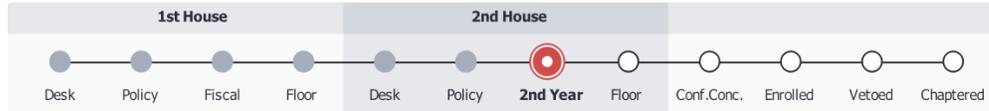
SWC = watch

**SB 601 (Allen, D) Water: waste discharge.**

**Current Text:** 07/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 07/10/2025

**Status:** 08/28/2025 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(11). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/20/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)



**Location:** 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

**Summary:** The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality and prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (act) and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. Under the act, the State Water Resources Control Board is authorized to adopt water quality control plans for waters for which quality standards are required by the federal Clean Water Act, as specified, and that in the event of a conflict, those plans supersede regional water quality control plans for the same waters. This bill would authorize the state board to adopt water quality control plans for nexus waters, which the bill would define as all waters of the state that are not also navigable, except as specified. The bill would require any water quality standard that was submitted to, and approved by, or is awaiting approval by, the United States Environmental Protection Agency or the state board that applied to nexus waters as of May 24, 2023, to remain in effect, as provided. (Based on 07/10/2025 text)

**Position:** Watch

**Notes:**

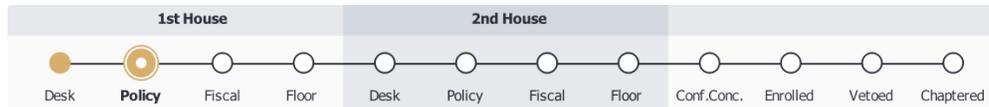
CMUA = Opposed

**SB 872 (McNerney, D) Climate change: funding priorities.**

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Last Amended:** 02/18/2026

**Status:** 03/03/2026 - Set for hearing March 18.



**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Current law requires, beginning with 2026–27 fiscal year, that funds be allocated according to a specified priority, including, among other things, that the sum of \$1,000,000,000 be reserved for appropriation by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act or other statute. This bill would require, of that amount, beginning with the 2026–27 fiscal year and continuing through the 2046–47 fiscal year, the sum of \$150,000,000 be appropriated annually, to the Department of Water Resources for the purposes of supporting capital improvements to restore the original design water conveyance capacity for state water conveyance systems impacted operationally by land subsidence, and the sum of \$150,000,000 be appropriated annually to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy for projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to improve existing levees, as specified, thereby making an appropriation. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Support

**Notes:**

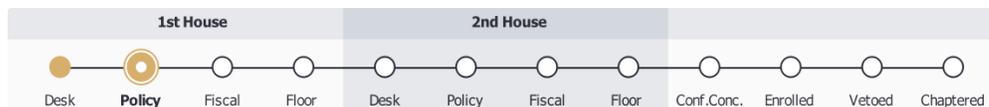
Subsidence/conveyance funding

Delta levee repairs

**SB 1001 (Archuleta, D) Water utility workers: identification card program.**

**Current Text:** 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Coms. on E.M. and PUB. S.



**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Emergency Management

**Summary:** Current law creates the Office of Emergency Services within the office of the Governor and sets forth its powers and duties, including establishing by rule and regulation various classes of disaster service workers, the scope and duty of each class, and the way disaster service workers of each class are to be registered. Current law authorizes officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, and officers or employees of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or the Department of Fish and Wildlife designated as peace officers to close to all unauthorized persons an area where a menace to the public health or safety created by a calamity exists for the duration of the menace and the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating a calamity, riot, or other civil disturbance, as specified. This bill would require the Office of Emergency Services to develop a water utility worker identification program to issue identification cards to employees of a city, county, city and county, special district, water corporation, or mutual water company that provides water utility services to authorize access to an area during or following a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, or other disaster, for the purpose of protection of public health and safety, preservation of life and property, and repair and restoration of water service. This bill would require the application for a water utility worker identification card to be signed by a duly authorized representative of a water utility and include a certification by the water utility. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

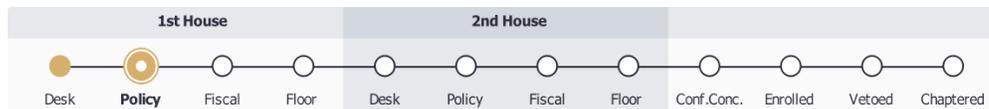
**Notes:**

ACWA JPIA sponsor

**SB 1005 (Caballero, D) Local agency: payment: rounding amount.**

**Current Text:** 02/09/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Local Government

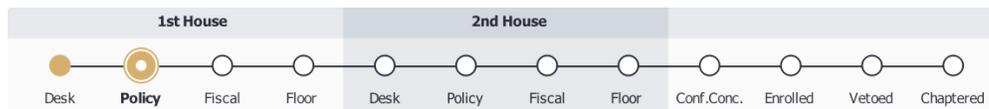
**Summary:** Current law requires a public agency to accept specified methods of payment for designated obligations. This bill would authorize a local agency to round the amount of any payment made wholly or partly in cash to the local agency, or any refund or other amount tendered wholly or partly in cash by the local agency, to the nearest \$0.05. The bill would apply to a local agency only if the governing body of the local agency adopts, by majority vote, a resolution to make its provisions applicable to the local agency. The bill would define terms for its purposes. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1024 (Menjivar, D) Meyers-Milias-Brown Act.**

**Current Text:** 02/10/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/18/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.



**Location:** 02/10/2026 - Senate Rules

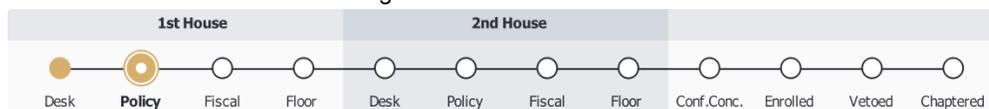
**Summary:** The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act generally governs the labor relations of local public agencies and their employees, as specified. The act states that its purposes are, among other things, to promote the improvement of personnel management and employer-employee relations within the various public agencies in the State of California by providing a uniform basis for recognizing the right of public employees to join organizations of their own choice and to be represented by those organizations in their employment relationships with public agencies. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the above-described purpose. (Based on 02/10/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1064 (Dahle, R) Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program: biennial testing.**

**Current Text:** 02/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 03/03/2026 - Set for hearing March 18.



**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Environmental Quality

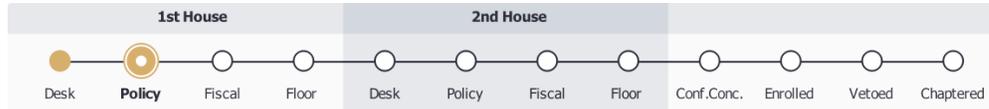
**Summary:** Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds. Current law requires that the program include, among other things, test procedures for different motor vehicle model years and emissions control technologies that measure the effectiveness of the control of emissions of oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter. Current law requires, as part of the program, the state board to develop a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Compliance Certificate. Current law requires the state board to issue the certificate to the legal owner, registered owner, or designee of a vehicle that, at the discretion of the state board, meets the requirements of the program so that vehicle owners and operators may easily demonstrate proof of compliance for specified purposes. This bill would limit specified testing of all nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds to not more frequently than biennially. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1068** (Alvarado-Gil, R) Water appropriations.

**Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on RLS.



**Location:** 02/13/2026 - Senate Rules

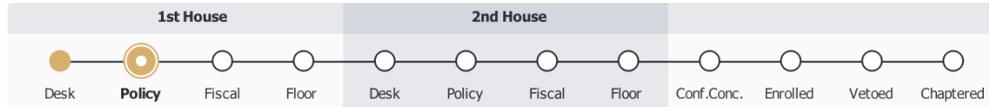
**Summary:** Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to consider and act upon all applications for permits to appropriate water. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to that provision. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1085** (Durazo, D) Water supply planning: California Environmental Quality Act determination.

**Current Text:** 02/13/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and L. GOV.



**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**Summary:** The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Current law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill would instead require a city or county to make that identification of public water systems for certain projects that the city or county approves, without regard to whether the project is determined to be subject to the requirements of CEQA. (Based on 02/13/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**Notes:**

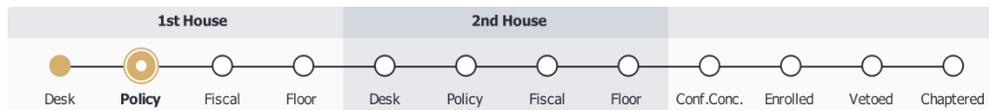
EBMUD sponsor

ACWA recommends Favor

**SB 1139** (Laird, D) Nonfunctional turf: noncompliance and enforcement.

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/26/2026 - Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.



**Location:** 02/26/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**Summary:** Current law prohibits the use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, as specified. Current law requires a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties by the State Water

Resources Control Board, as prescribed, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban water supplier, pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. Current law authorizes a public water system, city, county, or city and county to enforce the provisions relating to the prohibition, as specified. This bill would require a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties imposed by a special district with water conservation enforcement authority pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

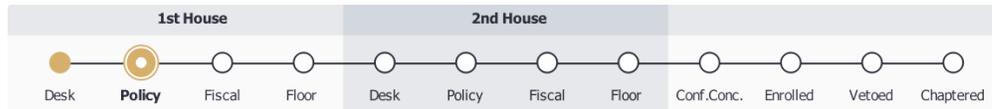
**Notes:**

Potential impacts to retailers

**SB 1153 (Caballero, D) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.**

**Current Text:** 02/18/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/19/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 21.



**Location:** 02/18/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specified response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 02/18/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

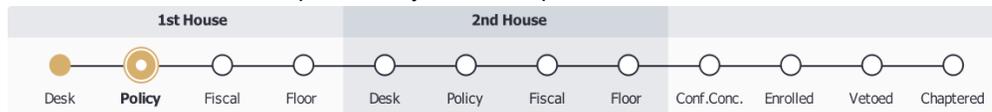
**Notes:**

Potential impacts to retailers

**SB 1187 (Durazo, D) Open meetings: majority.**

**Current Text:** 02/19/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/20/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 22.



**Location:** 02/19/2026 - Senate Rules

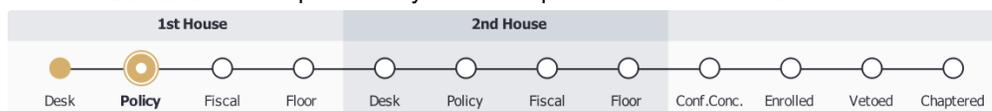
**Summary:** Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law defines "meetings" for these purposes to mean any congregation of a majority of the members of a legislative body at the same time and location, as specified, to hear, discuss, deliberate, or take action on any item that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. This bill would define "majority" for purposes of the act to mean the number of members of the legislative body equaling more than half of the total number of seats on the legislative body. The bill would specify that if a seat on the legislative body is vacant, that seat is to still be counted as a seat on the legislative body. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 02/19/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1313 (McNerney, D) Public water systems: grants and loans: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/23/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. Read first time.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules

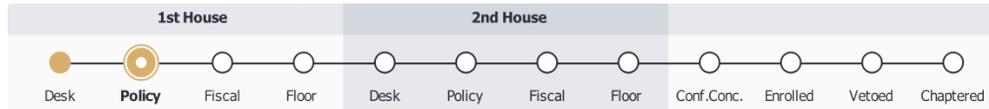
**Summary:** The California Safe Drinking Water Act provides for the operation of public water systems and imposes on the State Water Resources Control Board various duties and responsibilities for the regulation and control of drinking water in the state. This bill would authorize the state board to fund projects, upon the appropriation of funds by the Legislature, through grants or loans to public water systems to address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water or source water. The bill would prescribe sources from which those funds may originate and permissible activities for those projects. The bill would authorize the state board to implement the bill through a policy handbook or workplan exempt from the rulemaking provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act. This bill contains other existing laws. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**SB 1417 (Pérez, D) Disaster preparedness: public water systems.**

**Current Text:** 02/20/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 02/23/2026 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 23. Read first time.



**Location:** 02/20/2026 - Senate Rules

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. Current law requires these public water systems, following a declared state of emergency, to furnish an assessment of their emergency response and recommendations to the Legislature within 6 months after each disaster, and to implement the recommendations in a timely manner. Current law requires the office to establish emergency response and recovery plans in coordination with these public water systems. 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 require a disaster-impacted public water system, as defined, to conduct a disaster impact assessment within 6 months of a disaster, in coordination with the disaster-impacted county, as defined, before receiving state funding. The bill would require the assessment to include specified components, including determining whether the best interest of the affected residences, as defined, requires becoming a consolidated water system in order to ensure access to quality water and adequate supply, as provided. The bill would require the assessment to be provided to the State Water Resources Control Board. (Based on 02/20/2026 text)

**Position:** Monitor

**Notes:**

Precludes a public water system from state funding if they don't do a post-disaster report/analysis first. According to author this bill is going after Altadena post-fire small mutual water systems and huge costs to homeowners to reconnect. ACWA leaning oppose unless amended staff reco

Total Measures: 47

Total Tracking Forms: 47

**Senate Bill 1313**  
**PFAS Free Water**  
Senator Jerry McNerney (SD 5)

**THIS BILL**

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PFAS are toxic substances used in thousands of commercial products. They are also known as “forever chemicals,” and have been found in water systems serving [at least 25.4 million](#) Californians. In 2024, the U.S. EPA established minimum safety standards for certain PFAS in drinking water. Removing PFAS from a water system is costly, and likely to be borne by ratepayers through higher water rates.

**SB 1313** would help public water systems remove PFAS from drinking water and prevent water rate increases by making PFAS-related projects eligible to receive more state funding.

**ISSUE**

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Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, commonly referred to as PFAS or forever chemicals, are used in everyday products such as nonstick cookware, fabrics, cleaning supplies, and more. The widespread use of PFAS since the 1940s and the difficulty in cleaning up the chemicals makes removing them from the water systems extremely costly.

In 2024, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued new regulations relating to six different PFAS commonly found in drinking water. These regulations set enforceable federal Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for public health, require public water systems to monitor PFAS contamination, and require public water systems with contamination levels above the healthy level to implement PFAS reduction efforts. While the EPA anticipates the annual cost of this mandate

to be approximately \$1.5 billion nationwide, this is believed to be a significant underestimation. Other estimates project costs to be nearly \$40 billion in capital investments with additional annual operating costs of \$2.7 billion to \$3.5 billion. Without alternative funding sources, local water agencies will be forced to cover these cleanup costs, which will likely be passed on to ratepayers through higher water rates.

In California, there are two State Revolving Funds (SRF) for water quality and drinking water; the [Clean Water SRF](#) and [Safe Drinking Water SRF](#). These SRFs help public water systems finance the cost of water projects and ensure access to clean and safe drinking water for all Californians. However, despite PFAS being a pervasive contaminant in water systems across the state, PFAS-related projects are not explicitly eligible to receive financial assistance through these SRFs.

**SOLUTION**

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**SB 1313** would make PFAS clean-up projects eligible to receive funding through the Clean Water SRF and Safe Drinking Water SRF.

**SUPPORT**

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League of California Cities (Sponsor)

**CONTACT**

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