

ZONE 7 BOARD OF DIRECTORS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

DATE: Thursday, August 13, 2026
TIME: 4:00 pm
LOCATION: Boardroom
Zone 7 Administration Building
100 North Canyons Parkway, Livermore

Director Green
Director Lehrman
Director Narum

AGENDA

1. Call Meeting to Order
2. Public Comment on Items Not on the Agenda
3. Overview of Legislative Process
4. Review of Zone 7 Legislative Framework and Platform
5. Legislative Update (Staff/Consultant)
6. Adjournment

DATE: August 13, 2026

TO: Legislative Committee

FROM: Carol Mahoney, Government Relations Manager

SUBJECT: Legislative Overview, Framework and Platform, and 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. Additionally, staff efforts also support Goal H – Fiscal Responsibility, more specifically Initiative #22 - Track state and federal funding opportunities.

At its most basic level, California's Legislature is made up of a bi-cameral system consisting of the Assembly and Senate. Each house (Assembly or Senate) has its own various Committees that review and amend pending legislation and each approves bills to be reviewed in the opposite house prior to final approval. Once a bill has been reviewed, amended (if needed), and approved by the opposite house, it is reviewed a final time by its house of origin and, if approved, is delivered to the Governor's desk for consideration of signature or veto. The legislative cycle (biennial session or "Regular Session") is made up of two years. Year 1 and Year 2 have their own distinct calendars, deadlines, and schedules. Bills are passed in both years. There are bills that carry over from Year 1 and become what is known as "2-year" bills, but for the most part, bills are either signed into law or die during their single year consideration. Attached, "The Essential Guide to California Legislation" provides a very high-level overview of this process along with a glossary of common terms. For a more detailed process description, the California State Museum has an interactive flow chart that can be accessed at <https://capitolmuseum.ca.gov/engage/about-the-government/life-cycle-of-a-bill/>. Currently, the legislature is in the second year of the two-year legislative cycle. A new "Regular Session" will begin in December 2026 for 2027-2028 legislative cycle.

To establish how Zone 7 will be involved in the legislative process and help identify which pieces of legislation are important to Zone 7, a Legislative Framework and Platform have been created. Attached is the adopted 2026 Legislative Framework and Platform. The platform draws on Zone 7's Mission, Vision, Values, and 2025-2029 Strategic Plan to help define parameters for positions that Zone 7 may take on any given piece of legislation. Staff will review the Framework and Platform with the Committee in more detail in October and bring any changes to the Board for approval prior to 2027.

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. Zone 7 continues to engage with membership organizations such as the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), the California Special Districts Association (CSDA) and the State Water Contractors (SWC) on coalition letters and legislative meetings. Staff continue to engage with legislative offices to educate on key issues and bills throughout the session. Bills are in their final hearings and floor votes. The table below shows the status of the bill's location in the process as of August 4, 2026. Although many bills are being monitored, there are a few bills of interest that are highlighted below:

Bill #	Author	Bill Topic Synopsis	Position	Process Location
AB35	Alvarez	Proposition 4 exemption from Administrative Procedures Act requirements for release of funds	Support	Signed by the Governor; Chaptered into law
AB1772	Papan	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Opposite, Fiscal
AB1894	Rubio	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Opposite, Floor
AB2032	Ransom	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Opposite, Fiscal
AB2215	Calderon	SWP water right permit extension	Support	Dead
SB872	McNerney	Funding for subsidence/levee repairs	Support	Opposite, Fiscal
SB952	Laird	Renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources for the SWP	Support	Opposite, Fiscal
SB1313	McNerney	PFAS grants/loans funding source	Support	Dead

ATTACHMENTS:

- The Essential Guide to California Legislation (Politico California)
- 2026 Legislative Framework and Platform
- Legislative Summary

POLITICOCALIFORNIA PRO

THE ESSENTIAL GUIDE TO CALIFORNIA LEGISLATION





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Introduction

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How Legislation is Passed

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Legislative Glossary

Over the course of a year, hundreds of bills are enacted into California state law — but initial legislation proposed by lawmakers in the Assembly and Senate can number in the thousands. With California's bicameral legislative process consisting of two houses, bills can originate from either the Assembly or Senate. With so much proposed legislation flowing through the standard processes in both houses, tracking bills can become difficult and time-consuming.

Our guide breaks down **each step of the legislation proposal process** in the Assembly and Senate, the steps that can result in changes to the legislation before it becomes law, as well as how the two houses resolve legislative differences.

WHO MAKES UP THE CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY AND SENATE?

The California State Assembly is comprised of 80 members, each elected to serve two-year terms. Assembly members are only allowed to serve a lifetime maximum of six years or three terms. The California State Senate has 40 members, each elected to serve a four-year term. A senator can serve a maximum of two terms or eight years.

HOW LEGISLATION IS PASSED

In California, the process by which bills are considered, passed and enacted into law is commonly referred to as the legislative process. California legislature can originate in either the Assembly or the Senate, and a legislative calendar tracks the introduction and processing of measures during a regular two-year session.

01

AN IDEA IS BORN

All legislation starts with a concept or idea. These ideas can come from anyone and can be presented by either an individual or a group. The legislative process officially begins when a member of the Legislative decides to author a bill.

If the author is a Senator, the bill is introduced in the Senate. If the author is an Assemblymember, the bill is introduced in the Assembly.

02

LANGUAGE IS PERFECTED

The member who wishes to introduce the bill sends the idea and draft language to the Legislative Counsel's office, where it is drafted into bill form. The drafted bill is returned to the legislator for review. If the draft bill is correct in form, it is then introduced at either the Senate or Assembly Desk, assigned a number and read aloud for the first time.

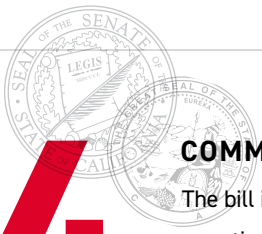
To easily reflect where the bill originated, a title and number will be assigned to said bill. For example, Senate Bill 27 will be shortened to SB 27 and Assembly Bill 1170 shortened to AB 1170.

03

THE BILL IS INTRODUCED

A bill is officially introduced once it is read aloud on the floor of the house. The reading must include the bill number, author name and descriptive title. Once read, the bill is sent to the Office of State Publishing and printed. Any bill, excluding the Budget Bill, can't be acted upon until 30 days after it has been introduced.

HOW LEGISLATION IS PASSED *cont.*



04

COMMITTEE REVIEWS

The bill is sent to either the Senate or Assembly Rules Committee. Once there, it will be designated to a particular policy committee. Every bill must appear in the Daily File four days prior to being heard in a policy committee. The Senate File and the Assembly File contain information including measures ready for floor action, committee hearing notices and regular session calendars.

Once in committee, the author must present the bill to the committee and allow for testimony to be heard in support or opposition of the bill. Next, the committee will vote to pass the bill as is, amend the bill or defeat the bill. Bills can be amended several times before passing out of committee. Note, a majority is needed for a bill to be passed and sent to the next committee or to the floor. Fiscal committees must also hear bills that involve the expenditure of funds.

05

READ A SECOND & THIRD TIME

Once passed by committee, the bill is read for the second time in its house of origin and then placed in the Daily File for a third reading. Prior to the third reading, a bill analysis is prepared. During the third reading, the bill is explained by the author, debated by members and put to a roll call vote by the entire house.

Most bills must pass with a majority vote—21 in the Senate and 41 in the Assembly. However, bills that are proposed to take effect immediately or require an appropriation ordinarily require 27 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly to be passed.

06

THE NEXT HOUSE REPEATS

Once a bill has been approved in its house of origin, it will then proceed to the other house where it will move through the same process outlined above. If the bill is amended by the second house, it must travel back to its house of origin for concurrence. If an agreement is not reached during concurrence, the bill will move to a two-house conference committee to resolve differences.

The two house conference committee is made up of three members of the Assembly and three members of the Senate. These members work on a compromise report that will be voted upon by houses.

HOW LEGISLATION IS PASSED *cont.*

07

THE GOVERNOR

Now approved by both houses, the bill is sent to the Governor. The Governor has three choices: sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without his or her signature, or veto the bill.

A Governor's veto can be overridden with a two-thirds vote by both the Assembly and the Senate.

08

A LAW IS BORN

Once approved by the Governor, the bill is signed, dated, and sent to the Secretary of State. This copy of the bill is the official record and now a law of the state of California.

Each approved bill is stamped with the Great Seal of the State of California.

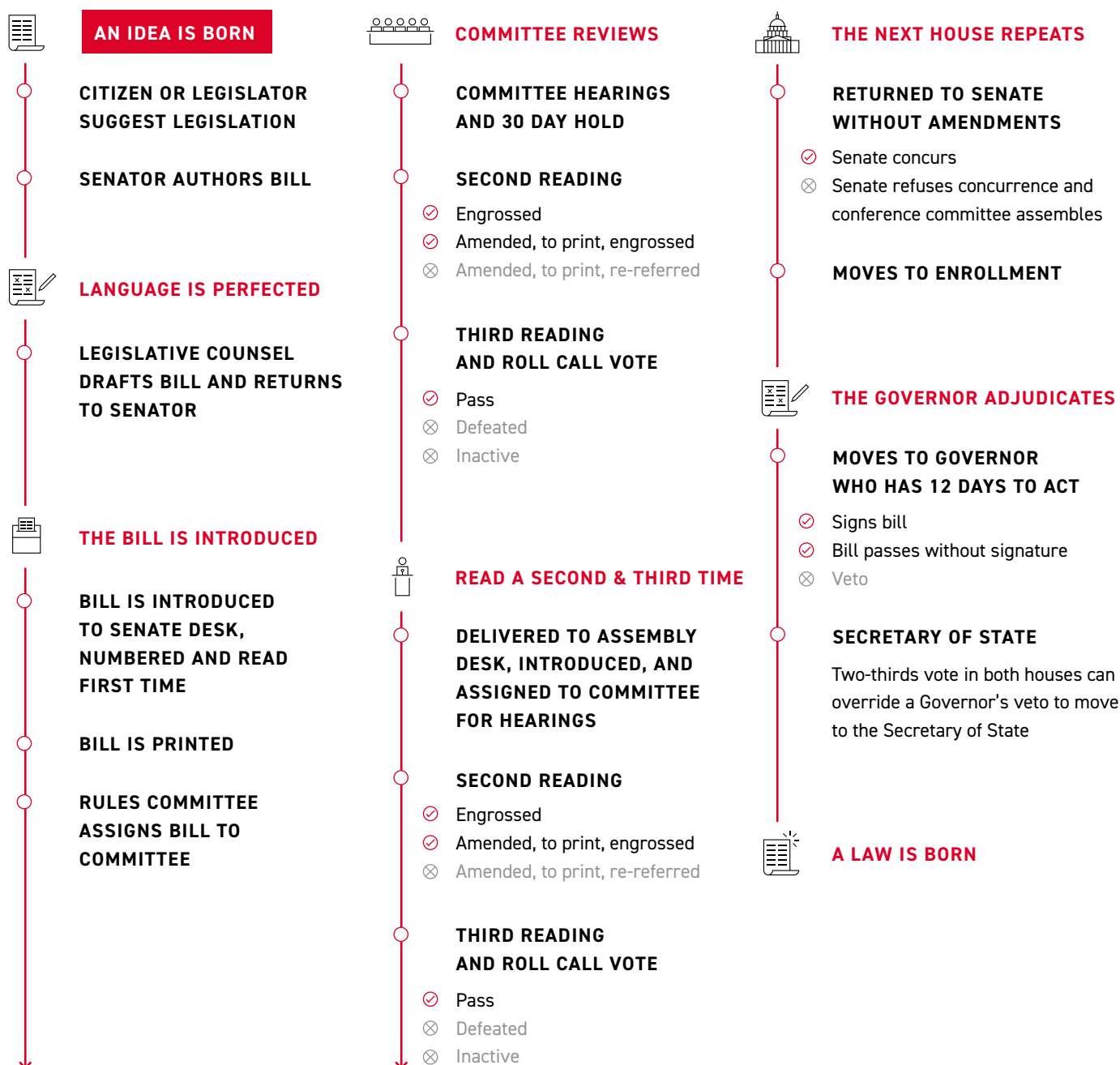


Sources: California State Senate, Citizens' Guide and California State Capitol Museum.

At a glance:

HOW A BILL BECOMES A LAW

This chart portrays the typical process of a bill originating in the Senate. Except for a few minor differences, the process for bills originating in the Assembly follows the same flow.



Sources: California State Senate

A LEGISLATIVE GLOSSARY

Tracking legislation means you'll come across all different types of congressional jargon. Keep reading for clarity around some of the legislative terms you might encounter.

ACROSS THE DESK

The act of introducing a bill or resolution. In the Assembly, this happens by a measure being given to the Chief Clerk or the representative at the Assembly desk in the Assembly Chamber. In the Senate, a measure is given to the Secretary of the Senate or the representative in the Senate Chamber.

AMENDMENT

A proposal to alter the text of the bill after it has been introduced.

AUTHOR

A member of the legislature who initially proposes a legislative measure.

BILL ANALYSIS

Prior to a bill being heard in committee, an analysis staff must prepare a document that explains the content purpose and effect of a proposed measure.

BLUE PENCIL

Also known as "line item veto" gives the California Governor the right to reduce or eliminate any item of appropriation in any bill.

CASTING VOTE

The Lieutenant Governor can cast the deciding vote in case of a tie vote in the Senate.

CHECK-IN SESSION

Weekdays in which formal legislative sessions do not occur, but legislators are required to "check-in" with the Chief Clerk of the Assembly or Secretary of State. Check-in days typically occur on Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

CONCURRENCE

When a bill is approved by the house of origin after it has been amended by the other house.

ENROLLMENT

After a bill passes both houses of Legislature, it is then ordered: "enrolled." During this process, the bill is reread for accuracy and sent to the Governor.

QUORUM

Simple majority of the Assembly, Senate or membership of a committee. This is the minimum number of legislators needed to conduct official business.

SESSION

The time period when Legislature meets.

STATUTES

A compilation of bills in the order by which they become law, chaptered by the Secretary of State.

Sources: California State Senate

ZONE 7 WATER AGENCY

Legislative Framework and Platform

January 2026



Water Quality

Water Supply
and Treatment



Stormwater Runoff

Flood
Protection



Water Storage

Groundwater
Management

ZONE 7
ALAMEDA COUNTY FLOOD CONTROL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

RESOLUTION NO. 25-95

INTRODUCED BY DIRECTOR PALMER
SECONDED BY DIRECTOR BENSON

Adopt Revised Legislative Framework and Platform

WHEREAS, the Board created a Legislative Committee to review and recommend positions on key legislative actions; and

WHEREAS, the adoption of a legislative framework supports Strategic Plan, Goal G – Stakeholder Engagement, and Goal H - Fiscal Responsibility; and

WHEREAS, to provide a roadmap in supporting the goals of the Strategic Plan and to guide the Board, Legislative Committee, and staff on matters pertaining to Agency interests with respect to federal, state, and local government legislative actions, the Legislative Framework and Platform was last adopted in January 2025; and

WHEREAS, the Legislative Platform has been updated for the upcoming legislative session to concisely describe under what circumstances positions may be considered by the Agency related to Goals identified in the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, and Agency need.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Zone 7 Board of Directors of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District does hereby adopt the attached Legislative Framework and Platform.

ADOPTED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES: DIRECTORS BENSON, BROWN, FIGUERS, GAMBS, NARUM, PALMER

NOES: NONE

ABSENT: DIRECTOR GREEN

ABSTAIN: NONE

I certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of a Resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of Zone 7 of the Alameda County Flood Control and Water Conservation District on December 17, 2025.

By: Kathy Narum
President, Board of Directors

PURPOSE AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The purpose of the Legislative Framework (Framework) is to provide the Board, Legislative Committee (Committee), staff, and the public with an understanding of what actions may be taken by Zone 7 Water Agency (Agency) to address legislative concerns. Additionally, this Framework explains the process for engagement and contains guiding principles, goals, focus areas, strategies for engagement, position definitions, and the Legislative Platform – which will be reviewed and updated annually to reflect changing conditions and needs.

The guiding principles for legislative engagement by the Agency, its staff and Board are representative of adopted policies/plans, and frames the legislative interests with respect to the Agency's mission, vision, and values. In addition to these, the other primary guiding document for evaluating legislation is the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan, which was updated and approved by the Board on November 20, 2024. Legislative action may also be considered for topics that were not known at the time of adoption provided they fall within the broader goals. Staff routinely review and comment on regulatory matters separately.

GOALS

Advocate the Agency's legislative interests at the:

- State
- Region
- Federal Levels

Inform by providing information to:

- Legislators, Board of Directors, other elected officials and staff on key issues and legislation that could have an impact on the Agency

Serve by actively participating with:

- Other water purveyors and special districts, the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Special Districts Association (CSDA), California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA) and regional agencies on legislative/regulatory issues that are important to the Agency

STRATEGIES FOR LEGISLATIVE ENGAGEMENT

Communication:

Communicate legislative positions on proposed federal, state, county and local legislation, measures, initiatives, and governmental regulations.

- Work with legislative advocates to develop positions on proposed legislative measures.
- Review positions taken and analysis produced by the Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA), California Special Districts Association (CSDA), California Municipal Utilities Association (CMUA), and others in formulating Agency's position.
- The Agency will only take positions on proposals that clearly impact our Agency or state water policy.
- Actively track key bills through the legislative process.
- Communicate the Agency's position through correspondence, meetings, and testimony, if necessary.
- Meet with legislators and their representatives to discuss issues, proposed legislation, and educate them on Agency services.
- Develop an Annual Legislative Communications Plan.

Advocate and Seek Funding:

- Seek federal, state, regional, and county funding for Agency projects.
- Advocate and request letters of support for Agency projects and grant applications.

PROCESS

Government Relations Manager will monitor and review legislation in conjunction with membership organizations, the Agency's advocacy consultant, and the General Manager. Bills that clearly fall within the purview of the major legislative reference documents – the Strategic Planning priorities, Agency mission, and Legislative Platform – will be evaluated for Agency positions and actions. Bills that have more tenuous ties to the reference documents or may warrant more extensive political action, will be presented to the Legislative Committee for consideration of a formal recommendation to the Board for positions. If the Agency's position includes a request for bill amendments, the Board approval will include the position that the agency would move to should amendments be adopted. Letter outlining the Agency's position will be signed by either the Board President or in their absence, the General Manager.

Membership organizations often request immediate action to join with them in advocating a position on a specific bill. In these instances, staff will use the Legislative Platform to determine if the Agency's logo should be added to the position letter. Other agencies and membership organizations may have slightly different positions or may include rankings in their positions to indicate the level of effort that will be employed in their advocacy. When joining with membership organizations, staff will review the positions for consistency in spirit with those adopted by the Agency. The following describes positions the Agency make consider and encompasses those most frequently used by membership organizations.

POSITIONS

- **Support (S)** — Agency actively supports the proposed legislation.
- **Support if Amended (S/A)** — Agency will actively support the proposed legislation, if it is amended to address specific shortcomings identified by the Agency.
- **Favor (F)** — Agency will join with other organizations in support but will not engage separately in advocacy for the measure.
- **Favor, if Amended (F/A)** — Agency will join with other organizations in support, if legislation is amended to address specific shortcomings identified by the Agency, but will not engage actively in advocacy for the measure.
- **Watch (W)** — Measures or general issues have not been sufficiently defined for a formal position.
- **Neutral (N)** — Agency determines that a formal position no longer meets the Agency objectives.
- **Not Favor (NF)** — Agency will join with other organizations in opposition, but will not engage actively in advocacy against the measure.
- **Not Favor Unless Amended (NF/A)** — Agency will join with other organizations in opposition, unless the legislation is amended to address shortcomings identified by the Agency, but will not engage actively in advocacy against the measure.
- **Oppose Unless Amended (O/A)** — Agency will actively oppose the proposed legislation unless it is amended to address specific shortcomings.
- **Oppose (O)** — Agency actively opposes the proposed legislation.



Zone 7 Water Agency 2025 Legislative Platform

The purpose of the Legislative Platform (Platform) is to define interests and concerns of the Agency for evaluating legislation. The priorities identified in the Platform mirror the goals of the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan. Positions will be evaluated for support or opposition based on alignment with the Agency's Mission, Vision, Values, and priorities of the Strategic Plan.

Reliable Water Supply and Infrastructure/Safe Water/Groundwater Management:

- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that may impact the Agency's ability to provide customers with a reliable, sustainable, or affordable water supply, manage and protect the groundwater basin, meet the goals of the Agency's Water Quality Policy, and provide adequate infrastructure.
- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that may impact the Agency's ability to operate as the Groundwater Sustainability Agency (GSA) or impacts local control.

Effective Operations/Flood Protection:

- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that may impact Zone 7's operational functionality – including energy, infrastructure, agency administration, governance, construction, maintenance, permitting, project delivery, safety and security.
- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that may impact Zone 7's ability to operate as a special district, water supplier, flood protection manager and government organization.

Fiscal Responsibility/Workforce Excellence:

- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that impacts Zone 7's ability to manage revenue, administer financial accounts, achieve fiscal stability, and maintain a skilled, motivated, professional workforce.
- Joint membership organization or separately take positions on legislation that may impact the affordability of Zone 7's water or flood protection services.

Energy Planning and Investment:

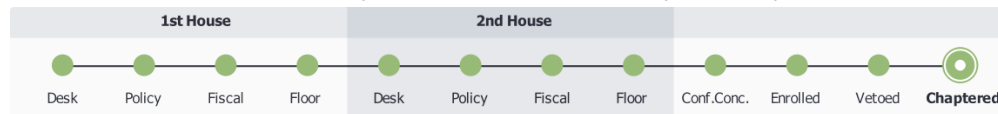
- Join membership organizations or separately take positions on legislation that may impact energy projects and programs, including agreement structures, funding, financing, permitting, construction, maintenance, and accessibility.

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: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 89, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/16/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The bill would exempt regulations needed to implement Proposition 4 bond programs from the Administrative Procedure Act and create a faster process for adopting related grant guidelines.

It would require funded state entities to prepare draft solicitation and evaluation guidelines, share them with legislative committees, hold a noticed public meeting, and submit them to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, who would post them online; it would also allow use of certain existing guidelines and make the bill effective immediately as an urgency statute.

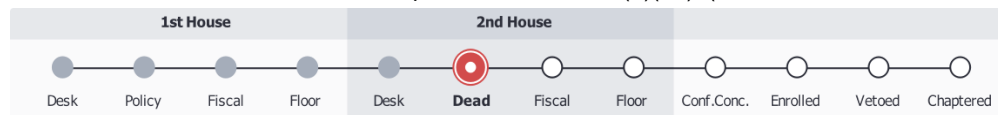
Position: Support

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

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

Last Amended: 04/21/2025

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was JUD. on 5/14/2025)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act mandates that meetings of a local agency's legislative body must be open to the public, with certain exceptions, and allows teleconferencing under specified rules. Agencies using teleconferencing must follow requirements such as posting meeting agendas at all teleconference locations and ensuring these locations are accessible to the public. Current law, effective until January 1, 2026, permits alternative teleconferencing if a quorum of members is present in person at a publicly accessible location within the agency's jurisdiction. It also limits the number of remote meetings a member can attend based on the agency's meeting frequency. This bill proposes extending these alternative teleconferencing procedures and emergency remote participation rules to January 1, 2030. Existing laws require posting meeting agendas 72 hours in advance but allow exceptions for emergency participation requests if time constraints prevent agenda updates. The bill includes legislative and constitutional findings aimed at preserving public access to meetings and official writings.

Position: Watch

Notes:

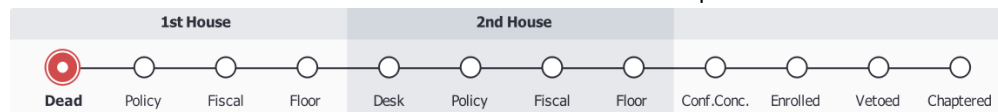
CSDA = Sponsor

AB 274 (**Ransom, D**) **Abandoned and derelict vessels: inventory.**

Current Text: 03/26/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/26/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Lands Commission within the Natural Resources Agency, comprising the Controller, Lieutenant Governor, and Director of Finance. This commission has exclusive control over all ungranted tidelands, submerged lands owned by the state, and navigable waterways. It can act promptly to remove vessels left unattended in a way that obstructs traffic or poses navigation hazards. By July 1, 2019, the commission was required to create a plan for removing abandoned commercial vessels in consultation with

relevant agencies. This bill mandates the commission to inventory abandoned and derelict vessels, both commercial and recreational, within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta by January 1, 2027. This inventory must detail each vessel's number, size, and weight. However, these actions are dependent on funding approved by the Legislature. The bill highlights the specific necessity of addressing these issues in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta.

Position: Monitor

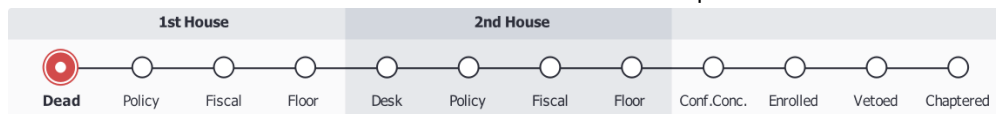
Notes:

AWC have a support and amend position

AB 295 (Macedo, R) California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: water storage, water conveyance, and groundwater recharge projects: streamlined review.

Current Text: 01/23/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency must prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for projects that might significantly impact the environment. If a project will not have such impact, the agency can issue a negative declaration; a mitigated negative declaration is issued if project revisions can mitigate potential environmental effects. Judicial review is available for decisions made under CEQA. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 allows the California Governor to certify certain development projects for streamlined CEQA benefits until January 1, 2032. This act, which ends in 2034, now extends to include water-related projects like water storage, conveyance, and recharge that offer public benefits and help in drought preparedness. The bill requires lead agencies to document proceedings for these projects, adding a state-mandated local program. However, it specifies no state reimbursement is required for local costs related to these requirements.

Position: Watch

Notes:

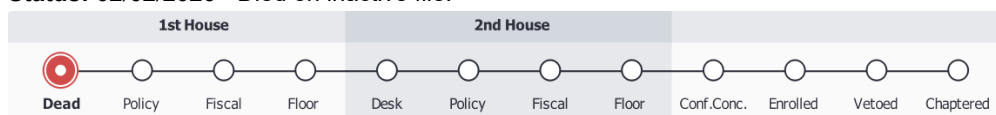
SWC are supporting

AB 362 (Ramos, D) Water policy: California tribal communities.

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

Last Amended: 04/21/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - Died on inactive file.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: This bill would enhance water quality regulations in California by integrating considerations for tribal communities. It aims to protect tribal water uses by including them in the definition of "beneficial uses." Projects affecting water quality must assess their impact on tribal water uses, and the State Water Quality Control Board must report on these efforts biannually beginning in 2026. The bill mandates consulting with tribal communities in state and regional water quality policies and requires regional boards to consider tribal and environmental justice issues when setting water quality objectives. It also exempts the adoption of tribal water uses in quality plans from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would involve tribal communities in the California Water Quality Monitoring Council and amends the memorandum of understanding to ensure their participation. Finally, it includes legislative findings to justify limiting public access to certain governmental proceedings and documents related to these efforts.

Position: Watch

Notes:

ACWA = Oppose Unless Amended

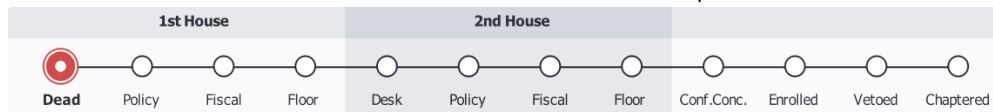
SWC = Oppose Unless Amended

AB 497 (Wilson, D) San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary Water Quality Control Plan: update: substitute environmental document: exemption.

Current Text: 01/05/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 01/05/2026

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a program to manage water quality statewide in California. The State Water Resources Control Board, which oversees water resource regulation, implemented the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Estuary, known as the Bay-Delta Plan. This plan sets objectives to protect water use and prevent nuisances within the estuary's waters. Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), projects that might significantly impact the environment require an environmental impact report (EIR) or a mitigated negative declaration if adjustments can mitigate the effects. However, CEQA allows state agencies with certified regulatory programs to use alternative documentation instead of an EIR. This bill mandates the Water Resources Control Board to update the Bay-Delta Plan by August 31, 2026, specifically focusing on the Sacramento River, its tributaries, and parts of the Delta, exempting it from some CEQA procedural requirements.

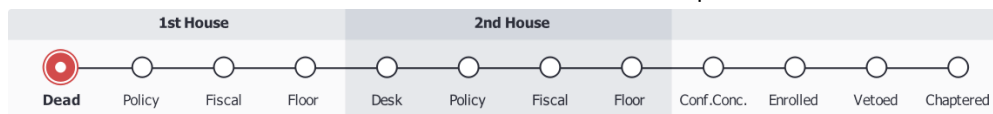
Position: Watch

AB 514 (Petrie-Norris, D) Water: emergency water supplies.

Current Text: 05/01/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/01/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Urban Water Management Planning Act mandates that public and private urban water suppliers, who provide water for cities, must create and adopt an urban water management plan. This plan must include a strategy for handling water shortages. The bill would establish a state policy that encourages, but does not require, local and regional water suppliers to develop emergency water supplies. This is to support their availability during droughts or unexpected disruptions in water service or supply.

Position: Support

Notes:

Per Framework, Zone 7's position is "favor"

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 allows public agencies to create plans for capturing stormwater and dry weather runoff. It mandates the State Water Resources Control Board to provide guidance by July 1, 2016. This bill requires by December 1, 2026, the board should develop guidelines for using captured stormwater to irrigate urban public lands, aiming to reduce potable water use. These guidelines should cover aspects such as opportunities for stormwater use and address concerns about pathogens and suspended solids. Before finalizing the recommendations, the board must seek and review public comments.

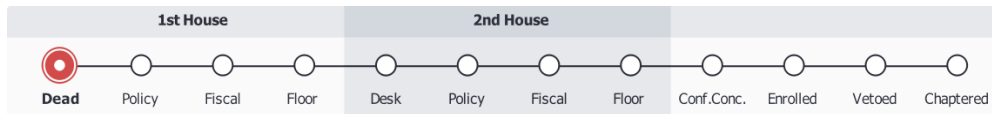
Position: Watch

AB 717 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Water rights: appropriation: small restoration use.

Current Text: 03/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/10/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988 allows individuals to obtain water rights for small domestic, irrigation, or livestock uses by registering with the State Water Resources Control Board and paying a fee. They must also certify contact with the Department of Fish and Wildlife and include any required conditions. The bill extends this right to small restoration uses and introduces the option to apply for a restoration management permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, which also needs to include any conditions in the certification. Additionally, while certain stream segments are exempt from the act under minimum streamflow requirements, the bill stipulates that if the Director of Fish and Wildlife proposes new streamflow requirements for a segment, registration cannot be authorized until instream flow requirements are established by the board, which must consider the director's proposals.

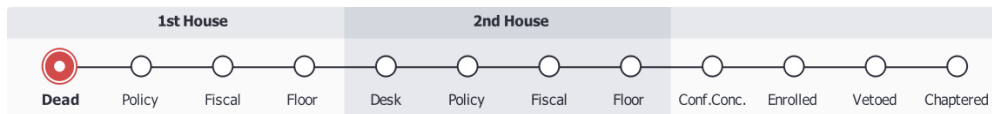
Position: Watch

AB 794 (Gabriel, D) California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations.

Current Text: 04/10/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/10/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - Died on inactive file.



Location: 02/02/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act mandates that the State Water Resources Control Board regulate drinking water for public safety. This responsibility includes enforcing federal regulations under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law allows the state board to enact emergency regulations aligning with federal standards, subject to certain conditions. This bill clarifies that the board's power to adopt emergency regulations includes implementing requirements from a federal regulation effective as of January 19, 2025, even if those federal requirements are later repealed or made less stringent. The bill also states that emergency regulations cannot implement less stringent standards than existing ones and can impose stricter monitoring demands. However, maximum contaminant levels and their compliance deadlines set by emergency regulations cannot be stricter than those set by federal standards. By December 31, 2026, the board must adopt an emergency regulation and begin establishing primary standards for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances. Additional changes to procedures for setting public health goals and standards are also included.

Position: Monitor +

Notes:

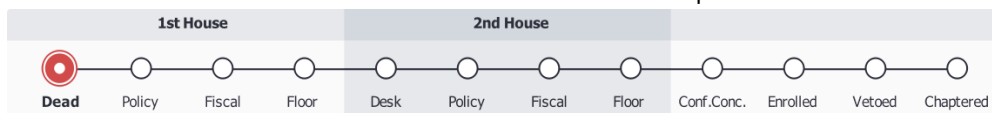
CMUA = Opposed

ACWA Task Force = Oppose Unless Amended

AB 1203 (Ahrens, D) Water conservation: water wise designation.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board, in conjunction with the Department of Water Resources, must establish long-term standards and performance measures for efficient water use, focusing on commercial, industrial, and institutional (CII) sectors by June 30, 2022. The department is also required, by October 1, 2021, to conduct research and offer recommendations for these standards. This bill mandates a statewide "water wise" designation, to be included in the Save Our Water Campaign, recognizing CII sector businesses that adhere to or surpass recommended best water management practices.

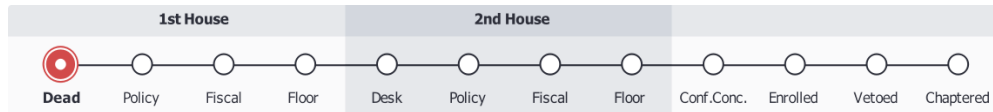
Position: Watch

AB 1232 (Ávila Fariás, D) Administrative Procedure Act: proposed regulations: cost of living impact on residents of the state.

Current Text: 03/28/2025 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/28/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act governs how state agencies create, amend, or repeal regulations, including economic assessments of their impact on businesses and individuals. This bill introduces requirements for these assessments to consider the cost of living effects on California residents. For non-major regulations, agencies must assess cost of living impacts, while major regulations must include these impacts in their standardized analyses. The bill mandates that agencies inform the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) if they need external help for analyses, with the OAL managing this process and creating a standardized cost of living methodology. Additionally, when reviewing regulations, the OAL must consider cost of living impacts and can return regulations to agencies if significant impacts are found. The bill extends the OAL's review period for major regulations from 30 to 60 days and requires explanations if regulations are disapproved due to cost of living concerns, urging the agency to find less costly alternatives.

Position: Watch

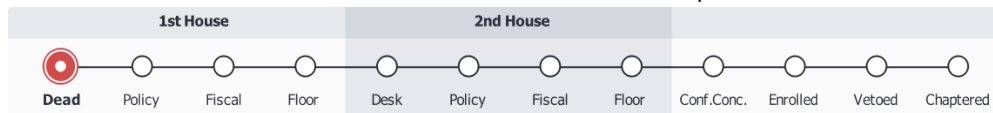
Notes:

SWC = watch

AB 1367 (Gallagher, R) The California Water Plan: water storage.

Current Text: 02/21/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/02/2026 - From committee: Filed with the Chief Clerk pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/15/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The Department of Water Resources is mandated by existing law to update The California Water Plan every five years, which outlines strategies for managing the state's water resources. This bill proposes that this plan should be amended to prioritize water storage as the main strategy for addressing increased water demands across urban, agricultural, and environmental sectors.

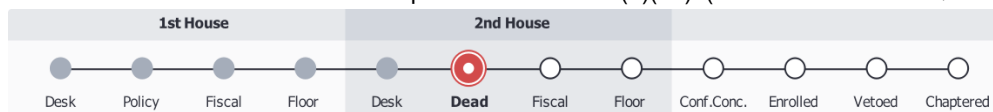
Position: Watch

AB 1436 (Ávila Fariás, D) State Air Resources Board: air pollution regulations: private fleets: exception.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was E.Q. on 6/15/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The bill would prohibit the State Air Resources Board from enforcing any regulation that directly or indirectly requires private fleets to comply with certain zero-emission vehicle mandates until the state obtains the necessary federal waiver or authorization.

It is set against existing state and federal air quality law, including the California Global Warming Solutions Act and the Clean Air Act, and would affect enforcement of the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation as it applies to private fleets of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles.

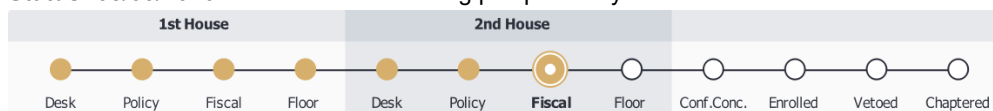
Position: Monitor +

AB 1603 (Schultz, D) Perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS): Department of Pesticide Regulation.

Current Text: 07/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/08/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The bill would require the Department of Pesticide Regulation to identify pesticides containing PFAS in its public reporting systems and to publish a list of all registered pesticides that contain PFAS ingredients.

It would also add PFAS as a category of interest in the pesticide use reporting database, include PFAS use trends in annual and other pesticide reports, and make this information available on the department's website.

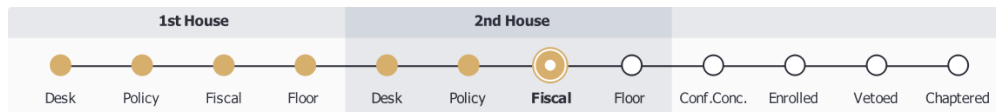
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would require a public entity to pay the full reasonable cost of an independent appraisal, up to \$8,000, when offering to purchase property under the threat of eminent domain for specified purposes.

Under existing law, the public entity must pay reasonable appraisal costs up to \$5,000 in such situations. The bill increases that limit and applies it to offers made under the threat of eminent domain related to the stated purposes.

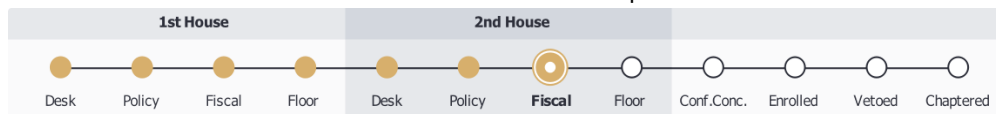
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 06/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/15/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would add new transparency and reporting requirements for state general obligation bond measures approved on or after January 1, 2027.

It would require bond acts to state objectives and related data, direct boards to post public notice of funded programs and projects, and require a brief written report to legislative and fiscal oversight entities, including whether bond-funded work is being completed on time. It would also require bond acts to cover the cost of these reporting duties, exempt related guideline development from the Administrative Procedure Act, and make conforming changes.

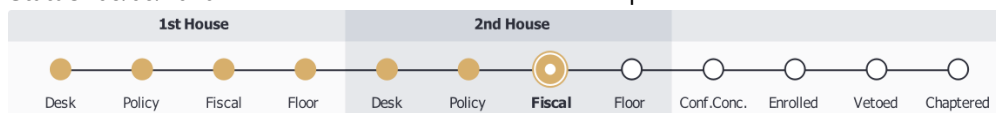
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would strengthen California's invasive mussel controls by requiring earlier, broader water-system response plans, creating a statewide inspection and decontamination program, and adding a \$20 biennial sticker fee and citation requirement for nonmotorized vessels.

It would prohibit launching a conveyance until drying requirements are met, require plans to address all invasive mussel species found in a system and new detections within 180 days, and create new accounts to fund

administration, grants, education, and signage. The bill also states that no state reimbursement is required for local costs and includes legislative findings supporting any limits on public access to meetings or records.

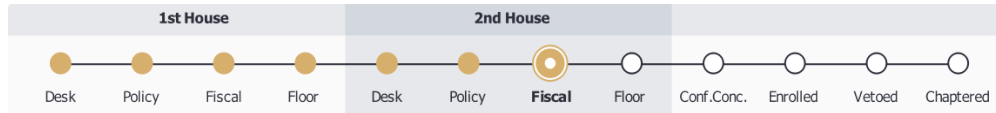
Position: Monitor

AB 1838 **(Berman, D)** Public contracts: local agencies: responsive bidders.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would require contractors bidding on local public works contracts to disclose any history of wage and hour violations, submit supporting documentation, and allow local agencies to disqualify bids that do not comply.

It would also require local agencies to create an appeal process for disqualified bids, while exempting project labor agreement contracts and prequalified projects; the bill states that no state reimbursement would be required for the resulting local costs.

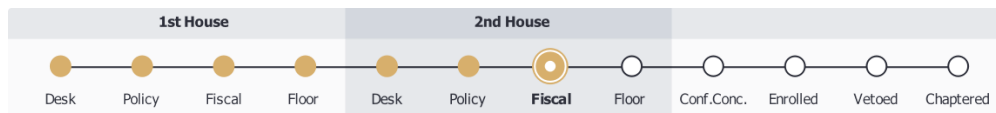
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 08/03/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 08/03/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would protect California Indian and California Native American religious practices on state lands by limiting government interference, requiring access to sacred sites, and mandating confidential treatment of sensitive tribal information.

It would let tribes challenge burdens on religious exercise unless the state shows a compelling need using the least restrictive means, require free, prior, and informed consent before certain land changes affecting sacred sites, and direct state agencies to respect tribal ceremonial and cultural practices at the Capitol while exempting the bill from certain water authority powers and public records disclosure rules.

Position: Monitor

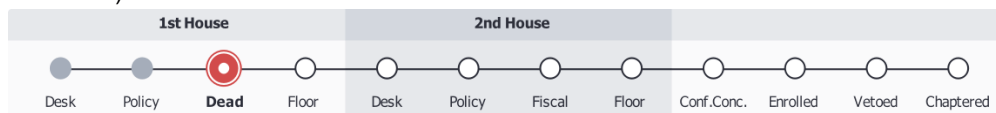
Notes:

Tribal consultations and decision making, religious resources issues
CMUA Oppose

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

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

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law mandates the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to create a grant program that aids local agencies in fire prevention and home hardening education in California. Eligible activities under this grant include offering technical assistance to improve fire safety and projects that enhance public safety, such as access to emergency equipment and better evacuation routes. Funding for this program depends on the Legislature's appropriation. This bill would expand eligible activities to include projects by local government

entities for acquiring or installing mobile or permanent infrastructure, like mobile rigid dip tanks, that can provide helicopter-accessible water supplies for firefighting in high fire hazard areas.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

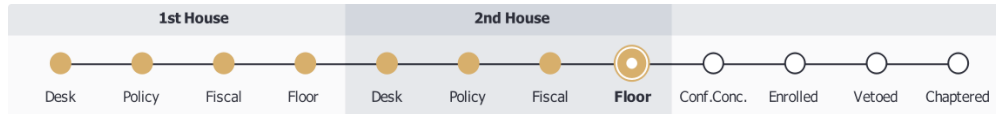
CMUA bill of interest

AB 1894 **(Rubio, Blanca, D)** Fish and wildlife: invasive mussels: imported water.

Current Text: 05/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/28/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill would prevent a public agency from stopping imported water deliveries for groundwater replenishment because of invasive mussels if the deliveries comply with an approved control plan, unless there is substantial documented evidence of a proven health and safety risk.

It also states that this issue is a matter of statewide concern, so the rule would apply to all cities and counties, including charter cities and charter counties, despite existing laws that regulate invasive mussels and require reporting, control, and cooperation with state wildlife officials.

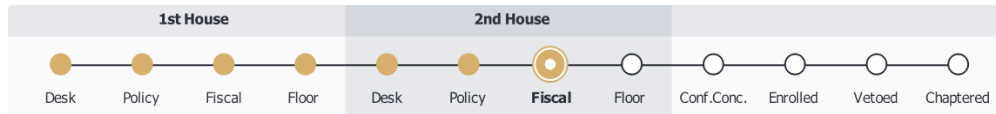
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 06/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/18/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: This bill would expand workplace violence restraining orders to allow an employer to seek protection for all employees at a workplace or work location when harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat is directed there.

It would also remove the need to name individual employees in that situation and would require the Judicial Council to update its forms by January 1, 2028.

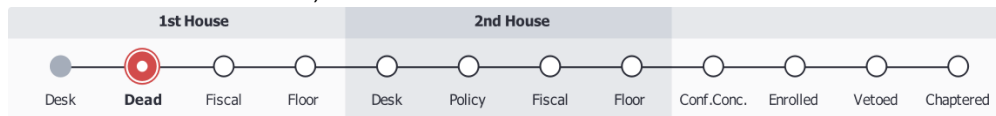
Position: Monitor

AB 2013 **(Bennett, D)** High and very high fire risk areas: community water systems: preparedness and resiliency.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 05/07/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT on 4/7/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The bill requires community water systems that serve more than 100 customers and are located in areas the State Fire Marshal designates as high or very high fire hazard severity zones to add a wildfire preparedness annex to their disaster plans. The annex must describe system preparedness and resiliency during wildfires and include specific assessments, such as the minimum number and types of pumps needed to maintain average daily capacity and to operate fire hydrant systems at rated capacity. Beginning January 1, 2028, water systems must review the annex at least once every three years and update it as necessary. The annex does not change existing liability rules, and information in the annex alone cannot be used to establish that it substantially caused wildfire-related damages.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

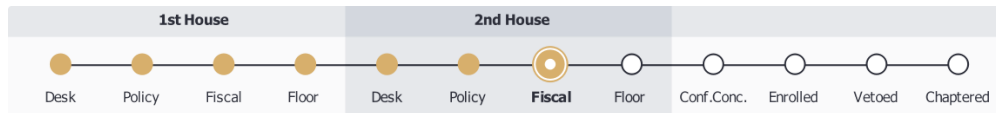
Impact to retailers, ACWA may oppose

AB 2026 (Aguiar-Curry, D) Water diversion: groundwater recharge: permit.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: This bill would expand and extend several California water-rights programs that facilitate groundwater recharge and temporary diversions, while generally exempting those activities from CEQA and certain streambed-alteration requirements under specified conditions.

It would broaden the definition of floodflows, allow some diversions for underground storage or basin recharge through 2034 or 2037 depending on the provision, streamline State Water Resources Control Board review and public notice procedures, require reporting on issued permits, and direct the board to set lower fees that encourage these applications.

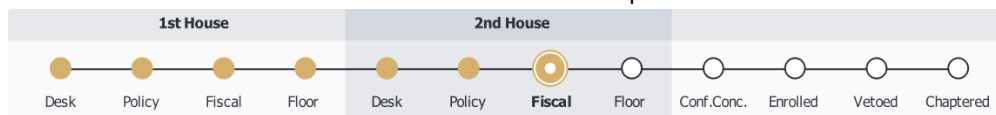
Position: Monitor

AB 2032 (Ransom, D) Fish and wildlife: golden mussels.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would create new exemptions, guidance, and interagency coordination measures to help water supply agencies respond faster to golden mussels and other invasive species, while also requiring updated distribution maps.

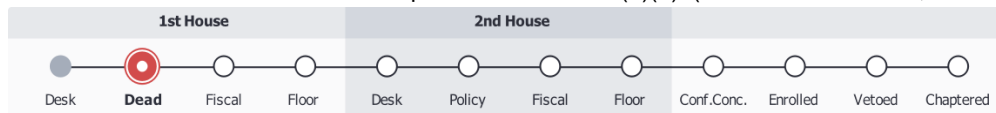
It would allow certain water system agencies to avoid restricted species and scientific collecting permits when operating under approved or submitted control plans, direct the Department of Fish and Wildlife to publish guidance by April 1, 2027, and require water quality agencies to identify and use any available streamlined tools for rapid response to invasive species threats.

Position: Monitor

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

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

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 4/6/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) mandates that a lead agency either prepares an environmental impact report for projects potentially affecting the environment or adopts a negative declaration if no impact is expected. If a project can be revised to mitigate potential environmental effects, a mitigated negative declaration is needed, provided there's no evidence of significant remaining impact. The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires high- and medium-priority groundwater basins to follow sustainability plans, which include subsidence information. The new bill exempts groundwater recharge projects from CEQA if they address subsidence, as determined by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. If a project qualifies for this exemption, a lead agency must assess it, creating a state-mandated local program. The bill states no reimbursement is needed for local agencies as per the California Constitution's provisions on state-imposed costs.

Position: Monitor

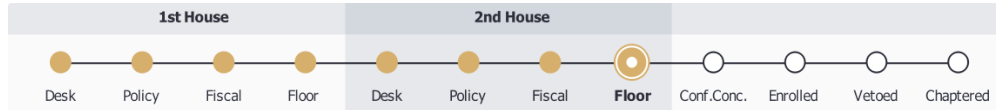
Notes:

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

Current Text: 05/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/22/2026

Status: 06/11/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/11/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill would clarify how local governments may demonstrate that property-related fees and charges under California's Proposition 218 requirements are proportional to the cost of service.

It would allow costs to be allocated by any reasonable method, and for water and sewer rates it would permit uniform or tiered pricing based on customer classes without requiring an exact parcel-by-parcel cost measure, so long as each tier does not exceed its reasonably allocated proportional cost. These provisions would not apply to water or sewer connection fees or capacity charges.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

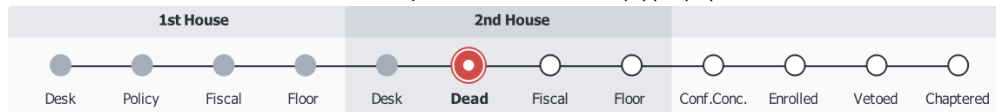
CMUA / ACWA sponsored - Prop 218 proportionality cleanup for retailers

AB 2215 (Calderon, D) Water rights: permits: State Water Project.

Current Text: 04/16/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/10/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: The Department of Water Resources runs the State Water Project. Current law requires projects using appropriated water to begin, be pursued diligently, and finish construction within the time set by their water-right permits, and allows the State Water Resources Control Board to extend those deadlines for good cause. This bill would set the deadlines for applying water to beneficial use and for completing construction under certain water-right permits held by the Department for operating the State Water Project to December 31, 2046.

Position: Support

Notes:

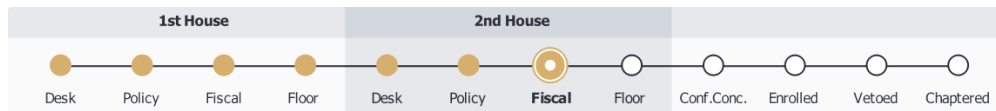
State Water Contractors' sponsored measure to statutorily extend the term of the SWP water rights permits through 2085

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

Current Text: 06/25/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill expands and renames the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy as the Valley, Lake, and Delta Conservancy, adds new board and liaison members, authorizes grants and partnerships with tribal organizations, and creates a new program and fund for the Valley and Lake area.

It would extend the conservancy's jurisdiction to the Valley and Lake, create the Valley and Lake Conservancy Fund, and update the governing board to include Lake County and tribal representation. The bill also states that any state-mandated local costs would be reimbursed under existing law if the Commission on State Mandates so determines.

Position: Monitor

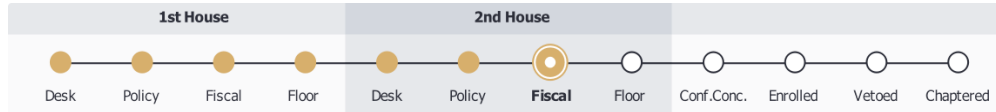
Notes:

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

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would require California state agencies to support Native American tribes through cultural preservation, consultation, financial assistance, and the use of Indigenous knowledge in policies affecting tribal communities and water resources.

It would direct agencies such as the State Water Resources Control Board and the Natural Resources Agency to consider and address inequities affecting tribes when making regulations, permits, and grant decisions, and would require mediation through the Governor's Office of Tribal Affairs before certain disputes can go to court.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

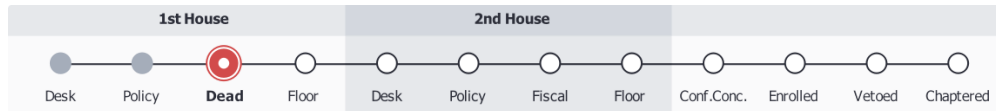
CMUA opposed

AB 2447 (Bauer-Kahan, D) Water: Nitrogen Pollution Reduction Act.

Current Text: 04/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Under the Porter-Cologne Act the State Water Resources Control Board and regional boards set water quality policy and issue waste discharge requirements. The bill requires the State Water Board to direct regional boards to update the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program to reduce nitrogen discharges from commercial irrigated agriculture, and requires regional boards to adopt revised waste discharge orders by January 1, 2028 that achieve specified nitrogen reductions. By July 1, 2027 the State Water Board must publish a standardized list of crop names/categories and a statewide method for calculating and reporting field-level nitrogen balances (fertilizer inputs, discharges, and available soil nitrogen) for use in those orders. By January 1, 2031, in coordination with regional boards, the State Water Board must report to legislative policy committees on implementation progress and data on reductions in nitrogen waste discharges.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

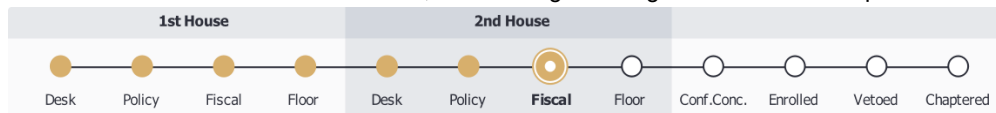
May impact ag community in tri-valley

AB 2469 (Papan, D) Data centers: water use disclosures.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The bill would restrict local approval of data centers that increase peak water use unless applicants provide detailed water-related information, accept responsibility for needed infrastructure costs, and meet other specified conditions.

It would also require the Department of Water Resources to define and estimate annual water consumption for large consumptive-use facilities such as data centers by June 30, 2028, declare the measure a matter of statewide concern, and state that no reimbursement to local agencies is required.

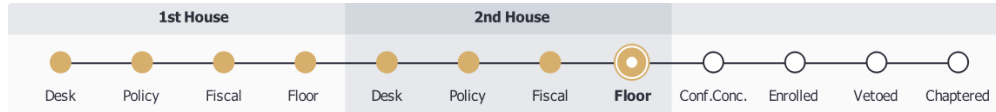
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 06/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/18/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Current law lets a water district adopt an ordinance to compensate its governing board but limits compensation to no more than 10 days in any calendar month. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, allow a water district with at least 90,000 residents in its jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance compensating board members for up to 15 days in a calendar month. It also requires any district that pays members for more than 10 days per month to annually adopt a written policy, based on a finding supported by substantial evidence, explaining why compensation over 10 days is necessary for the district's effective operation.

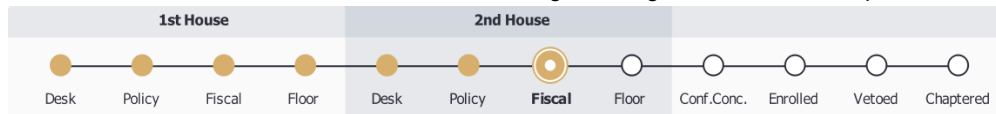
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Hearing canceled at the request of author.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: This bill would require data centers to disclose projected and actual water use when applying for or renewing local business licenses, and it would direct state agencies to create guidelines and local assessment tools for evaluating the water impacts of data centers.

It also would amend urban water planning law to include data centers among large water users considered in demand assessments, declare the measure a matter of statewide concern applicable to all cities, and state that no state reimbursement is required.

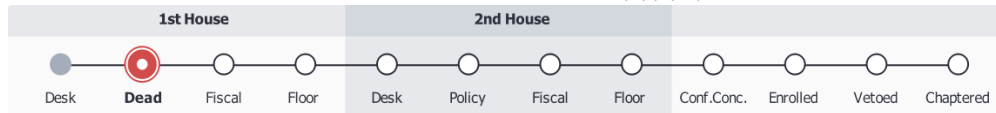
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 3/24/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law lets the State Water Resources Control Board require measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by water right holders and small users (e.g., those with permits, licenses, registrations for small domestic or small irrigation uses, livestock stockpond use, or certificates). The initial regulations had to be adopted as emergency regulations, remain in effect until revised by the board, and were exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This bill would extend that treatment to all subsequent regulations adopted under these provisions—requiring them to be adopted as emergency regulations, remain effective until revised, and be exempt from CEQA—through January 1, 2032.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

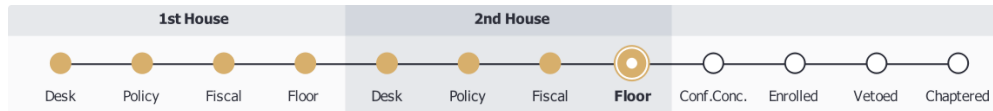
ACWA recommending an oppose

AB 2728 (Soria, D) Groundwater: de minimis extractors: fees: exemption.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The bill would allow a local government, including a groundwater sustainability agency, to exempt de minimis extractors from groundwater monitoring or management fees, levies, charges, or exactions if it makes specified findings.

Current law lets groundwater sustainability agencies charge fees to fund groundwater sustainability programs and related enforcement and administration, but generally bars such fees on de minimis extractors unless they have been regulated; this bill would add an exception permitting an exemption from payment under specified conditions.

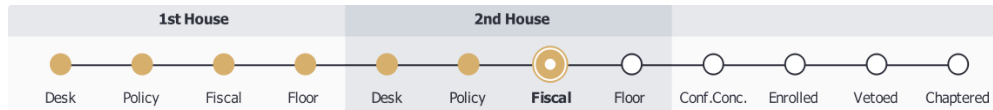
Position: Monitor

AB 2739 (Soria, D) Water: affordability and system stabilization.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - In committee: Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The bill would create a Water Affordability and System Stabilization Trust and related state funds to provide long-term financing for water affordability programs and community water system projects.

It would require the Treasurer to manage the trust, direct trust income to two assistance funds over time, and allow the Department of Water Resources to administer a grant program for local water infrastructure, with guidelines, match requirements, and limited administrative costs funded from the new trust and assistance fund.

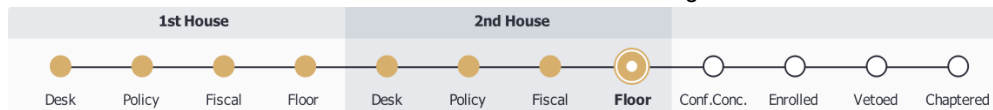
Position: Monitor

AB 2777 (Committee on Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials) State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program: loans: outdoor eating areas: water reuse.

Current Text: 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/26/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/04/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: The bill amends three areas of California water finance and reuse law. First, it lets the State Water Resources Control Board charge fees (not just the existing annual “service charge”) for State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund assistance and allows those fees or charges to be set at any rate allowed by federal law, removes the current prohibition on changing a rate during a loan’s term (and the ban on increasing repayments after a rate change), and eliminates the requirement that fee revenue match the Budget Act appropriation. Second, it removes the existing cap that tied the combined interest and loan-service rate to 50% of the state’s most recent general obligation bond interest and instead requires loans to be made at below-market interest rates. Third, it clarifies recycled-water irrigation rules by replacing the phrase “spray mist or runoff” with a narrower term, “incidental runoff,” and defines that as unintended minimal overspray or similar small runoff that escapes the intended irrigation area, which may be allowed to enter outdoor eating areas when disinfected tertiary recycled water meeting regulation is used.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

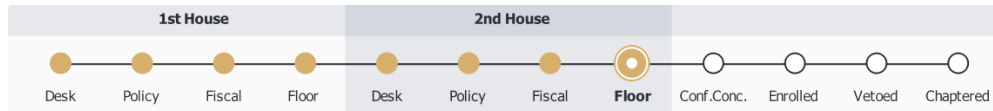
CASA and others bill on SRF

AB 2787 (Committee on Water, Parks, and Wildlife) Water, parks, and wildlife: omnibus bill.

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/06/2026

Status: 08/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: The bill would exempt certain Nevada-registered vessels on Lake Tahoe or Topaz Lake from citation for lacking a California invasive mussel infestation prevention sticker, and it would revise groundwater basin priority review requirements under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

It would require the Department of Water Resources to reassess priorities when basin boundaries change for affected basins and to review all groundwater basins by January 1, 2035, and at least every 10 years afterward to determine whether reprioritization is needed. The bill also makes technical changes and includes findings supporting a special statute for Lake Tahoe and Topaz Lake.

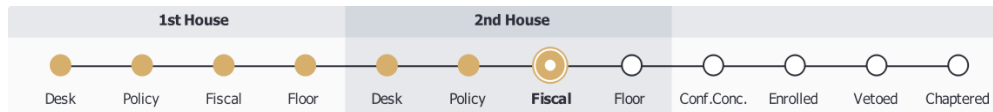
Position: Monitor

SB 239 (**Arreguín, D**) **Crimes: criminal threats.**

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would expand sentencing aggravation factors for felony criminal threats to include threats against local elections officials and elected local agency officials, in addition to the officials already covered by existing law.

Under current law, courts may treat as an aggravating factor a willful threat to commit a crime causing death or great bodily injury to certain state officials, such as constitutional officers, legislators, judges, or court commissioners. The bill would add elections officials of cities, counties, city and counties, and public districts, as well as elected local agency officials, to that list.

Position: Watch

SB 330 (**Padilla, D**) **Budgets: multiyear financial commitments.**

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was ED. on 6/15/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: This bill would reduce school budget and certification forecasting from three fiscal years to two, applying the current and subsequent fiscal years only.

It would revise state budget standards, certification rules, and related reporting systems to reflect a two-year structure, including changes to regulations and software by specified dates. The bill also makes conforming changes to ensure that negative, qualified, and positive certifications are based on the shortened forecast period.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

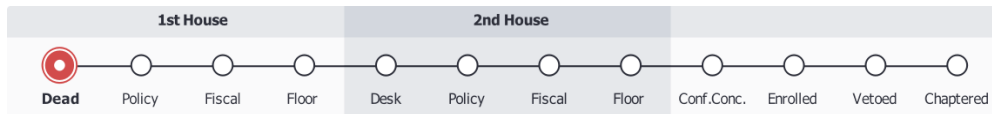
SWC = Support

SB 496 (**Hurtado, D**) **Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation: appeals advisory committee: exemptions.**

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

Last Amended: 04/07/2025

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law requires the State Air Resources Board to manage vehicle emissions and fuel standards to control air pollution effectively, ensuring they are feasible and cost-effective. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates this board to regulate greenhouse gas emissions. Under this authority, the board implemented the Advanced Clean Fleets Regulation, mandating that government and high-priority fleets transition to zero-emission vehicles, with some exemptions permitted. This bill proposes the establishment of an Appeals Advisory Committee to review denied exemption requests. This committee, comprising specified government and non-government representatives, must meet monthly, with meetings recorded and accessible online. They must review appeals and provide recommendations within 60 days, which the board must consider publicly within another 60 days. Certain vehicles involved in emergency responses would be exempt from the regulations, and fleet owners will not be pressured to produce zero-emissions vehicle purchase agreements to delay transitioning mandates.

Position: Watch

Notes:

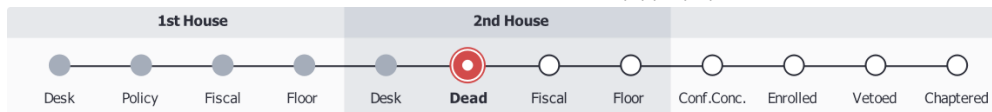
The bill is sponsored by CSAC, CSDA, and Cal Cities.

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: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was U. & E. on 7/10/2025)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: This bill outlines changes to the electricity transmission system in California. The bill proposes significant modifications to how the Independent System Operator (ISO), a nonprofit responsible for managing the state's electricity grid, interacts with regional energy markets. Initially, existing laws, including the Clean Energy and Pollution Reduction Act of 2015, had set provisions for converting the ISO into a regional entity with legislative approval. However, this bill removes those provisions and instead allows the ISO and participating electrical corporations to engage in voluntary energy markets managed by an independent regional organization, given that certain conditions are met. From 2028, the ISO may implement tariff modifications approved by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission if it meets specified requirements. Additionally, the bill creates the Regional Energy Market Oversight Council to ensure alignment with state interests. This council will decide on initial and ongoing participation of electrical corporations and other entities in the regional organization's energy markets. It can require withdrawal if certain criteria are not met.

Position: Watch

Notes:

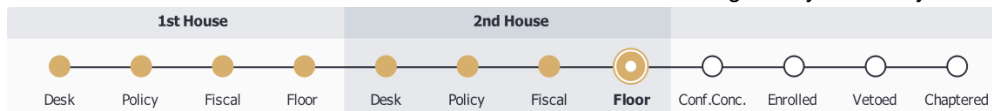
SWC = watch

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: 08/03/2026 - Notice of intention to remove from inactive file given by Assembly Member Aguiar-Curry.



Location: 09/10/2025 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill describes a program within the Department of Water Resources called the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program (AR/FIRO), which aims to enhance climate adaptation. The program requires operating reservoirs to better protect against floods and optimize water storage by capturing water from atmospheric rivers. It also involves developing new methods for predicting atmospheric rivers to improve responses to water supply issues, flooding, post-wildfire debris flows, and environmental impacts. This bill mandates that this program includes using experimental tools for creating seasonal and subseasonal forecasts of atmospheric rivers.

Position: Watch

Notes:

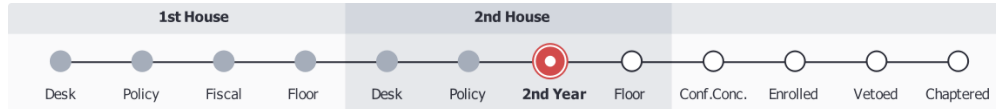
SWC = watch

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: Under current law in California, water quality is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board and nine regional boards, following the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program. The State Board can adopt water quality plans that take precedence over regional plans if conflicts arise, especially concerning federal Clean Water Act standards. The bill allows the state board to create plans for "nexus waters," defined as all non-navigable state waters, and mandates that existing water standards apply to these waters as of May 24, 2023. Regional boards set discharge requirements after hearings, considering local conditions, except for community sewer systems. The bill requires that discharge standards for nexus waters adhere to federal pollution control acts. Civil penalties for violations of waste discharge requirements are deposited into specific accounts to fund water quality projects, with adjustments to penalties starting January 1, 2026. The bill authorizes entities like the Attorney General and the state board to enforce nexus water regulations. It ensures that waste discharge to nexus waters aligns with federal standards, treating these waters as navigable for compliance purposes. Discharges must be reported, and prohibitions on unauthorized discharges are extended to nexus waters, aligning state and federal water pollution control efforts.

Position: Watch

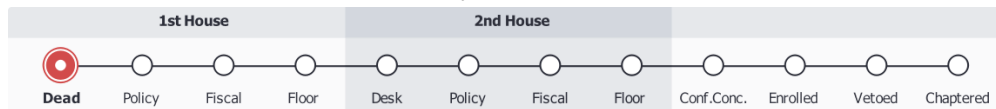
Notes:

CMUA = Opposed

SB 654 (Stern, D) California Environmental Protection Agency: contract: registry: greenhouse gas emissions that result from the water-energy nexus.

Current Text: 02/20/2025 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 02/02/2026 - Returned to Secretary of Senate pursuant to Joint Rule 56.



Location: 01/23/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Environmental Protection Agency to manage a voluntary greenhouse gas emissions registry related to the water-energy nexus, open to all businesses in the state. The agency can contract a nonprofit to encourage statewide participation across various sectors, with contracts lasting up to three years. The new bill mandates the agency to oversee the registry's administration directly. It allows a new three-year contract with a \$2 million budget for similar recruitment efforts, aims to address diverse water user needs, and removes outdated language about the registry's development.

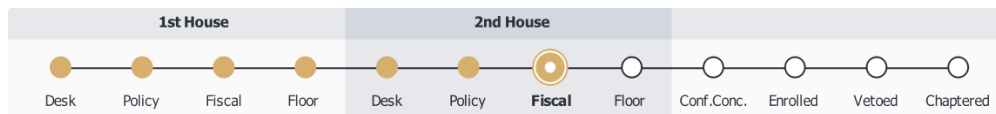
Position: Watch

SB 872 (McNerney, D) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would expand state funding and reimbursement for Delta levee and water conveyance projects, create a new Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund, and require planning, public review, and legislative reporting.

It would increase Department of Water Resources reimbursement to 100 percent of excess levee costs in cases of economic hardship involving threats to life, property, water supply, or habitat, while directing new fund money to levee improvements and conveyance capacity restoration, but not to new Delta conveyance facilities.

Position: Support

Notes:

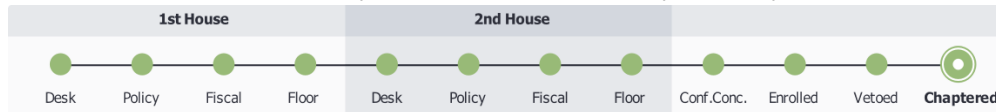
Subsidence/conveyance funding

Delta levee repairs

SB 935 **(Choi, R)** Local agency design-build projects: authorization.

Current Text: 07/16/2026 - Chaptered [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 07/16/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 102, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 07/16/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The bill would remove the January 1, 2031 repeal date for local agencies' authority to use design-build contracts for certain public works projects, making that authority permanent.

It would also keep in place the requirement that some procurement information be certified under penalty of perjury, and it states that no state reimbursement is required for the resulting local costs.

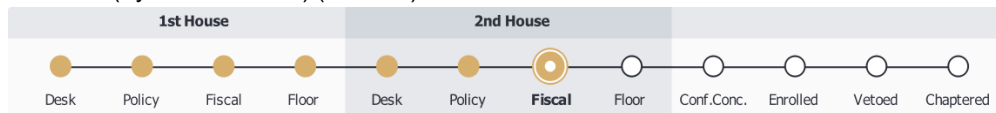
Position: Monitor

SB 952 **(Laird, D)** State Water Project: renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources.

Current Text: 05/18/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 06/11/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (June 10). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/10/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would revise the Department of Water Resources' electricity procurement rules by adding new planning factors, broadening a contract deferral provision, and allowing excess clean energy procurement to count toward later obligations.

More specifically, the department would have to consider portfolio diversity, resource type, location, and typical peak operating hours when procuring power. It would also extend the deferral authority for certain fossil fuel contracts entered into before January 1, 2011, and permit excess procurement of eligible renewable and zero-carbon resources after January 1, 2036 to be carried forward to meet future state agency requirements.

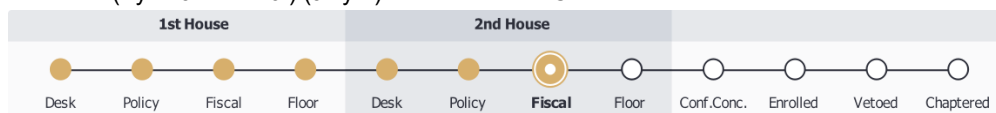
Position: Support

SB 994 **(Cabaldon, D)** Local agencies: nondisclosure agreements.

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would restrict nondisclosure agreements in local government by barring local agency officials and employees from using them to prevent sharing public-business information with fellow officials or governing bodies, and would void such agreements entered into after January 1, 2027.

It would also require disclosure of prohibited agreements, apply to certain agreements entered into before that date, allow an exception only if the governing body unanimously approves the agreement, and provide state reimbursement if mandated local costs are found.

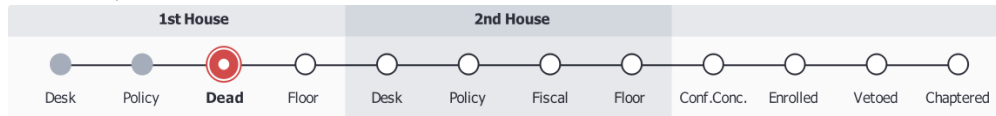
Position: Monitor

SB 1001 (Archuleta, D) Local agency, public utility, or mutual water company: personnel access: Personal Identity Verification-Interoperable.

Current Text: 04/21/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/21/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Beginning July 1, 2028, this bill requires the Governor's Office of Emergency Services (OES), on request, to issue PIV-I (Personal Identity Verification-Interoperable) identification cards to local agencies, public utilities, and mutual water companies responsible for public works and critical infrastructure so their personnel can access areas during or after natural disasters, terrorist acts, or other man-made disasters. The PIV-I credential must conform to federal PIV/NIMS standards; applications must be signed and certified by an authorized representative of the requesting entity, and OES may charge a fee up to the program's reasonable cost. Existing law allowing certain peace officers to close hazardous areas remains in place, but holders of a valid PIV-I or a valid local agency/utility ID may enter closed areas unless a peace officer determines entry would be unsafe or would interfere with disaster response.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

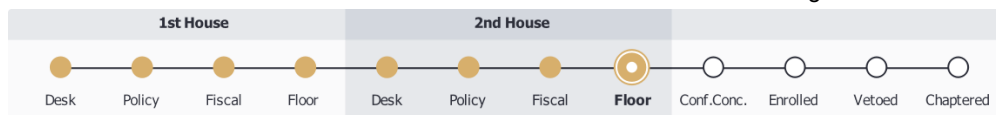
ACWA JPIA sponsor

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

Current Text: 07/02/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/02/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - Read third time and amended. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 06/08/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill would allow a local agency, if its governing body approves a resolution, to round cash payments and cash refunds or other cash amounts to the nearest \$0.05.

It would apply only to local agencies that choose to adopt it by majority vote, would define key terms for its implementation, and would take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

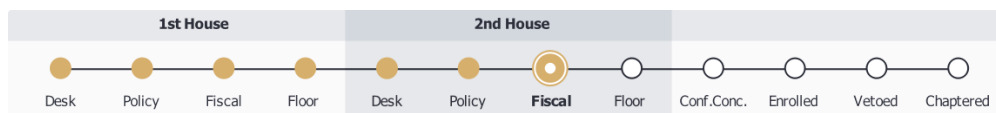
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 04/23/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

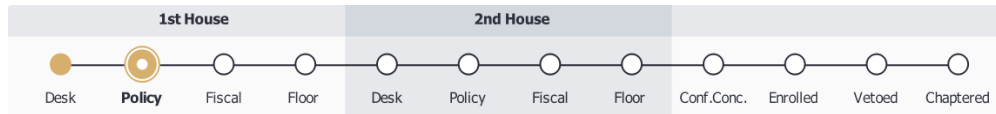
Summary: Under current law the State Air Resources Board (CARB) is the lead agency for controlling vehicular air pollution and must develop and run a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline, on-road heavy-duty vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating over 14,000 pounds. That program must include test procedures tailored to different model years and emissions-control technologies to measure control of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and particulate matter, and CARB must issue a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Compliance Certificate to the legal or registered owner (or designee) when a vehicle meets program requirements so owners can demonstrate compliance. The bill would limit specified testing of vehicles that qualify as "low use" (as defined) to no more frequently than once annually and would require CARB to adopt rules and regulations to implement that testing-frequency change.

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: The State Water Resources Control Board is legally required to review and decide on all water permit applications. This bill proposes a minor modification to that requirement without altering its substance.

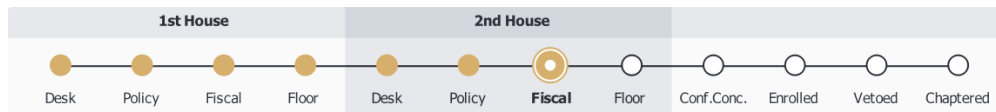
Position: Monitor

SB 1085 **(Durazo, D)** **Water supply planning: housing developments.**

Current Text: 06/17/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/17/2026

Status: 07/02/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 07/02/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would change California's CEQA-related water supply rules for certain housing projects by requiring cities or counties to identify affected public water systems earlier, requiring those systems to respond faster, and allowing court action if they do not comply.

Specifically, a city or county would have to make the identification when a qualifying application is received and, within 15 days, request a determination about whether the project's water demand is included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. For certain housing projects, the public water system would then have 45 days to submit the water supply assessment, without public meeting approval, and the bill states that no state reimbursement is required.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

EBMUD sponsor

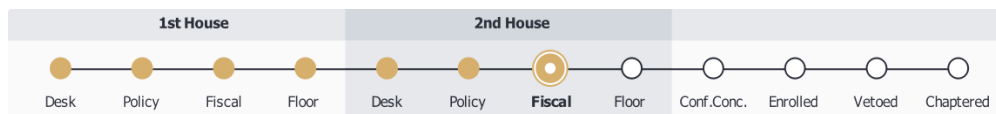
ACWA recommends Favor

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

Current Text: 06/22/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/22/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 0.) (June 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/30/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would require certain urban retail water suppliers in high or very high fire hazard severity zones to add wildfire-specific response procedures and mitigation measures to their disaster preparedness plans beginning January 1, 2028, while also creating a misdemeanor penalty for violations and imposing a state-mandated local program.

It would also bar any law from requiring public water systems to design, build, or maintain systems for wildfire defense or suppression, and it would prevent failures to implement the new procedures, or an inability to maintain water supply or pressure during a wildfire, from being treated as the substantial cause of wildfire damages. The bill states that no reimbursement is required and includes legislative findings supporting any limits on public access to meetings or records.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

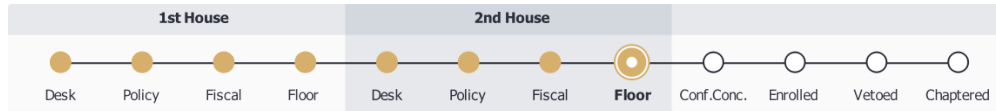
Potential impacts to retailers
ACWA Sponsored bill - provide clarity in statute to water agency responsibilities to wildfire

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

Current Text: 07/06/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 07/06/2026

Status: 08/03/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 08/03/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: This bill would repeal certain future Brown Act requirements for eligible local legislative bodies related to electronic access, agenda translation, and interpretation assistance, while declaring the measure an urgency statute.

It also makes legislative findings that the bill's limits on public access are justified by a protected interest and are needed to protect that interest, and that the measure furthers the California Constitution's requirements for public access to meetings and records.

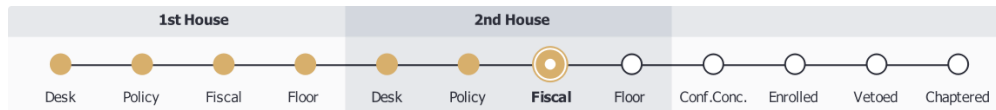
Position: Monitor

SB 1205 **(Valladares, R)** Public contracts: retention: architecture or engineering services.

Current Text: 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/09/2026

Status: 06/24/2026 - June 24 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.



Location: 06/24/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Current law lets public entities withhold retention payments from contractors but generally requires release within 60 days after completion and limits how much can be withheld in various contract tiers; definitions of "public entity" vary by context. The bill would cap retention at 5% for design-bid-build contracts (and their amendments) entered into on or after January 1, 2027 between a public entity and a person or firm licensed to practice architecture or engineering. Any withheld retention must be released within 60 days after completion of the contracted services, and the bill also defines key terms, including "public entity."

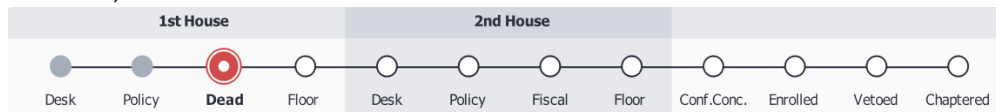
Position: Monitor

SB 1313 **(McNerney, D)** Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Current Text: 04/27/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2026)



Location: 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Current law creates the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board, to provide grants and loans for public water system projects that enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. This bill would allow moneys in the fund and its special accounts to be used for projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in drinking water. Expanding the permitted uses of a continuously appropriated fund makes this an appropriation. The bill also authorizes the State Water Board to implement the change by updating its policy handbook, and exempts that update from the Administrative Procedure Act's rulemaking requirements.

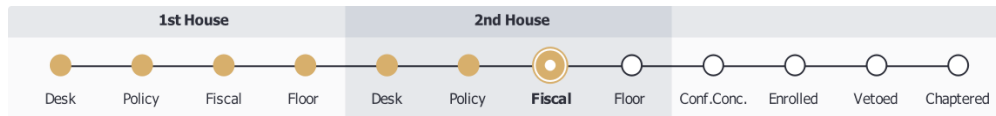
Position: Support

SB 1326 **(Wahab, D)** California Environmental Quality Act: tribal cultural resources: mitigation measures.

Current Text: 06/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

Status: 06/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (June 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 06/22/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The bill would expand the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) tribal cultural resource protections by broadening the definition, strengthening consultation and mitigation requirements, and requiring lead agencies to justify decisions when they do not use or adopt tribe-proposed methods or measures.

It would add certain sacred places and local tribal register resources to the definition of tribal cultural resources, require feasible avoidance and preservation in place when requested by a consulting tribe, and mandate written findings supported by substantial evidence if that is not feasible. It would also require agencies to consider culturally appropriate mitigation proposed by a tribe, explain why archaeological methods were used instead of tribal knowledge, and state why preferred tribal treatment measures were not adopted, while declaring that no reimbursement is required.

Position: Monitor

Notes:

CMUA Opposed

Total Measures: 61

Total Tracking Forms: 61