

ZONE 7 BOARD OF DIRECTORS LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

DATE: Thursday, May 14, 2026
TIME: 4:00 pm
LOCATION: Boardroom
Zone 7 Administration Building
100 North Canyons Parkway, Livermore

Director Brown
Director Gambs
Director Green

AGENDA

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

DATE: May 14, 2026

TO: Legislative Committee

FROM: Carol Mahoney, Government Relations Manager

SUBJECT: Legislative Update

SUMMARY:

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

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

Coordination with coalition partners (ACWA, CMUA, CSDA, etc.) on bills of interest continues. Staff continues to engage with legislative offices to educate on key issues and bills including AB2215 (SWP water right permit extension), SB872 (funding for delta levee and aqueduct subsidence repairs) and SB1313 (PFAS funding). Opportunities for legislative outreach have included meetings at the Capitol in April and the ACWA conference in early May. As bills progress through committees and floor votes, the table below summarizes each bill’s current status in the legislative process (House of Origin or Opposite House). Bills must pass out of their house of origin by May 29, 2026, to advance to consideration in the opposite house. Although bills being monitored are attached, 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	Opposite, Policy
AB1772	Papan	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Origin, Fiscal
AB1894	Rubio	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Opposite (1 st step)
AB2032	Ransom	Prevent the spread of Golden Mussels	Watch	Origin, Fiscal
AB2215	Calderon	SWP water right permit extension	Support	Origin, Floor

Bill #	Author	Bill Topic Synopsis	Position	Process Location
AB2447	Bauer-Kahan	Nitrogen discharges from irrigated ag lands	Watch	Origin, Fiscal
SB872	McNerney	Funding for subsidence/levee repairs	Support	Origin, Fiscal
SB952	Laird	Renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources for the SWP	Support	Origin, Floor
SB1313	McNerney	PFAS grants/loans funding source	Support	Origin, Fiscal

FUNDING:

N/A

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Information only.

ATTACHMENT:

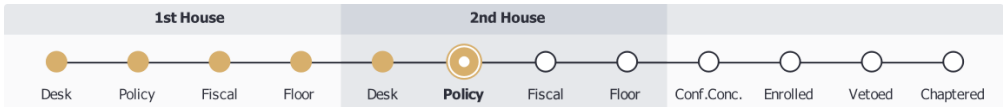
Legislative Summary

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

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

Last Amended: 01/14/2026

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



Location: 01/27/2026 - Senate Rules

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

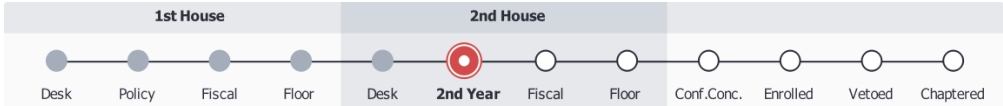
Position: Support

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

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

Last Amended: 04/21/2025

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



Location: 07/17/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

Position: Watch

Notes:

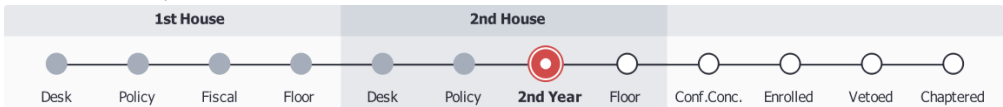
CSDA = Sponsor

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

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

Last Amended: 07/03/2025

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Senate 2 YEAR

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

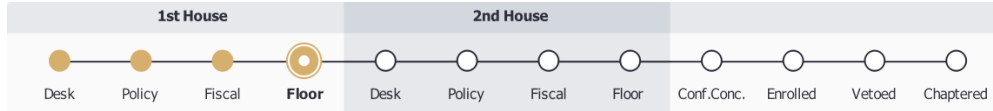
Position: Watch

AB 1632 (Johnson, R) Trespass.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 03/23/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 03/23/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

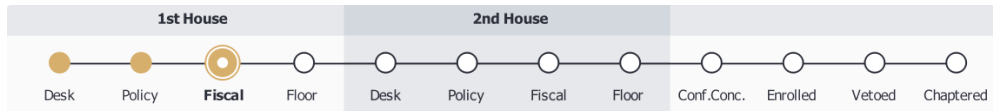
Summary: Existing law makes it a misdemeanor to commit the crime of trespass, which includes refusing or failing to leave land, real property, or structures belonging to, or lawfully occupied by, another and not open to the general public upon being requested to leave by a peace officer at the request of the owner, the owner’s agent, or the person in lawful possession and upon being informed by the peace officer that they are acting at the request of the owner, the owner’s agent, or the person in lawful possession. Existing law requires the owner, the owner’s agent, or the person in lawful possession to make a separate request to the peace officer on each occasion when the peace officer’s assistance in dealing with a trespass is requested, except that a single request for peace officer assistance may be made for a period not to exceed 12 months when there is a fire hazard to the premises or property, the owner is absent from the premises or property, or the premises or property is closed to the public and posted as being closed. Existing law authorizes a single request for assistance to be made and submitted electronically, in a notarized form provided by the law enforcement agency, to a peace officer, and authorizes local governments to accept electronic submissions of requests for peace officer assistance. This bill would remove the requirement that the submitted form described above be notarized. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

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

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

Status: 04/08/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/08/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

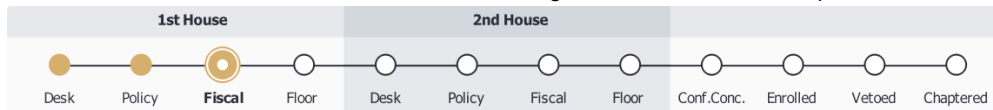
Summary: The Eminent Domain Law, authorizes a public entity to exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property for a public use, as specified. Current law entitles the owner of a property acquired by eminent domain to specified compensation. Current law requires a public entity to pay reasonable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

Position: Monitor

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

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

Status: 04/15/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The State General Obligation Bond Law generally sets forth the procedures for the issuance and sale of bonds governed by its provisions and for the disbursement of the proceeds of the sale of those bonds. Current law specifies various provisions required for inclusion in a bond act. Current law requires any state bond measure approved on or after January 1, 2004, to be subject to an annual reporting process, with the head of the lead state agency administering the bond proceeds reporting certain information about the projects being funded to the Legislature and the Department of Finance. Current law permits this information to be provided on the agency’s internet website or the state’s open data portal under certain circumstances. Current law authorizes the costs of the report to be included in the cost of administering the bond act unless prohibited by the bond act. For any state general obligation bond measure that is approved by voters on and after January 1, 2027, this bill would require a bond act to include specified information about the objectives of the bond expenditure and related data. The bill would also require the head of the lead state agency administering the bond to post on its internet

website a notification that contains, among other information, details about the programs and projects authorized to be funded by the bond. The bill would require each state agency subject to these provisions to provide a written report to the Department of Finance, the Legislative Analyst, and specified legislative committees that contains certain information regarding the general obligation bond, in accordance with the above-described provision permitting this information to be provided on the agency's internet website or the state's online data portal. (Based on 02/09/2026 text)

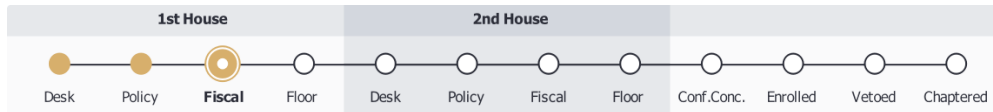
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 04/28/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water in the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife or the director's designee to engage in various enforcement activities, including ordering the areas in conveyance that contain water be drained, dried, or decontaminated, as provided. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system. Existing law requires, if invasive mussels are detected, the operator of a water supply system to, in cooperation with the department, prepare and implement a plan to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system, and eliminate or minimize any potential downstream transport of an invasive mussel. Existing law requires, on or before December 31, 2026, the department to review all approved plans and require all plans that do not specifically address all invasive mussel species known to be present in bodies of water in the state as of January 1, 2026, to be updated or revised appropriately to include all invasive mussel species, on or before September 30, 2027. Existing law requires every invasive mussel species to be addressed in a plan no later than 180 days from the date that the species is listed in a certain regulation. Existing law defines "invasive mussel" for these purposes as any nonnative detrimental mussel, as provided. Under existing law, except as otherwise provided, any violation of the Fish and Game Code, or of any rule, regulation, or order made or adopted under the code, is a crime. This bill would prohibit a conveyance from being launched until a specified drying period has completed, as provided. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to require water supply system operators to update their plans to address all invasive mussel species present in the operator's water system as of January 1, 2026, as provided. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

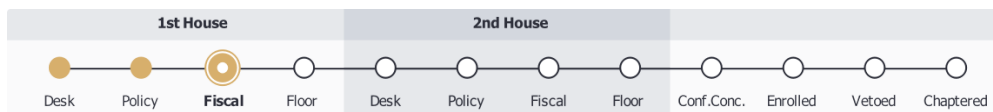
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/14/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state public lands, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. The bill would authorize a California Indian or tribe to assert a violation of these provisions as a claim or defense in any judicial or administrative proceeding, as specified. The bill would require a governmental agency to allow California Indians access to sacred sites on state public lands, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

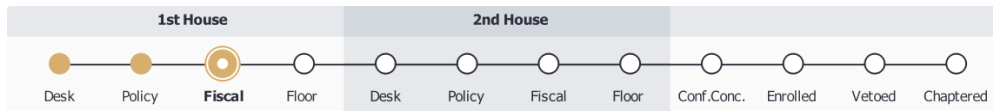
Notes:

Tribal consultations and decision making, religious resources issues

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

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

Status: 04/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

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

Position: Monitor

Notes:

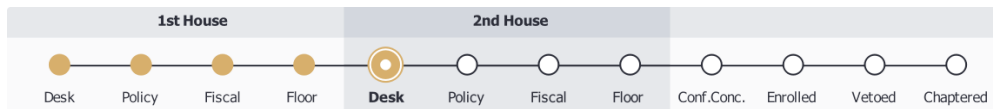
CMUA bill of interest

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 05/04/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Senate DESK

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife, or the director's designee, to engage in various enforcement activities with regard to invasive mussels. Existing law, until January 1, 2030, requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the department to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that occurs in a water supply system. Existing law requires any person, or federal, state, or local agency, district, or authority that owns or manages a reservoir, where specified activities are permitted, except as specified, to develop and implement a program designed to prevent the introduction of invasive mussel species, as provided. Existing law requires any entity that discovers invasive mussels within the state to immediately report the discovery to the Department of Fish and Wildlife. This bill would prohibit a public agency from prohibiting imported water deliveries, as defined, for groundwater replenishment due to invasive mussels unless there is substantial, documented evidence of a proven health and safety risk as a result of the invasive mussels. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

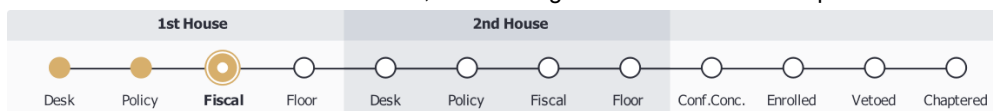
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes an employer or collective bargaining representative of an employee who has suffered harassment, unlawful violence, or a credible threat of violence from any individual, to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of the employee and, at the discretion of the court, any number of other employees at the workplace or at other workplaces of the employer. Existing law authorizes one or more representative parties to bring suit for the benefit of a class of parties if the question is one of a common or general interest, of many persons, or when the parties are numerous, and it is impracticable to bring them all before the court. This bill would authorize an employer to seek a workplace violence restraining order on behalf of all employees at the employer's workplace or a location at which a group of employees perform their primary job duties if harassment, unlawful violence or a credible threat of violence is directed at that workplace or location. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

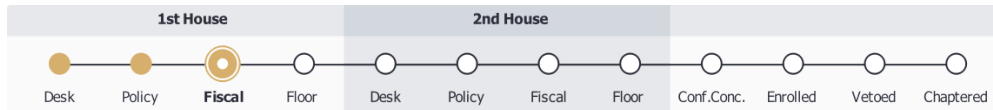
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 04/22/2026 - Amended [HTML PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/22/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. Existing law requires the appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose. Existing law provides, however, that the diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge does not require an appropriative water right if certain conditions are met, including that a local or regional agency that has adopted a local plan of flood control or has considered flood risks as part of its most recently adopted general plan has given notice, as provided, of imminent risk of flooding and inundation of lands, roads, or structures. Existing law defines “floodflow” for these purposes to include circumstances in which flows would inundate ordinarily dry areas in the bed of a terminal lake to a depth that floods dairies and other ongoing agricultural activities, or areas with substantial residential, commercial, or industrial development. Existing law applies those requirements to diversions commenced before January 1, 2029. Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing or disposing of certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources, except as specified. This bill would revise and recast those conditions required for the appropriative water right exemption for a diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge, would apply the requirements to a diversion commenced before January 1, 2034, and would further exempt those diversions from the requirements of CEQA and requirements relating to lake or streambed alteration agreements, subject to conducting tribal consultation, as provided. (Based on 04/22/2026 text)

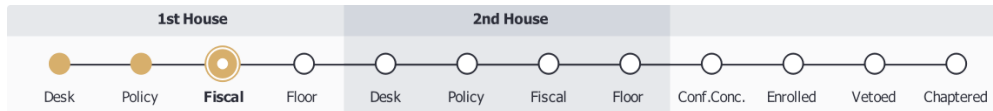
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, as defined. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system, and, if invasive mussels are detected, to prepare and implement a plan, as specified, to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system. Existing law prohibits the importation, transportation, possession, or live release of specified wild animals, except under a revocable, nontransferable permit, known as a restricted species permit, issued by the department, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, and only if certain requirements are met. Existing law authorizes the department to issue permits, commonly known as scientific collecting permits, to take or possess any form of plant or animal life for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes. This bill would exempt from the requirement to obtain a restricted species permit for golden mussels a public or private agency that operates a water supply system and has submitted a control plan to the department for maintenance and operational activities to control the spread of golden mussels in the water supply system, as specified. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

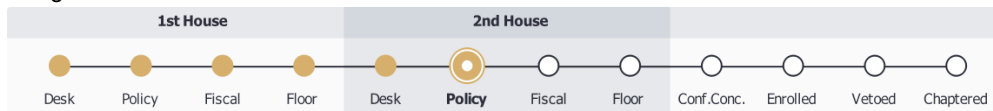
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 03/11/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/11/2026

Status: 04/09/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 46. Noes 18.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.



Location: 04/09/2026 - Senate Rules

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

reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

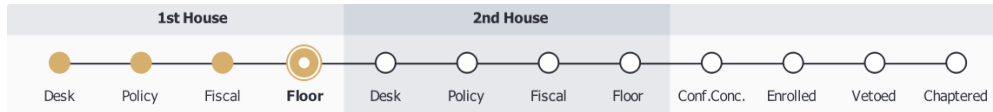
CMUA / ACWA sponsored - Prop 218 proportionality cleanup for retailers

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System, commonly referred to as the State Water Project.

Existing law requires that construction work for a project that will put appropriated water to beneficial use be commenced, prosecuted with due diligence, and completed within the time period specified in the water right permit. Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to extend the deadline specified in the permit to commence or complete construction work and to put appropriated water to beneficial use for good cause shown. This bill would require that the time periods for the application of water to beneficial use and for the completion of construction work for specific water right permits held by the Department of Water Resources for the operation of the State Water Project be December 31, 2046. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Position: Support

Notes:

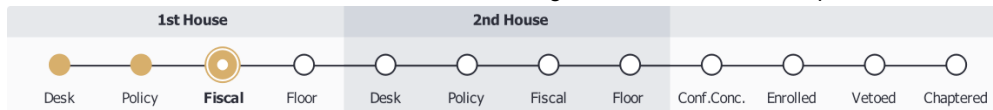
State Water Contractors' sponsored measure to statutorily extend the term of the SWP water rights permits through 2085

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

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

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/22/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Existing law specifies the composition of the governing board of the conservancy and requires liaison advisers to serve in an advisory, nonvoting capacity. Existing law requires the conservancy to prepare and adopt a strategic plan to achieve the goals of the conservancy and requires the strategic plan to be consistent with certain plans. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to engage in partnerships with nonprofit organizations, local public agencies, and landowners, and authorizes the conservancy to provide grants and loans to state agencies, local public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to further the goals of the conservancy. Existing law establishes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury. Existing law makes moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the Valley, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Valley and Delta Conservancy, rename the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund the Valley and Delta Conservancy Fund, and make conforming changes. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

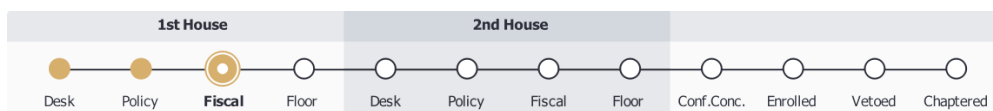
Potential impacts to SWP and SB 872

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

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 04/20/2026 - Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Would require the state government to support California Native Americans to maintain cultural and linguistic traditions, practice ecosystem stewardship, and engage in good faith government-to-government consultations with all California Native American tribes regarding policies that may affect tribal communities. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

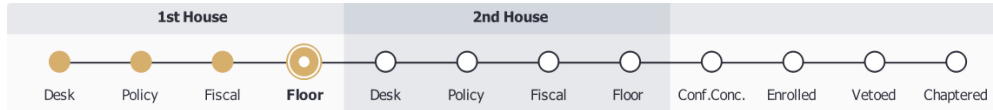
CMUA taking the lead in opposition - Andrea

AB 2322 (Papan, D) Water discharge: commercial, industrial, or institutional sites.

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

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/30/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater by municipalities and industries in accordance with the federal national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit program, established by the federal Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under existing law, the state board and the 9 regional water quality control boards issue permits for the discharge of stormwater from municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s). For purposes of issuing permits for the discharge of stormwater from MS4s, this bill define “commercial, industrial, or institutional site” or “CII site” as a privately owned parcel or contiguous parcels of land that are commercial, industrial, or institutional based on the appropriate county tax assessor land use codes, as specified. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

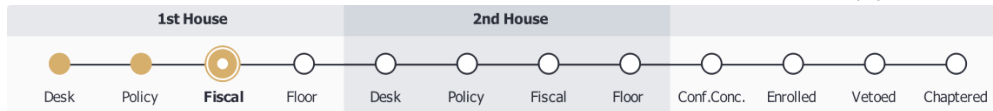
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/15/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 5. Noes 2.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Under existing law, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards are the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. The act requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policies for water quality control and requires the regional boards to adopt regional water quality control plans in compliance with the state policies. Under the act, the state board and the regional boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of waste that could affect the quality of the waters of the state. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to require the regional boards to update the Irrigated Lands Regulatory Program in order to reduce nitrogen waste discharges from commercial irrigated agricultural areas, as provided. The bill would require the regional boards to adopt revised orders with waste discharge requirements on or before January 1, 2028, that are sufficient to meet certain reductions in nitrogen waste discharges. The bill would require the state board to, on or before July 1, 2027, publish both a list of standardized crop names and categories, and a statewide methodology for calculating, and field-level reporting of, nitrogen balances for croplands, including nitrogen fertilizer applications and nitrogen discharges, that account for available soil nitrogen, to be used by the regional boards and incorporated into the revised orders. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

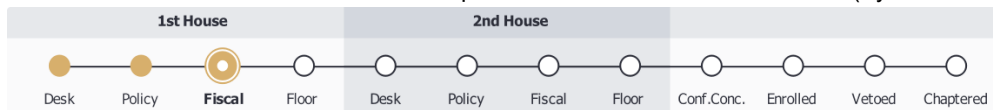
May impact ag community in tri-valley

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

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, businesses, residences, and open space, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied,

including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan, a water supply assessment, and a water use assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the construction or expansion is not within the boundaries of a groundwater basin designated as critically overdrafted by the Department of Water Resources, except as specified. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

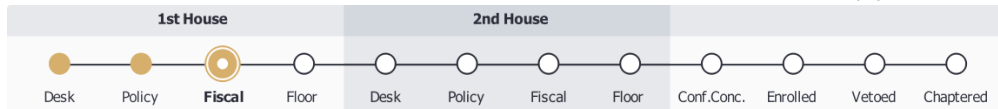
Position: Monitor

AB 2521 (Papan, D) California Council on Science and Technology: water availability study: Central Valley.

Current Text: 04/15/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/15/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 0.) (April 23). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer a water rights program pursuant to which the board grants and revokes permits and licenses to appropriate water. Existing law authorizes any person who has an urgent need to divert and use water to apply for, and authorizes the board to issue, a conditional, temporary permit, as prescribed. Existing law finds and declares that the California Council on Science and Technology (CCST) was organized as a nonprofit corporation at the request of the Legislature for the specific purpose of offering expert advice to the state government on public policy issues significantly related to science and technology. This bill would, on or before January 1, 2028, require the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board and the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to select 2 watersheds that are within, or drain into, the Central Valley to conduct a watershedwide water availability study. The bill would, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature, request CCST to, in consultation with the Department of Water Resources and the board, undertake and complete a comprehensive study of water availability in the selected watersheds. The bill would require the study to, among other things, determine daily flow rates in rivers, streams, and creeks in the watersheds over the past 30 years to the extent data is available. (Based on 04/15/2026 text)

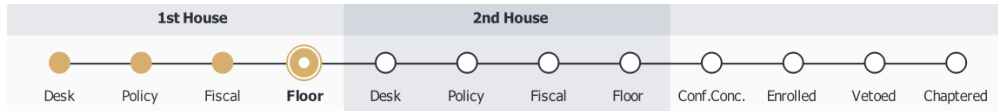
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 05/04/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law authorizes a water district, as defined, to adopt an ordinance that provides compensation to members of the governing board, as specified. Existing law prohibits a water district from adopting an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for more than a total of 10 days in any calendar month. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, authorize a water district that has at least 90,000 residents within its jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for up to a total of 15 days in any calendar month, but would require the members of the governing board of a water district that compensates its members for more than 10 days in a calendar month to annually adopt a written policy describing, based on a finding supported by substantial evidence, why providing compensation for more than 10 days per calendar month is necessary for the effective operation of the water district. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

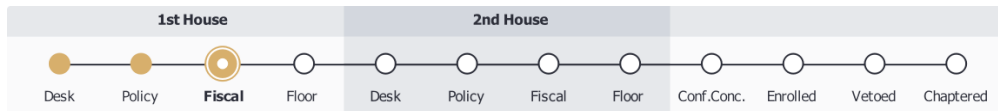
Position: Monitor

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

Current Text: 04/08/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/08/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (April 22). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, an estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or

permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water use, direct water use, and indirect water use, as prescribed. (Based on 04/08/2026 text)

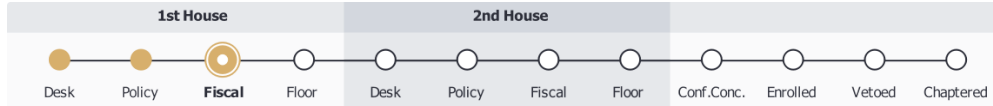
Position: Monitor

AB 2728 (Soria, D) Open and Transparent Water Data Act.

Current Text: 03/19/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/19/2026

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law, the Open and Transparent Water Data Act, requires the Department of Water Resources, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to coordinate and integrate existing water and ecological data from local, state, and federal agencies for specified purposes, including, among others, improving the management of the state's water resources. This bill would specify for purposes of that provision that improving the management of the state's water resources includes improving the efficacy of management actions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 03/19/2026 text)

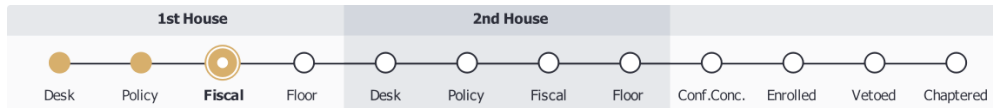
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 04/29/2026 - In committee: Set, first hearing. Referred to APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law vests in the department powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in matters pertaining to water or dams. Existing law declares the responsibility of the state to assist local governments in providing certain essential services and facilities where water resource construction projects financed, in whole or in part, by the state or by the state jointly with the federal government create an undue burden on a local area's ability to provide these services and facilities. Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking water to protect public health. Existing law declares it to be the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. This bill would establish in the State Treasury the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Fund for holding the principal and income of the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Trust, which the bill would create. The bill would designate the Treasurer as trustee of the trust, as specified, and would require the trustee, among other things, to hold, manage, and invest the principal of the trust with the obligation of providing a growing perpetual source of annual funding to the Water Rate Assistance Fund, administered by the state board, and the Community Water Affordability Assistance Fund, administered by the department, beginning 25 years after the Legislature transfers funding from the General Fund to the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Fund. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

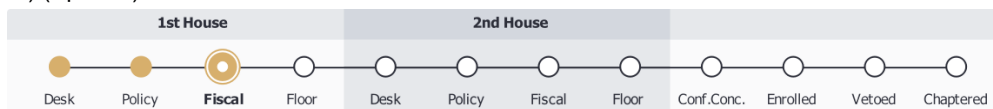
Position: Monitor

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: 04/15/2026 - From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (April 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.



Location: 04/15/2026 - Assembly Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program, pursuant to which state and federal funds are continuously appropriated from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for loans and other financial assistance for purposes related to the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Administration Fund (administration fund) to provide funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the state board for payment of the reasonable costs of administering the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. Existing law authorizes the state board to assess an annual charge for financial assistance services, not to exceed 1% of the financial assistance

repayment amount and computed according to the true interest cost method, as provided, and requires those annual charges to be deposited into the administration fund. Existing law authorizes the financial service rate to be applied at any time during the term of the financial assistance and requires the rate to remain unchanged for the duration of the financial assistance. Existing law prohibits the financial assistance rate from increasing the financial assistance repayment amount after being applied. Existing law requires the state board to, at least once each fiscal year, adjust the financial assistance service rate. Existing law requires the state board to set the total amount of revenue collected each year through the annual charges at an amount that is equal as practicable to the appropriation amount set forth in the annual Budget Act. This bill would additionally authorize the state board to assess fees in place of an annual charge for financial assistance and would authorize the fees or annual charge to be assessed at any rate as permitted by federal law. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

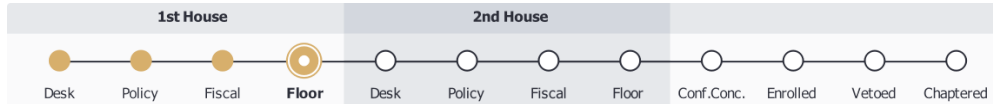
Notes:

CASA and others bill on SRF

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

Current Text: 03/12/2026 - Introduced [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to Consent Calendar.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Assembly CONSENT CALENDAR

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to establish the Nesting Bird Habitat Incentive Program to encourage landowners to cultivate or retain certain plants to provide waterfowl and other game bird nesting habitat cover and authorizes the department to enter into grants or contracts with landowners and other specified entities to implement the program, as specified. Existing law authorizes the department, except for specified types of contracts, to enter into contracts with, or grant funds to, public and private entities for fish and wildlife habitat preservation, restoration, and enhancement whenever the department finds that the contract will assist in meeting the department’s duty to preserve, protect, and restore fish and wildlife. Existing law, for purposes of this authorization, provides for certain public contract rules and establishes exemptions from certain labor requirements. This bill would, except as specified, apply those last described provisions to contracts and other agreements for the management and operation of department-managed lands and contracts and grants under the Nesting Bird Habitat Incentive Program, as provided. (Based on 03/12/2026 text)

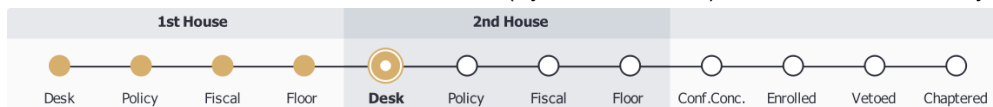
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/07/2025

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



Location: 01/27/2026 - Assembly DESK

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

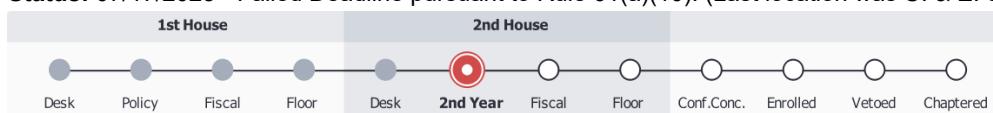
Position: Watch

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

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

Last Amended: 06/30/2025

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



Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

Summary: Current law makes an environmental leadership development project, as defined, that meets specified requirements and is certified by the Governor eligible for streamlined procedures under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Current law authorizes persons proposing eligible facilities, including certain electrical transmission lines and electrical transmission projects, to file applications, on or before June 30, 2029, with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) to certify sites and related facilities as environmental leadership development projects, as specified. Current law makes a site and related facility certified by the Energy Commission as an environmental leadership development project subject to streamlined procedures under CEQA with no further action by the applicant or the Governor. Under current law, the Energy Commission's certification of sites and related facilities is in lieu of any permit, certificate, or similar document required by any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, for the use of the sites and related facilities, and supersedes any applicable statute, ordinance, or regulation of any state, local, or regional agency, or federal agency to the extent permitted by federal law, except as specified. This bill would authorize the Governor to establish one or more pilot projects to develop, finance, or operate electrical transmission infrastructure that meets specified criteria, including, among other things, that the transmission infrastructure is identified by the Independent System Operator in its transmission planning process as a project subject to competitive bidding and necessary to support clean energy generation to meet the state's clean energy goals. The bill would require the Governor to designate existing state agencies, local public agencies, tribal organizations, or joint powers authorities to implement the pilot projects. (Based on 06/30/2025 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

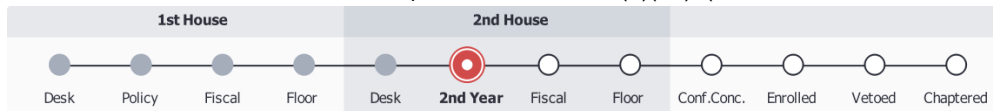
SWC = Support

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

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

Last Amended: 05/29/2025

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



Location: 07/17/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

Position: Watch

Notes:

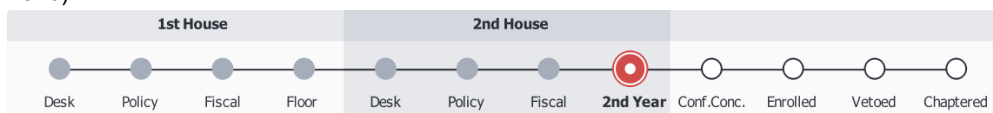
SWC = watch

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

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

Last Amended: 04/24/2025

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



Location: 09/11/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

Position: Watch

Notes:

SWC = watch

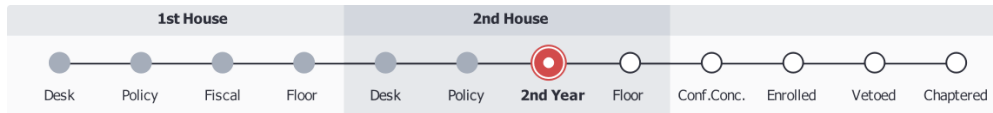
SB 601

(Allen, D) Water: waste discharge.

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

Last Amended: 07/10/2025

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



Location: 08/28/2025 - Assembly 2 YEAR

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

Position: Watch

Notes:

CMUA = Opposed

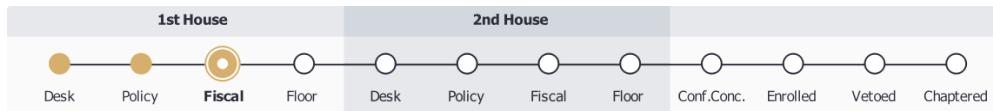
SB 872

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

Current Text: 04/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/14/2026

Status: 04/27/2026 - April 27 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009 declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and the most valuable estuary and wetland ecosystem on the west coast of North and South America. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the principal options for the Delta and requires the department to evaluate and comparatively rate each option for its ability to do specified things, including, among others, to maintain Delta water quality for Delta users, and to preserve, protect, and improve Delta levees. Existing law establishes in the agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Existing law provides for the preservation of specified management areas of the Suisun Marsh, pursuant to a protection plan prepared and adopted by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as provided. This bill would establish the Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation, would make the moneys in the fund available to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for expenditure consistent with the allocations described below. The bill would authorize the secretary to seek out, and the fund to accept, state moneys from, among other sources, any bond funds, the General Fund, or the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the fund to accept moneys from nonstate sources, including federal and private moneys, and would continuously appropriate those moneys without regard to fiscal year, for allocation as described below, thereby making an appropriation. The bill would require the secretary to allocate moneys in the fund, through the 2046–47 fiscal year, subject to funding availability, as follows: (1) in the amount of \$150,000,000, annually, to the Department of Water Resources for the purposes of supporting capital improvements to restore the original design water conveyance capacity for state water conveyance systems, as defined, impacted operationally by land subsidence, and (2) in the amount of \$150,000,000, annually, to the conservancy for projects in the Delta or Suisun Marsh to improve existing levees, as specified. (Based on 04/14/2026 text)

Position: Support

Notes:

Subsidence/conveyance funding

Delta levee repairs

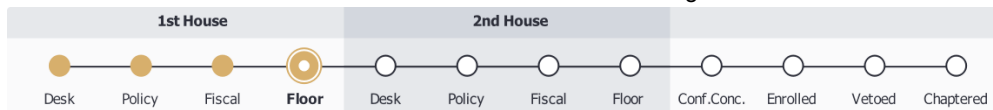
SB 952

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

Current Text: 03/17/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 03/17/2026

Status: 04/28/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/28/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Under existing law, it is the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to procure eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources to satisfy those obligations imposed on the State Water Resources Development System, commonly known as the State Water Project, pursuant to that policy. Existing law requires the department, in conducting procurement, to consider specified factors and requires that all resources procured be used first to meet the department's own electricity needs. This bill would require the department, in conducting procurement, to consider portfolio diversity, resource type, location, and hours of typical peak operation. (Based on 03/17/2026 text)

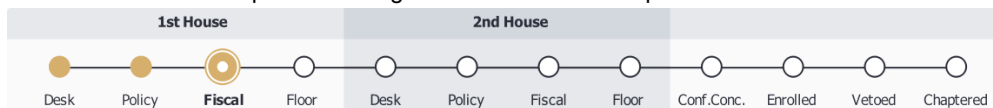
Position: Support

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: 04/27/2026 - April 27 hearing: Placed on APPR. suspense file.



Location: 04/27/2026 - Senate APPR. SUSPENSE FILE

Summary: Existing law authorizes officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, and officers or employees of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or the Department of Fish and Wildlife designated as peace officers to close to all unauthorized persons an area where a menace to the public health or safety created by a calamity exists for the duration of the menace and the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating a calamity, riot, or other civil disturbance, as specified. Under existing law, an unauthorized person who enters or remains in a closed area, as prescribed, is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would, beginning on July 1, 2028, require the Office of Emergency Services, upon request, to issue a local agency, public utility, or mutual water company responsible for public works and critical infrastructure with specified credentialing to facilitate personnel access to an area during or following a natural disaster, act of terrorism, or other man-made disaster. The bill would specify that the credentialing, a Personal Identity Verification-Interoperable (PIV-I), would conform with the federal Personal Identity Verification standards pursuant to federal National Incident Management System guidelines. (Based on 04/21/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

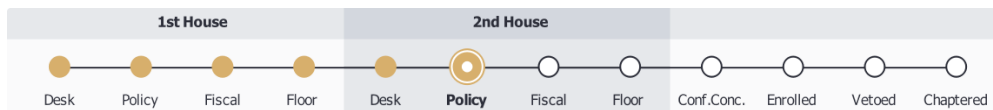
Notes:

ACWA JPIA sponsor

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

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

Status: 05/04/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.



Location: 05/04/2026 - Assembly Local Government

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

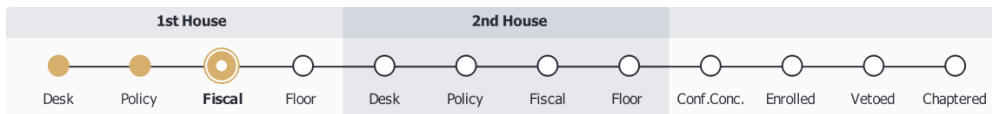
Position: Monitor

SB 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: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

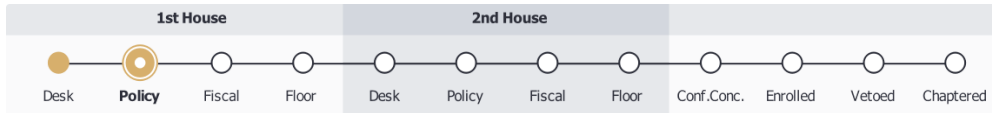
Summary: Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to develop and implement a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Program for nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds. Existing law requires that the program include, among other things, test procedures for different motor vehicle model years and emissions control technologies that measure the effectiveness of the control of emissions of oxides of nitrogen and particulate matter. Existing law requires, as part of the program, the state board to develop a Heavy-Duty Vehicle Inspection and Maintenance Compliance Certificate. Existing law requires the state board to issue the certificate to the legal owner, registered owner, or designee of a vehicle that, at the discretion of the state board, meets the requirements of the program so that vehicle owners and operators may easily demonstrate proof of compliance for specified purposes. This bill would limit specified testing of all nongasoline heavy-duty onroad motor vehicles with a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 14,000 pounds that are considered low use, as defined to not more frequently than annually. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

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

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

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



Location: 02/13/2026 - Senate Rules

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

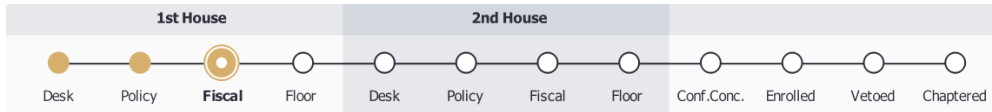
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

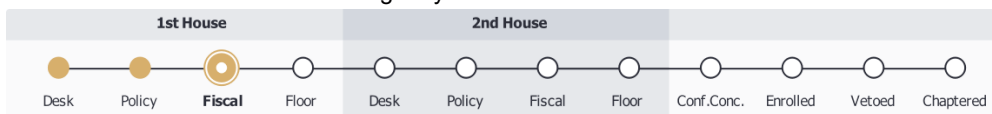
EBMUD sponsor
ACWA recommends Favor

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

Current Text: 04/28/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

Last Amended: 04/28/2026

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/21/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire

departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

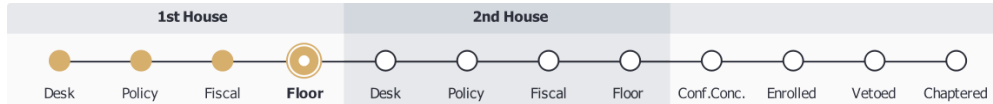
Potential impacts to retailers

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

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

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

Status: 04/30/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to consent calendar.



Location: 04/29/2026 - Senate CONSENT CALENDAR

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

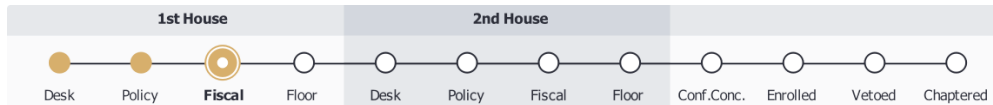
Position: Monitor

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

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

Last Amended: 04/27/2026

Status: 05/04/2026 - Set for hearing May 11.



Location: 04/22/2026 - Senate Appropriations

Summary: Existing law establishes the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund, and moneys in the fund are continuously appropriated to the State Water Resources Control Board for the provision of grants and revolving fund loans to provide for the design and construction of projects for public water systems that will enable suppliers to meet safe drinking water standards. Existing law provides that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be expended for additional purposes provided in the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This bill would provide that moneys in the fund and its special accounts may be considered eligible and expended for projects that address perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances in drinking water. By expanding the purposes for which a continuously appropriated fund may be expended, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 04/27/2026 text)

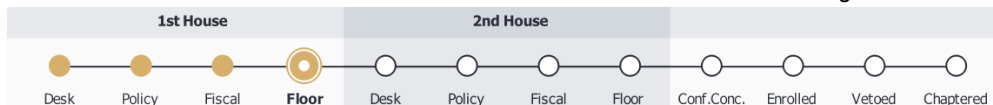
Position: Support

SB 1417 (Pérez, D) Mutual water companies: assessments and water charges: notice.

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

Last Amended: 04/23/2026

Status: 04/23/2026 - Read second time and amended. Ordered to third reading.



Location: 04/23/2026 - Senate THIRD READING

Summary: Existing law authorizes any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for irrigation purposes, and requires any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for domestic use, to provide in its articles or bylaws that water shall be sold, distributed, supplied, or delivered only to owners of its shares and that those shares are appurtenant to certain lands, as specified. Under existing law, these corporations are known as mutual water companies. This bill would prohibit a mutual water company from charging, issuing a bill, or otherwise seeking to hold tenants of shareholders responsible for the costs of water or its delivery, except for specified tenants, and would

require all notices of charges for water to be sent to the last known address of the shareholder or tenant, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position: Monitor

Notes:

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

Total Measures: 43

Total Tracking Forms: 43