



AGENDA
Legislative Advocacy Committee

Monday, July 28, 2025, at 9:00 a.m. | *Virtual Meeting*

COMMITTEE MEMBERS	STAFF	<u>Mission Statement</u>
<i>Ian Oglesby – Chair</i> <i>Kate Daniels</i> <i>Karen Paull</i> <i>George Riley - Alternate</i>	<i>David J. Stoldt, General Manager</i> <i>Sara Reyes, Board Clerk</i>	Sustainably manage and augment the water resources of the Monterey Peninsula to meet the needs of its residents and businesses while protecting, restoring, and enhancing its natural and human environments. <u>Vision Statement</u> Model ethical, responsible, and responsive governance in pursuit of our mission. <u>Board's Goals and Objectives</u> Are available online at https://www.mpwmd.net/who-we-are/mission-vision-goals/

Join the meeting at:

<https://mpwmd-net.zoom.us/j/83572973417?pwd=lmZf27BgjUoQdyJ4tlqDcKIqhQ6mZk.1>

Webinar ID: **835 7297 3417** | Password: **072825** | To Participate by Phone: **(669) 900-9128**

For detailed instructions on how to connect to the meeting, please click the link below:

<https://www.mpwmd.net/instructions-for-connecting-to-the-zoom-meetings/>

Copies of the agenda packet are available for review on the District website (www.mpwmd.net) and at 5 Harris Court, Bldg. G, Monterey, CA.

Call to Order / Roll Call

Additions and Corrections to the Agenda

Comments from Public – *The public may comment on any item within the District's jurisdiction. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes in length.*

Action Items – *Public comment will be received. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes per item.*

1. Consider Adoption of Committee Meeting Minutes from March 20, 2025

Discussion Items – *Public comment will be received. Please limit your comments to three (3) minutes per item.*

2. Report from The Ferguson Group on Federal Legislative and Regulatory Activities
3. Report from JEA & Associates on Legislative Status and Bill Tracking

4. Update on SB473
5. Schedule next meeting

Suggest Items to be Placed on Future Agendas

Adjournment

Accessibility

In accordance with Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), MPWMD will make a reasonable effort to provide written agenda materials in appropriate alternative formats, or disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, to enable individuals with disabilities to participate in public meetings. MPWMD will also make a reasonable effort to provide translation services upon request. Please send a description of the requested materials and preferred alternative format or auxiliary aid or service at least 48 hours prior to the scheduled meeting date/time. Requests should be forwarded to Sara Reyes by e-mail at sara@mpwmd.net or at (831) 658-5610.

Options for Providing Public Comment

Submission of Written Public Comment

Send written comments to District Office, 5 Harris Court, Building G, Monterey, CA or online at comments@mpwmd.net. Include the following subject line: "PUBLIC COMMENT ITEM #" (insert the agenda item number relevant to your comment). Written comments must be received by 8:00 AM on the day of the meeting. All submitted comments will be provided to the Committee, compiled as part of the record, and placed on the District's website as part of the agenda packet for the meeting. Correspondence is not read during public comment portion of the meeting.

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<https://www.mpwmd.net/instructions-for-connecting-to-the-zoom-meetings/>

Refer to the Meeting Rules to review the complete Rules of Procedure for MPWMD Board and Committee Meetings: <https://www.mpwmd.net/who-we-are/board-of-directors/meeting-rules-of-the-mpwmd/>

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: ACTION ITEM

1. CONSIDER ADOPTION OF COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES FROM MARCH 20, 2025

Meeting Date: July 28, 2025

From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager

Prepared By: Sara Reyes

CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.

SUMMARY: Attached as **Exhibit 1-A** are the draft minutes of the Legislative Advocacy Committee meeting held on March 20, 2025.

RECOMMENDATION: The Legislative Advocacy Committee should review and adopt the minutes by motion.

EXHIBIT

1-A Draft Minutes of March 20, 2025, Legislative Advocacy Committee Meeting



EXHIBIT 1-A

Draft Minutes Legislative Advocacy Committee Meeting Thursday, March 20, 2025, at 10:00 a.m. Meeting Location: Zoom

Call to Order / Roll Call

Chair Paull called the meeting to order at 10:03 a.m.

Committee Members Present

Ian Oglesby, Chair
George Riley (Alternate)
Karen Paull

Committee Members Absent

Kate Daniels

District Staff Members Present

David Stoldt, General Manager
Sara Reyes, Board Clerk

District Staff Members Absent

None

District Counsel Present

Michael Laredo, De Lay & Laredo

Additions and Corrections to the Agenda

None

Comments from the Public

Chair Oglesby opened the public comment period; however, no comments were directed to the committee.

Action Items

1. Consider Adoption of Committee Meeting Minutes from September 30, 2024

Chair Oglesby introduced this item and opened public comment; however, no comments were directed to the committee.

On a motion by Riley, seconded by Oglesby, the minutes of the September 30, 2024, committee meeting were approved on a 2-0 vote: 2 Ayes (Riley and Oglesby), 0 Noes, and 1 Abstention (Paull).

Discussion Items

2. Report from The Ferguson Group on Federal Legislative and Regulatory Activities

Chair Oglesby introduced this item and opened public comment; however, no comments were directed to the committee.

General Manager Stoldt noted that The Ferguson Group (TFG) has provided a Quarterly Legislative Report and a Legislative Tracker, both of which will be reviewed by TFG.

Roger Gwinn with TFG provided an update on recent congressional actions, specifically focusing on the continuing resolution passed to avoid a government shutdown. Key points included:

- **Continuing Resolution:** Congress passed a resolution to maintain federal funding at fiscal year 2024 levels, with some exceptions.
- **Funding Adjustments:** Increases in defense and immigration enforcement funding, reductions in IRS and Bureau of Reclamation funding.
- **Impact on Local Projects:** No earmarks included in the resolution, affecting projects like the Monterey Peninsula stormwater project and the Seaside Municipal Well Water Security Project.
- **Future Plans:** The Corps of Engineers must develop a funding plan within 60 days.

Update on pending water legislation and related topics. Key points included:

- **WIFIA Legislation:** New legislation is expected to extend the repayment period for water infrastructure projects from 35-40 years to up to 55 years, offering more flexibility and lower annual debt service costs.
- **Recycling Program Funding:** The ceiling for available funding under the recycling program was raised from \$30 million to \$40 million in the final days of the Biden Administration. The Trump Administration has the flexibility to maintain or adjust this ceiling.
- **Water Resources Development Act:** Congress will begin work on the new act, with a focus on providing more flexibility for non-federal sponsors to receive funds on a grant basis rather than through federal management. This was not included in the 2024 act but will be pursued in the upcoming process.

Chris Cummins with TFG provided updates on legislative tracking and grant opportunities. Key points included:

- **HR 338 (Every Drop Counts Bill):** This bill focuses on groundwater recharge, proposing a 25% grant for such projects. It aims to expand funding available under the bipartisan infrastructure law's small storage program. The bill has bipartisan support and will be marked up in the House soon.
- **HR 1871 (Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act):** This bill, introduced by Rep. Huffman, aims to make water conservation rebate programs more accessible by providing tax exemptions, benefiting both the public and utilities.
- **Grant Opportunities:** Agencies are finishing their reviews per the Trump Administration Executive Order, and grant opportunities are being republished. The Fish and Wildlife Service is expected to release a fish passage funding opportunity soon.

3. Report from JEA & Associates on Legislative Status and Bill Tracking

Chair Oglesby introduced this item.

General Manager Stoldt noted that JEA & Associates has provided a memo and a Sacramento Bill Tracker, both of which will be reviewed by JEA & Associates.

John Arriaga from JEA & Associates, reflected on the changes and challenges since December, highlighting several key points:

- **New Legislative Session:** The 2025-2026 session began with many new legislators, with about one-third of the Assembly being new members.
- **Bill Introductions:** Over 2,500 bills were introduced by the end of February.
- **Governor's Budget:** Initially projected a surplus, but unexpected expenses, such as dealing with devastating fires, have impacted the budget.
- **Wildfire Legislation:** New legislation focuses on wildfire protection and addressing issues like

water availability and fire hydrant functionality.

- **Federal Changes:** The new Administration's actions have had significant impacts on California, including the loss of federal dollars and the abolition of certain positions.
- **Moratorium Discussions:** Ongoing discussions about lifting the moratorium, with some interest and enthusiasm from state officials.

Laurie Johnson from JEA & Associates, provided an update on the state budget, highlighting several key points:

- **Initial Budget:** The budget initially looked stable with a projected surplus, but recent events have changed the outlook.
- **Impact of Wildfires:** Devastating fires in LA required significant funding, impacting the budget.
- **Federal Uncertainty:** Cuts to Medicaid and uncertainty in disaster aid from the federal government have added to the financial strain.
- **Climate Bond:** The Governor planned to use the climate bond to support state investments in water, climate resiliency, and wildfire protection. However, funds have already been diverted to address immediate needs, reducing the available amount.
- **Rainy Day Fund:** The RainyDay Fund and other special funds have around \$18-20 billion remaining, but the budget situation remains uncertain.
- **Future Cuts:** Given the current financial challenges, the state may need to make budget cuts.

Legislative activities and related issues. Key points included:

- **Bill Introduction Limits:** Leaders have reduced the number of bills Senators and Assembly members can introduce to 35 over a two-year period, aiming for more focused and thoughtful policy-making.
- **Volume of Bills:** Despite the limits, over 2,500 bills were introduced, many of which are intent or spot bills that need substantive content soon.
- **Legislative Drama:** The Speaker removed five Republicans from their vice-chair positions for disrupting legislative work, causing some fallout.
- **Governor's Actions:** The Governor ordered state workers back to the office, impacting the Sacramento region and state finances.
- **Coordination with ACWA:** The team is coordinating with ACWA on policy issues, focusing on bills relevant to the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD).

4. General Managers Report on Proposed Legislation – Three Items

General Manager Stoldt discussed Senate Bill 473, sponsored by Steve Padilla, which aims to enforce decoupling for water utilities. He explained that decoupling allows utilities to recover lost revenues due to conservation efforts. However, he expressed concerns that this bill, backed by investor-owned utilities like California American Water, might not genuinely promote conservation, but rather protect utility revenues. Mr. Stoldt mentioned that ACWA is reviewing the bill, and he asked the committee if they should oppose it. He noted that opposing the bill might appear as opposing water conservation, which they are not. The bill's sponsor, the California Water Association, has strong ties to investor-owned utilities. He suggested that if they decide to oppose the bill, it would require significant effort and resources.

5. Schedule next meeting

The group discussed scheduling a quarterly meeting and will coordinate with District staff.

Suggest Items to Be Placed on a Future Agenda

No items were presented.

Adjournment

There being no further business, Chair Oglesby adjourned the meeting at 11:48 p.m.

/s/ Sara Reyes

Sara Reyes, Board Clerk to the
MPWMD Water Supply Planning Committee

Approved by the MPWMD Water Supply Planning Committee on _____.

Received by the MPWMD Board of Director's on _____.

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LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM

2. REPORT FROM THE FERGUSON GROUP ON FEDERAL LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY ACTIVITIES

Meeting Date: July 28, 2025 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.:

Prepared By: David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A

CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.

SUMMARY: The Ferguson Group will provide an update on activities related to federal legislation and regulatory matters.

EXHIBITS

2-A Federal Legislative Tracker

EXHIBIT 2-A



MPWMD 119th Legislative Tracker

Last Updated: July 24, 2025

Overview: The following legislative tracker provides the status of legislation introduced in the 119th Congress pertaining to water issues.

Each of the bill numbers is hyperlinked to the bill text, and other related details.

Bill Number: HR 3035	Last Action: Apr 28, 2025 - Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act	Bill Summary: To amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to budgetary treatment of certain amounts of financial assistance, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Jim Costa	Introduction Date: Apr 28, 2025

Bill Number: HR 1235	Last Action: Feb 12, 2025 - Referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: Federal Infrastructure Bank Act of 2025	Bill Summary: To establish the Federal Infrastructure Bank to facilitate investment in, and the long-term financing of, economically viable United States infrastructure projects that provide a public benefit, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Daniel Webster	Introduction Date: Feb 12, 2025

Bill Number: HR 132	Last Action: Jan 03, 2025 - Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: Western Water Accelerated Revenue Repayment Act	Bill Summary: To amend the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act to extend certain contract prepayment authority.
Sponsor: Lauren Boebert	Introduction Date: Jan 03, 2025

Bill Number: HR 338	Last Action: Jan 13, 2025 - Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: Every Drop Counts Act	Bill Summary: To amend the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act to increase surface water and groundwater storage, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Jim Costa	Introduction Date: Jan 13, 2025

Bill Number: HR 337	Last Action: Jan 13, 2025 - Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: To provide technical and financial assistance for groundwater recharge, aquifer storage, and water source substitution projects.	Bill Summary: To provide technical and financial assistance for groundwater recharge, aquifer storage, and water source substitution projects.
Sponsor: Jim Costa	Introduction Date: Jan 13, 2025

Bill Number: HR	Last Action: Mar 05, 2025 - Referred to the House Committee on	Status:
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1871	Ways and Means.	Introduced
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Bill Title: Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act	Bill Summary: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to expand the exclusion for certain conservation subsidies to include subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures, storm water management measures, and wastewater management measures.
Sponsor: Jared Huffman	Introduction Date: Mar 05, 2025

Bill Number: HR 1894	Last Action: Mar 06, 2025 - Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: FISH Act of 2025 Federally Integrated Species Health Act of 2025	Bill Summary: To amend the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to vest in the Secretary of the Interior functions under that Act with respect to species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and migrate to ocean waters and species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh or estuarine waters, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: Ken Calvert	Introduction Date: Mar 06, 2025

Bill Number: S 1760	Last Action: May 14, 2025 - Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget.	Status: Introduced
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Bill Title: Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act of 2025	Bill Summary: A bill to amend the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 with respect to budgetary treatment of certain amounts of financial assistance, and for other purposes.
Sponsor: John Curtis	Introduction Date: May 14, 2025

LEGISLATIVE ADVOCACY COMMITTEE

ITEM: DISCUSSION ITEM

3. REPORT FROM JEA & ASSOCIATES ON LEGISLATIVE STATUS AND BILL TRACKING

Meeting Date: July 28, 2025 **Budgeted:** N/A

From: David J. Stoldt,
General Manager **Program/** N/A
Line Item No.:

Prepared By: David J. Stoldt **Cost Estimate:** N/A

General Counsel Review: N/A

Committee Recommendation: N/A

CEQA Compliance: This action does not constitute a project as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15378.

SUMMARY: JEA & Associates will provide an update on activities related to California legislation and regulatory matters, as outlined in **Exhibits 3-A** and **3-B**.

EXHIBITS

3-A JEA Associates Memo

3-B Sacramento Bill Tracker



EXHIBIT 3-A

Date: July 22, 2025

To: Dave Stoldt, General Manager, Monterey Peninsula Water Management District

From: John E. Arriaga and Laurie Johnson, JEA & Associates

RE: Legislative Committee – July 28, 2025

Budget/Legislative Update

Governor Gavin Newsom signed California's 2025/26 budget into law last Friday, just ahead of the start of the new fiscal year. Alongside the budget, he also signed SB 131 — a significant overhaul of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for infill housing — a policy he had made a key condition for his approval of the budget.

While the Legislature passed an initial budget bill on June 15 to meet its constitutional deadline, negotiations continued throughout the remainder of the month. The final Budget Act of 2025 authorizes \$321.1 billion in total spending, including \$228.4 billion from the General Fund. The budget is balanced and includes \$15.7 billion in total reserves, with \$11.2 billion in the Rainy-Day Fund and \$4.5 billion in other reserves.

Governor Newsom had emphasized that CEQA reform was a prerequisite for his support of the budget – pointing to the proposal as a key tool California needs to address its affordability and homelessness crisis. Budget Trailer Bill SB 131 attempts deliver on that priority, introducing major changes aimed at streamlining environmental review for infill housing projects, as well as certain other developments such as broadband infrastructure, healthcare facilities, and wildfire mitigation projects.

Despite significant opposition from environmental groups, the bill passed with strong bipartisan support in the Legislature a day before the June 30th budget deadline.

In the Budget Act, there was very little related to water, and we are anticipating forthcoming budget trailer bills in the next few months related to the Delta Conveyance and regional water quality control plans, as well as Prop. 4 expenditures.

With the budget now enacted, lawmakers shifted their focus to the policy committee deadline of July 18, by which time all bills must pass through their respective policy committees. The Legislature will then recess for their summer break, reconvening on August 18. Upon their return, bills will advance to the Appropriations Committees and then to floor votes. The Legislature is scheduled to adjourn for the year on September 12th.

(MPWMD Legislative Track Attached)

Legislative Tours

On June 10th, the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District (MPWMD) hosted a tour for Edwin Sevilla, Northern Regional Director for U.S. Senator Adam Schiff.

The tour took place at the Pure Water Monterey facility in Marina, led by Assistant General Manager, Mike McCullough and Michelle Bumgardner of M1W. The purpose of the tour was to provide an overview of the water situation on the Peninsula, including past challenges like the overdraft of water from the Carmel River, which led to the State Water Board's current moratorium. We also discussed how our organization and the community have collaborated to find local solutions to these issues.

Key aspects of the local solutions included significant community water conservation efforts, the implementation of the "purple pipe" repurposed water system for agriculture, and the development of the Pure Water Monterey system, which has effectively addressed the water shortage in the area.

Edwin Sevilla plans to share this information with Senator Schiff and hopes to invite him to tour the facility when the opportunity arises.

Additionally, On August 23rd, MPMWD will be hosting Assemblymember Dawn Addis on a tour of its fish rearing facility.

SB 473 (Padilla)

In early June, MPWMD formally opposed SB 473 (Padilla). SB 473 would require the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) to provide water utilities with full decoupling revenue mechanisms. Under full decoupling, water utilities are guaranteed recovery of their allowed revenue, despite how much water they actually sell. While this approach is intended to remove the disincentive for utilities to support conservation, it also introduces other challenges—especially pertaining to forecasting usage and its impact on ratepayers. For the past few months, we have been actively engaged with the PUC's Public Advocates Office (PAO), on submitted materials/letters, advocacy strategy, and legislative targeting. In mid-June, MPWMD submitted an oppose letter to its most recent policy committee, Assembly Utilities & Energy, where JEA & Associates publicly registered MPWMD's opposition. While the bill passed committee, there was a very lengthy and contentious debate that raised a series of issues and questions with the proponent's data and intent. The bill will most likely go the Assembly Appropriations Committee's "Suspense File" when the Legislature returns from summer recess on August 18th. The General Manager will provide further details.

Cease and Desist Order

JEA & Associates has been regularly involved in discussions, especially with MPWMD's legislative delegation, in lifting the CDO. Furthermore, we have facilitated meetings with the legislative delegation and representatives of MPWMD regarding the CDO. On June 11th, both the General Manager and Assistant Manager met with Senator Laird, Assemblymember Addis and the Speaker's consultant Keith Cialino in Sacramento – General Manager will provide further details.

MPWMD Leg Track

As of July 21, 2025

Measure	Author	Topic	Status	Summary	Notes
<u>AB 93</u>	<u>Papan D</u>	Water resources: data centers.	7/17/2025- Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	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. 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 self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application that the person has provided its water supplier an estimate of the expected water use. 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 self-certify, under penalty of perjury, on the application, that they have provided the data center's water supplier with a report of the annual water use. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. Beginning one year after the Department of Water Resources develops any efficiency guidelines or best management practices relevant to the data centers, the bill would require that a person who owns or operates a data center, as a condition for obtaining or renewing a business license, self-certify that the data center will meet guidelines	

				and best practices to maximize the efficient use of natural resources. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. The bill would include findings that changes proposed by this bill address a matter of statewide concern rather than a municipal affair and, therefore, apply to all cities, including charter cities. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 259</u>	<u>Rubio,</u> <u>Blanca D</u>	Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences .	6/27/2025-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	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. The act authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use teleconferencing, as specified, and requires a legislative body of a local agency that elects to use teleconferencing to comply with specified requirements, including that the local agency 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. Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law establishes limits on the number of meetings a member may	All open meeting polices are running through SB 707 (Durazo)

				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. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 269</u>	<u>Bennett D</u>	Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program.	5/1/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 2/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	Existing law provides for the regulation and supervision of dams and reservoirs by the state, and requires the Department of Water Resources, under the police power of the state, to supervise the construction, enlargement, alteration, repair, maintenance, operation, and removal of dams and reservoirs for the protection of life and property, as prescribed. Existing law requires the department to, upon appropriation by the Legislature, develop and administer the Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program to provide state funding for repairs, rehabilitation, enhancements, and other dam safety projects at existing state jurisdictional dams and associated facilities that were in service prior to January 1, 2023, subject to prescribed criteria. This bill would include the removal of project facilities as additional projects eligible to receive funding under the program.	
<u>AB 295</u>	<u>Macedo R</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: water storage, water conveyance,	5/1/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was NAT. RES. on 2/10/2025)(May be acted	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that	

		and groundwater recharge projects: streamlined review.	upon Jan 2026)	may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. The Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021 authorizes the Governor, until January 1, 2032, to certify environmental leadership development projects that meet specified requirements for certain streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The act, among other things, requires a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for an environmental leadership development project, as provided, and to provide a specified notice within 10 days of the Governor certifying the project. The act is repealed by its own term on January 1, 2034. This bill would extend the application of the act to water storage projects, water conveyance projects, and groundwater recharge projects that provide public benefits and drought preparedness. Because a lead agency would be required to prepare the record of proceedings for water storage projects, water conveyance projects, and groundwater recharge projects pursuant to the act, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 300</u>	<u>Lackey R</u>	Fire hazard severity zones: State Fire Marshal.	7/9/2025- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Existing law also requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, to designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of	

			<p>n: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review very high fire hazard severity zones that are not state responsibility areas, and designated and rated zones that are state responsibility areas, as provided. This bill would instead require the State Fire Marshal, at least once every 5 years, to review areas in the state identified as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, and to review lands within state responsibility areas classified as fire hazard severity zones. The bill would also require the State Fire Marshal, at least once every 5 years, to re-review areas within the state that are not identified as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, and to re-review lands within state responsibility areas that are not classified as fire hazard severity zones, and, if applicable, identify or classify those areas, as specified.</p>	
<u>AB 339</u>	<u>Ortega D</u>	Local public employee organizations: notice requirements.	<p>7/15/2025-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.</p>	<p>Existing law, the Meyers-Milias-Brown Act, contains various provisions that govern collective bargaining of local represented employees and delegates jurisdiction to the Public Employment Relations Board to resolve disputes and enforce the statutory duties and rights of local public agency employers and employees. Existing law requires the governing body of a public agency to meet and confer in good faith regarding wages, hours, and other terms and conditions of employment with representatives of recognized employee organizations. Existing law requires the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body, to give reasonable written notice, except in cases of emergency, as specified, to each recognized employee organization affected of any ordinance, rule, resolution, or regulation directly relating to matters within</p>	

				<p>the scope of representation proposed to be adopted by the governing body or the designated boards and commissions. This bill would require the governing body of a public agency, and boards and commissions designated by law or by the governing body of a public agency, to give the recognized employee organization no less than 60 days' written notice before issuing a request for proposals, request for quotes, or renewing or extending an existing contract to perform services that are within the scope of work of the job classifications represented by the recognized employee organization, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would require the notice to include specified information, including the anticipated duration of the contract. The bill would also require the public agency, if an emergency or other exigent circumstance prevents the public agency from providing the written notice described above, to provide as much advance notice as is practicable under the circumstances. If the recognized employee organization demands to meet and confer after receiving the written notice, the bill would require the public agency and recognized employee organization to meet and confer in good faith within a reasonable time, as specified. By imposing new duties on local public agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u>AB 367</u>	<u>Bennett D</u>	Water: County of Ventura: fire suppression.	7/10/2025-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	<p>Existing law provides generally for the regulation of wells, pumping plants, conduits, and streams. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. This bill would, beginning July 1, 2027, require a</p>	

				<p>water supplier, as defined, to have access to sufficient backup energy sources to operate critical fire suppression infrastructure, as defined, needed to supply water for at least 24 hours for the purpose of fire suppression in high or very high fire hazard severity zones in the County of Ventura, as provided. The bill would require the water supplier to take various actions, including annually inspecting critical fire suppression infrastructure and backup energy sources and notifying the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services within 3 business days of any reduction in its water delivery capacity that could substantially hinder firefighting operations or significantly delay the replenishment of reservoirs. The bill would require, if any fire damages and makes uninhabitable more than 10 residential dwellings within the service area of a water supplier, a report be made by the Ventura County Fire Department in cooperation with the water supplier, as specified. By levying new requirements on the Ventura County Fire Department, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for County of Ventura. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u>AB 514</u>	<u>Petrie-Norris D</u>	Water: emergency water supplies.	5/23/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/14/2025)(May be acted	<p>Existing law, the Urban Water Management Planning Act, requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. The act requires an urban water management plan to include a water shortage contingency plan, as provided. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state to encourage, but not mandate, the development of emergency water supplies by both local and regional water suppliers, as defined, and to</p>	

			upon Jan 2026)	support their use during times of drought or unplanned service or supply disruption, as provided.	
<u>AB 638</u>	<u>Rodriguez, Celeste D</u>	Stormwater: uses: irrigation.	7/16/2025- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To Consent Calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law, the Stormwater Resource Planning Act, authorizes one or more public agencies to develop a stormwater resource plan that meets certain standards to address the capture of stormwater, as defined, and dry weather runoff, as defined. The 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.	
<u>AB 717</u>	<u>Aguiar-Curry D</u>	Water rights: appropriation: small restoration use.	5/23/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/30/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	Existing law, the Water Rights Permitting Reform Act of 1988, authorizes any person to obtain a right to appropriate water for a small domestic, small irrigation, or livestock stockpond use, as defined, upon registering the use with the State Water Resources Control Board, as prescribed, payment of a registration fee, and application of the water to reasonable and beneficial use with due diligence. Existing law requires a person, in registering their water use to the board, to set forth a certification that the registrant has contacted the Department of Fish and Wildlife and to include a copy of any conditions required by the department. This bill would authorize any person to	

				also obtain a right to appropriate water for a small restoration use, as defined. The bill would also authorize a person to apply for a restoration management permit from the Department of Fish and Wildlife, as provided, and if the permit is issued, the person would be required to include a copy of any conditions required by the restoration management permit with the required certification.	
<u>AB 990</u>	<u>Hadwick R</u>	Public water systems: emergency notification plan.	6/30/2025- Ordered to inactive file at the request of Senator Choi.	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, including, but not limited to, conducting research, studies, and demonstration programs relating to the provision of a dependable, safe supply of drinking water, enforcing the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, adopting enforcement regulations, and conducting studies and investigations to assess the quality of domestic water wells. Existing law prohibits a person from operating a public water system without an emergency notification plan that has been submitted to and approved by the state board. Existing law requires the emergency notification plan to provide for immediate notice to the customers of the public water system of any significant rise in the bacterial count of water or other failure to comply with any primary drinking water standard that represents an imminent danger to the health of the water users. This bill would authorize and encourage a public water system to provide notification to water users in their preferred language when updating the emergency notification plan, if resources are available.	
<u>AB 1096</u>	<u>Connolly D</u>	Water: schoolsites: lead testing.	7/16/2025- From committee: Do	Existing law, the California Safe Drinking Water Act, requires the State Water Resources Control Board to administer provisions relating to the regulation of drinking	

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water to protect public health. Existing federal regulations require community water systems to contact all schools and childcare facilities, as defined, to provide information about the health risks from lead in drinking water and of eligibility to be sampled for lead by the water system. Existing federal regulations require a community water system to report to the state annually on the notification of eligibility and sampling for lead, and information regarding the number and names of schools and childcare facilities served by the water system, those sampled in the previous year, the facilities that declined sampling, facilities that did not respond to outreach attempts for sampling, and information pertaining to those outreach attempts for sampling. Existing law makes it a crime to knowingly make any false statement or representation in any application, record, report, or other document submitted, maintained, or used for purposes of compliance with this act. This bill would require a community water system, when making outreach attempts to elementary schools and childcare facilities for the purposes of offering lead sampling in drinking water, to compile specified information and to provide elementary schools and childcare facilities that decline lead testing with an opportunity to provide information about their reasons for declining by allowing them to select from a list that includes specified options, unless the school or childcare facility is exempted from lead testing by federal waiver, as provided. The bill would authorize the state board to add additional reasons for declining lead testing to that list. The bill would require a community water system to submit all of the above-described information that it compiles or that is provided to it to the state board, as provided. The bill would require the state board, on or before June 30, 2028, to make all of

				that information publicly available in a searchable format on its internet website, as specified. The bill also would require, on or before December 31, 2028, a community water system to include, in its annual consumer confidence report, a written statement about the availability of information pertaining to lead testing in schools and childcare facilities on the state board's internet website and a direct link to that website. Because knowingly making a false statement or representation in that report would be a crime under the California Safe Drinking Water Act, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program by expanding the scope of a crime. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>AB 1146</u>	<u>Papan D</u>	Water infrastructure: dams and reservoirs: water release: false pretenses.	7/16/2025- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 1.) (July 15). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law provides for the regulation and supervision of dams and reservoirs exclusively by the state. Under existing law, a person who violates certain provisions related to the regulation and supervision of dams and reservoirs or of any approval, order, rule, regulation, or requirement of the Department of Water Resources is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would prohibit the release of stored water from a reservoir owned and operated by the United States in this state if the release is done under false pretenses, which the bill would define to mean a release of water from a reservoir owned and operated by the United States in a manner that is knowingly, designedly, and intentionally under any false or fraudulent representation as to the purpose and intended use of the water. The bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board or the Attorney General, as provided, to bring an action for injunctive relief for a violation of the above-described prohibition. By expanding the scope of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other	

				existing laws.	
<u>AB 1198</u>	<u>Haney D</u>	Public works: prevailing wages.	5/23/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/23/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under existing law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under existing law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2026, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2026. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the	

				determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. The bill would make that determination issued by the director effective 10 days after its issuance, and until it is modified, rescinded, or superseded by the director.	
<u>AB 1203</u>	<u>Ahrens D</u>	Water conservation: water wise designation.	5/1/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/10/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board, in coordination with the Department of Water Resources, to adopt long-term standards for the efficient use of water and performance measures for commercial, industrial, and institutional water use (CII water use), among other water uses, before June 30, 2022. Existing law requires the department, in coordination with the board, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and make recommendations, no later than October 1, 2021, for purposes of those standards and performance measures for CII water use. This bill would require the department and the Office of Community Partnerships and Strategic Communications to include, within the Save Our Water Campaign, a statewide “water wise” designation to be awarded to businesses in the CII sector that meet or exceed the recommendations for CII water use best management practices pursuant to those performance measures.	
<u>AB 1367</u>	<u>Gallagher R</u>	The California Water Plan: water storage.	5/1/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). (Last location was W.,P. & W. on 3/13/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state. This plan is known as The California Water Plan. This bill would require the department to amend The California Water Plan to state that water storage is the preferred method to be used by the state to meet increased water demands by urban, agricultural, and environmental interests.	

<u>SB 31</u>	<u>McNerney D</u>	Water quality: recycled water.	7/2/2025-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 7. Noes 0.) (July 1). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The Water Recycling Law generally provides for the use of recycled water. Existing law requires any person who, without regard to intent or negligence, causes or permits an unauthorized discharge of 50,000 gallons or more of recycled water in or on any waters of the state to immediately notify the appropriate regional water board. This bill would, for the purposes of the above provision, redefine “recycled water” and provide that water discharged from a decorative body of water during storm events is not to be considered an unauthorized discharge if recycled water was used to restore levels due to evaporation. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 72</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.	7/16/2025-July 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to update every 5 years the plan for the orderly and coordinated control, protection, conservation, development, and use of the water resources of the state, which is known as “The California Water Plan.” Existing law requires the department to include a discussion of various strategies in the plan update, including, but not limited to, strategies relating to the development of new water storage facilities, water conservation, water recycling, desalination, conjunctive use, and water transfers, that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Existing law requires the department to establish an advisory committee to assist the department in updating the plan. This bill would revise and recast certain provisions regarding The California Water Plan to, among other things, require the department to expand the membership of the advisory committee to include, among others, tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033	

				<p>update to the plan, to update the interim planning target for 2050, as provided. The bill would require the target to consider the identified and future water needs for all beneficial uses, including, but not limited to, urban uses, agricultural uses, tribal uses, and the environment, and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things. The bill would require the plan to include specified components, including a discussion of the estimated costs, benefits, and impacts of any project type or action that is recommended by the department within the plan that could help achieve the water supply targets. The bill would require the department to report to the Legislature the amendments, supplements, and additions included in the updates of the plan, together with a summary of the department's conclusions and recommendations, in the session in which the updated plan is issued. The bill would also require the department to conduct public workshops to give interested parties an opportunity to comment on the plan.</p>	
<u>SB 90</u>	<u>Seyarto R</u>	Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024: grants: improvements to public evacuation routes: mobile rigid water storage:	5/23/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	<p>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. The act makes \$135,000,000 available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Office of Emergency Services for a</p>	

		electrical generators.		wildfire mitigation grant program to provide, among other things, loans, direct assistance, and matching funds for projects that prevent wildfires, increase resilience, maintain existing wildfire risk reduction projects, reduce the risk of wildfires to communities, or increase home or community hardening. The act provides that eligible projects include, but are not limited to, grants to local agencies, state agencies, joint powers authorities, tribes, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, and nonprofit organizations for structure hardening of critical community infrastructure, wildfire smoke mitigation, evacuation centers, including community clean air centers, structure hardening projects that reduce the risk of wildfire for entire neighborhoods and communities, water delivery system improvements for fire suppression purposes for communities in very high or high fire hazard areas, wildfire buffers, and incentives to remove structures that significantly increase hazard risk. This bill would include in the list of eligible projects grants to the above-mentioned entities for improvements to public evacuation routes in very high and high fire hazard severity zones, mobile rigid dip tanks, as defined, to support firefighting efforts, prepositioned mobile rigid water storage, as defined, and improvements to the response and effectiveness of fire engines and helicopters. The bill would also include grants, in coordination with the Public Utilities Commission, to local agencies, state agencies, special districts, joint powers authorities, tribes, and nonprofit organizations for backup electrical generators for water reservoirs.	
<u>SB 350</u>	<u>Durazo D</u>	Water Rate Assistance Program.	5/23/2025- Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5).	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Existing law requires the plan to include, among	

			<p>(Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/12/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)</p> <p>other things, a description of the method for collecting moneys to support and implement the program and a description of the method for determining the amount of moneys that may need to be collected from water ratepayers to fund the program. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program. As part of the program, the bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury, available upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide water affordability assistance, for both residential water and wastewater services, to low-income residential ratepayers, as specified. The bill would require the state board to take various actions in administering the fund, including, among other things, tracking and managing revenue in the fund separately from all other revenue. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with relevant agencies and after a public hearing, to adopt guidelines for implementation of the program and to adopt an annual report to be posted on the state board's internet website identifying how the fund has performed, as specified. The bill would require the guidelines to include minimum requirements for eligible systems, including the ability to confirm eligibility for enrollment through a request for self-certification of eligibility under penalty of perjury. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board to take various actions in administering the program, including, but not limited to, providing guidance, oversight, and funding for low-income rate assistance for residential ratepayers of eligible systems. The bill would authorize the Attorney General, at the request of the state board, to bring an action in state court to restrain the use of any method, act, or practice in violation of these</p>	
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				provisions, except as provided. The bill would make the implementation of all of these provisions contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 394</u>	<u>Allen D</u>	Water theft: fire hydrants.	7/10/2025-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending.	Existing law authorizes a utility to bring a civil action for damages against any person who commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, abets, or attempts certain acts, including, diverting or causing to be diverted, utility services by any means whatsoever. Existing law creates a rebuttable presumption that there is violation of these provisions if, on premises controlled by the customer or by the person using or receiving the direct benefit of utility service, certain actions occur, including that there is an instrument, apparatus, or device primarily designed to be used to obtain utility service without paying the full lawful charge for the utility. This bill would add to the list of acts for which a utility may bring a civil cause of action under these circumstances to include tampering with a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check, or connecting to, diverting water from, or causing water to be diverted from, a fire hydrant without authorization from the utility that owns the fire hydrant, except as provided. The bill would also expand the rebuttable presumption for a violation of these provisions to include, among other things, if a person tampers with or uses a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check without authorization to obtain water and without paying the full lawful charge of the water. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 454</u>	<u>McNerney D</u>	State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS	7/2/2025-July 2 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense	Existing law designates the State Water Resources Control Board as the agency responsible for administering specific programs related to drinking water, including, among others, the California Safe Drinking Water Act and the	

		Mitigation Program.	file.	Emerging Contaminants for Small or Disadvantaged Communities Funding Program. This bill, which would become operative upon an appropriation by the Legislature, would enact a PFAS mitigation program. As part of that program, the bill would create the PFAS Mitigation Fund in the State Treasury and would authorize certain moneys in the fund to be expended by the state board, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to seek out and deposit nonstate, federal, and private funds, require those funds to be deposited into the PFAS Mitigation Fund, and continuously appropriate the nonstate, federal, and private funds in the fund to the state board for specified purposes. The bill would authorize the state board to establish accounts within the PFAS Mitigation Fund. The bill would authorize the state board to expend moneys from the fund in the form of a grant, loan, or contract, or to provide assistance services to water suppliers and sewer system providers, as those terms are defined, for multiple purposes, including, among other things, to cover or reduce the costs for water suppliers associated with treating drinking water to meet the applicable state and federal maximum perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) contaminant levels. The bill would require a water supplier or sewer system provider to include a clear and definite purpose for how the funds will be used to provide public benefits to their community related to safe drinking water, recycled water, or treated wastewater in order to be eligible to receive funds. The bill would require the state board to adopt guidelines to implement these provisions, as provided.	
<u>SB 463</u>	<u>Alvarado-Gil R</u>	Drought planning:	5/23/2025-Failed Deadline	Existing law requires small water suppliers, defined for purposes of these provisions to mean a community water	

		resiliency measures.	pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/5/2025)(May be acted upon Jan 2026)	system serving 15 to 2,999 service connections, inclusive, and that provides less than 3,000 acre-feet of water annually, and nontransient noncommunity water systems that are schools to implement specified drought resiliency measures, including, among other things, no later than January 1, 2032, metering each service connection and monitoring for water loss due to leakages. This bill would exempt a small water supplier or nontransient noncommunity water system from these metering and monitoring requirements if it (1) is in the process of applying for state funding, has been determined to be ineligible for state funding, or is not able to obtain state funding because there is no funding available in applicable state programs, and (2) has made a finding that increasing its rates to raise revenue locally is not a feasible option.	
<u>SB 473</u>	<u>Padilla D</u>	Water corporations: demand elasticity: rates and surcharges.	7/17/2025-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 15. Noes 0.) (July 16). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	The California Constitution and the Public Utilities Act vest the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over electrical corporations and water corporations. The act requires the commission to ensure that errors in estimates of demand elasticity or sales do not result in material overcollections or undercollections of electrical corporations. This bill would additionally require the commission to ensure that those errors do not result in material overcollections or undercollections of water corporations.	OPPOSE
<u>SB 599</u>	<u>Caballero D</u>	Atmospheric rivers: research: forecasting methods: experimental tools.	7/16/2025-July 16 set for first hearing. Placed on suspense file.	Existing 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. Existing 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. Existing law requires the department to research, develop, and implement new observations, prediction models, novel forecasting methods, and tailored decision support systems to improve predictions of atmospheric rivers and their impacts on water supply, flooding, post-wildfire debris flows, and environmental conditions. 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.	
<u>SB 614</u>	<u>Stern D</u>	Carbon dioxide transport.	7/15/2025- From committee: Do pass and re- refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 14). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Under the Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981, the State Fire Marshal exercises safety regulatory jurisdiction over intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of hazardous or highly volatile liquid substances. The act imposes various requirements in relation to the regulation of these intrastate pipelines. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation adopted pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 establishes the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit, as defined, no later than December 31, 2030. This bill would revise the definition of “pipeline,” for purposes of the act, to include intrastate pipelines used for the transportation of carbon dioxide. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, by April 1, 2026, to adopt	

				<p>regulations governing the safe transportation of carbon dioxide in pipelines that are equivalent to certain draft regulations issued by the federal Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration on January 10, 2025. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to amend those regulations, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for a pipeline transporting carbon dioxide, to order a pipeline shutdown for violations of state or federal laws, or if continued pipeline operations present an immediate danger to the public health, welfare, or the environment. Because a violation of the above provisions would be a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, at least once every 5 years, to assess the additional safety standards and to amend the regulations to increase the safety standards. The bill would require that to be recognized by the state board for meeting any requirement under the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, carbon dioxide transported by pipeline be transported only by pipelines meeting or exceeding the standards adopted by the State Fire Marshal. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
<u>SB 676</u>	<u>Limón D</u>	California Environmental Quality Act: judicial streamlining: state of emergency: wildfire.	7/16/2025- Coauthors revised. From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (July 15). Re-referred to	<p>The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid</p>	

			Com. on APPR.	or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would require, for a project, located in a geographic area for which the Governor declared a state of emergency on or after January 1, 2023, that is to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed by wildfire, and the project is not otherwise exempt from CEQA, as specified, the lead agency to prepare the record of proceeding concurrently with the administrative process. The bill would also require an action or proceeding brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification of an environmental impact report, or the adoption of a negative declaration or mitigation negative declaration, for the project to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings. The bill would require the project to be consistent with the applicable zoning and land use ordinances. By requiring a lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings concurrently with the administrative process, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<u>SB 697</u>	<u>Laird D</u>	Determination of water rights: stream system.	7/9/2025- From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 11. Noes 0.) (July 8). Re-referred to Com. on	Existing law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to hold proceedings to determine all rights to water of a stream system whether based upon appropriation, riparian right, or other basis of right. Existing law provides various requirements for the board when determining adjudication of water rights, including, among other things, performing a detailed field investigation of a stream system, as defined, issuing an order of determination, providing notice and a hearing process, and filing a final order. This bill would revise the above-described	

			APPR.	provisions regarding the board's statutory adjudication of water rights during an investigation of a stream system to, among other things, require representatives of the board to investigate in detail the use of water with the authority, but no requirement, to conduct a field investigation, authorize the board, if the board determines that the information provided by the person, as specified, is inadequate, to issue information orders that require claimants to submit reports of water use from the stream system through a form provided by the board, and require claimants to respond to that order within 75 days of the date of issuance by the board. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 707	Durazo D	Open meetings: meeting and teleconference requirements	7/17/25 Assembly Rule 63 suspended. From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (July 16). Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	(1)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. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, require an eligible legislative body, as defined, to comply with additional meeting requirements, including that, except as specified, all open and public meetings include an opportunity for members of the public to attend via a 2-way telephonic service or a 2-way audiovisual platform, as defined, and that the eligible legislative body take specified actions to encourage residents to participate in public meetings, as specified.	Priority
SB 742	Pérez D	Water systems and water districts.	3/12/2025- Referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Water District Law provides for the establishment of water districts, and grants a district the power to acquire, plan, construct, maintain, improve,	

				operate, and keep in repair the necessary works for the production, storage, transmission, and distribution of water for irrigation, domestic, industrial, and municipal purposes. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation related to the regulation of water systems and water districts.	
Total Measures: 29					
Total Tracking Forms: 29					

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