

Western Municipal Water District Priority Bill List as of 10/4/2024

AB 460**(Bauer-Kahan D) State Water Resources Control Board: water rights and usage: civil penalties.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/6/2023**Last Amend:** 8/15/2024**Status:** 9/22/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 342, Statutes of 2024**Location:** 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Under current law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would require the State Water Resources Control Board to adjust for inflation, by January 1 of each year, beginning in 2026, the amounts of civil and administrative liabilities or penalties imposed by the board or in water right actions brought at the request of the board, as specified.

Position

OPPOSE

Notes 1: CMUA - OPPOSE

ACWA - OPPOSE

AB 754**(Papan D) Water management planning: water shortages.****Current Text:** Amended: 8/14/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Last Amend:** 8/14/2023**Status:** 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/21/2023)**Location:** 8/15/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law requires an urban water management plan to quantify past, current, and projected water use, identifying the uses among water use sectors, including, among others, commercial, agricultural, and industrial. Current law requires every urban water supplier to prepare and adopt a water shortage contingency plan as part of its urban water management plan. Current law requires the water shortage contingency plan to include the procedures used in conducting an annual water supply and demand assessment, including the key data inputs and assessment methodology used to evaluate the urban water supplier's water supply reliability for the current year and one dry year. Current law requires the key data inputs and assessment methodology to include specified information, including, among other things, a description and quantification of each source of water supply. This bill would require a water shortage contingency plan to include, if, based on a description and quantification of each source of water supply, a single reservoir constitutes at least 50% of the total water supply, an identification of the dam and description of existing reservoir management operations, as specified, and if the reservoir is owned and operated by the urban water supplier, a description of operational practices and approaches, as specified.

Position**Notes 1:** ACWA - OPPOSE

CMUA - OPPOSE

AB 805**(Arambula D) Sewer service: disadvantaged communities.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/13/2023**Last Amend:** 6/6/2024**Status:** 9/24/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 505, Statutes of 2024**Location:** 9/24/2024-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards regulate water quality in accordance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the federal Clean Water Act. Current law authorizes a regional board to order the provision of sewer service by a receiving sewer system, as defined, to a disadvantaged community served by an inadequate onsite sewage treatment system, as defined. This bill would authorize the state board, until January 1, 2029, and after it makes a specified finding or findings by resolution, to require a designated sewer system to contract with an administrator designated or approved by the state

board for administrative, technical, operational, legal, or managerial services to assist a designated sewer system with the delivery of adequate sewer service, as defined.

Position

Notes 1: CSDA - Oppose 3

AB 1337 (Wicks D) State Water Resources Control Board: water diversion curtailment.

Current Text: Amended: 5/18/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2023

Last Amend: 5/18/2023

Status: 7/2/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 6/7/2023)

Location: 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Under existing law, the diversion or use of water other than as authorized by specified provisions of law is a trespass, subject to specified civil liability. This bill would expand the instances when the diversion or use of water is considered a trespass. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

Position

OPPOSE

Notes 1: CMUA - OPPOSE

ACWA - OPPOSE

CSDA - Neutral

AB 1573 (Friedman D) Water conservation: landscape design: model ordinance.

Current Text: Amended: 9/1/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Last Amend: 9/1/2023

Status: 8/31/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 9/7/2023)

Location: 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Water Conservation in Landscaping Act provides for a Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance that is adopted and updated at least every 3 years by the Department of Water Resources, unless the department makes a specified finding. Current law requires a local agency to adopt the model ordinance or to adopt a water efficient landscape ordinance that is at least as effective in conserving water as the updated model ordinance, except as specified. Current law specifies the provisions of the updated model ordinance, as provided. Current law includes a related statement of legislative findings and declarations. This bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that require that plants included in a landscape design plan be selected based on their adaptability to climatic, geological, and topographical conditions of the project site, as specified. The bill would also exempt landscaping that is part of a culturally specific project, as defined, ecological restoration projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, mined-land reclamation projects that do not require a permanent irrigation system, and existing plant collections, as part of botanical gardens and arboretums open to the public, from the model ordinance. The bill would require the updated model ordinance to include provisions that, among other changes, prohibit the use of traditional overhead sprinklers on all new and rehabilitated landscapes and require that new and rehabilitated landscapes use only water efficient irrigation devices.

Position

AB 2079 (Bennett D) Groundwater extraction: large-diameter, high-capacity water wells: permits.

Current Text: Amended: 6/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/5/2024

Last Amend: 6/3/2024

Status: 7/2/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 5/29/2024)

Location: 7/2/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Sustainable Groundwater Management Act requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources to be managed under a

groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans, except as specified. Current law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Current law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to adopt a model water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance implementing certain standards for water well construction, maintenance, and abandonment and requires each county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, to adopt a water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment ordinance that meets or exceeds certain standards. Under current law, if a county, city, or water agency, where appropriate, fails to adopt an ordinance establishing water well, cathodic protection well, and monitoring well drilling and abandonment standards, the model ordinance adopted by the state board is required to take effect, and is required to be enforced by the county or city and have the same force and effect as if adopted as a county or city ordinance. This bill would require a local enforcement agency, as defined, to perform specified activities at least 30 days before determining whether to approve a permit for a new large-diameter, high-capacity well, as defined. By imposing additional requirements on a local enforcement agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Position

OPPOSE Unless
Amended

Notes 1: ACWA - OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

AB 2257 (Wilson D) Local government: property-related water and sewer fees and assessments: remedies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2024

Last Amend: 8/5/2024

Status: 9/25/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 561, Statutes of 2024

Location: 9/25/2024-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency, including notice, hearing, and protest procedures, depending on the character of the assessment, fee, or charge. Current law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act, prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements. This bill would prohibit, if a local agency complies with specified procedures, a person or entity from bringing a judicial action or proceeding alleging noncompliance with the constitutional provisions for any new, increased, or extended fee or assessment, as defined, unless that person or entity has timely submitted to the local agency a written objection to that fee or assessment that specifies the grounds for alleging noncompliance, as specified. This bill would provide that local agency responses to the timely submitted written objections shall go to the weight of the evidence supporting the agency's compliance with the substantive limitations on fees and assessments imposed by the constitutional provisions. The bill would also prohibit an independent cause of action as to the adequacy of the local agency's responses.

Position

SUPPORT

Notes 1: ACWA - SUPPORT/SPONSOR

CMUA - SUPPORT

AB 2302 (Addis D) Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Status: 9/22/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 389, Statutes of 2024

Location: 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown 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. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Current law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes the legislative body of a local agency to use alternative teleconferencing in specified circumstances 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 imposes prescribed restrictions on remote participation by a member under these alternative teleconferencing provisions, including establishing limits on the number of meetings a member may participate in solely by teleconference from a remote location, prohibiting such participation for a period of more than 3 consecutive months or 20% of the regular meetings for the local agency within a calendar year, or more than 2 meetings if the legislative body regularly meets fewer than 10 times per calendar year. This bill would revise those limits, instead prohibiting such participation for more than a specified number of meetings per year, based on how frequently the legislative body regularly meets.

AB 2409 (Papan D) Office of Planning and Research: permitting accountability transparency dashboard.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Last Amend: 4/11/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would require the Office of Planning and Research, on or before January 1, 2026, to create and maintain, as specified, a permitting accountability transparency internet website (dashboard). The bill would require the dashboard to include a display for each permit to be issued by specified state agencies for all covered projects. The bill would define various terms for these purposes. The bill would also require the dashboard to include, but not be limited to, information for each permit to be issued by a state agency that is required for the completion of the project, including, among other requirements, the permit application submission date. The bill would require each state agency with a responsibility for issuing a permit for a covered project to provide information in the appropriate time and manner as determined by the office. The bill would also make related findings and declarations.

Position

AB 2561 (McKinnor D) Local public employees: vacant positions.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 8/23/2024

Status: 9/22/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 409, Statutes of 2024

Location: 9/22/2024-A. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Meyers-Milias-Brown Act (act) authorizes local public employees, as defined, to form, join, and participate in the activities of employee organizations of their own choosing for the purpose of representation on matters of labor relations. The act 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 and to consider fully presentations that are made by the employee organization on behalf of its members before arriving at a determination of policy or course of action. This bill would, as specified, require a public agency to present the status of vacancies and recruitment and retention efforts at a public hearing at least once per fiscal year, and would entitle the recognized employee organization to present at the hearing. If the number of job vacancies within a single bargaining unit meets or exceeds 20% of the total number of authorized full-time positions, the bill would require the public agency, upon request of the recognized employee organization, to include specified information during the public hearing.

Position

AB 2614 (Ramos D) Water policy: California tribal communities.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/14/2024

Last Amend: 3/21/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/15/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act establishes a statewide program for the control of the quality of all the waters in the state and makes certain legislative findings and declarations. Existing law defines the term "beneficial uses" for the purposes of water quality as certain waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation, to include, among others, domestic, municipal, agricultural, and industrial supplies. This bill would add findings and declarations related to California tribal communities and the importance of protecting tribal water use, as those terms are defined. The bill would add tribal water uses as waters of the state that may be protected against quality degradation for purposes of the defined term "beneficial uses."

Position

Notes 1: ACWA - OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

AB 2894 (Gallagher R) Urban water use targets: indoor residential water use.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Status: 5/2/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(6). (Last location was PRINT on 2/15/2024)

Location: 5/2/2024-A. DEAD

Dead	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires the state to achieve a 20% reduction in urban per capita water use in California. Existing law requires each urban retail water supplier to develop urban water use targets and an interim urban water use target, as specified, and states the intent of the Legislature that the urban water use targets cumulatively result in a 20% reduction from the baseline daily per capita water use. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to develop technical methodologies and criteria, as provided, for purposes of these provisions. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department to develop technical methodologies and criteria.

Position

AB 2947 (Lackey R) Water: turfgrass conversion.

Current Text: Amended: 4/8/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/8/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/1/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would prohibit the Department of Water Resources, when it allocates funding for turf replacement programs, from excluding urban water suppliers' turfgrass conversion rebate programs if the rebate program requires the recipient of a rebate to achieve a net water savings and to use the most efficient turfgrass irrigation equipment, as provided. The bill would require an urban water supplier that offers a turfgrass conversion rebate program using funds awarded by the department after January 1, 2025, to report annually to the department on the number of turfgrass conversions that are funded through the program and the estimated water savings from the program until the funds are exhausted.

Position

AB 3073 (Haney D) Wastewater testing: illicit substances.

Current Text: Amended: 3/21/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 3/21/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/24/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would require the State Department of Public Health, in consultation with participating wastewater treatment facilities, local public health agencies, and other subject matter experts, to create a pilot program to test for high-risk substances and related treatment medications in wastewater. Under the bill, the goal of the program would be to determine how wastewater data can be used by state and local public health programs to address substance abuse in California. The bill would require the department to develop a list of target substances to be analyzed during the

program that may include cocaine, fentanyl, methamphetamine, xylazine, methadone, buprenorphine, and naloxone. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2025, to solicit voluntary participation from local public health agencies and wastewater treatment facilities, as specified. The bill would require the department to work with the participating agencies and facilities to collect samples and to arrange for those samples to be tested by qualified laboratories. The bill would require the department, in consultation with public health agencies and subject matter experts, to analyze test results to determine possible public health interventions.

Position

Notes 1: CSDA - Oppose Unless Amended 3

AB 3121

(Petrie-Norris D) Public utilities: incentive programs.

Current Text: Amended: 8/28/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 8/28/2024

Status: 8/31/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was E. U., & C. on 8/29/2024)

Location: 8/31/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law establishes the Multifamily Affordable Housing Solar Roofs Program. Current law requires the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), as part of the program, to authorize the award of monetary incentives for qualifying solar energy systems, as defined, that are installed on multifamily residential properties of at least 5 rental housing units that are operated to provide deed-restricted low-income residential housing, as defined, and that meet one or more specified requirements, as provided. Current law requires the PUC to annually authorize the allocation of \$100,000,000 or 66.67% of available funds, whichever is less, beginning with the fiscal year commencing July 1, 2016, and ending with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, to the program from certain greenhouse gas allowance revenues received by electrical corporations and set aside for clean energy and energy efficiency projects, as provided. Current law requires the PUC to continue authorizing the allocation of these funds through June 30, 2026, if the PUC determines that revenues are available after 2020 and that there is adequate interest and participation in the program. Current law requires the PUC to evaluate the program every 3 years and requires the PUC to make necessary adjustments to the program to ensure that the goals of the program are being met, as specified. Current law authorizes the PUC to credit uncommitted funds back to ratepayers if the PUC, upon review, finds that there is insufficient participation in the program. This bill would require the PUC to credit no more than 1/2 of the program funds that are unencumbered as of January 1, 2025, back to the residential retail customers of electrical corporations, as specified.

Position

ACA 16

(Bryan D) Environmental rights.

Current Text: Amended: 6/6/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/25/2024

Last Amend: 6/6/2024

Status: 8/31/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was THIRD READING on 5/20/2024)

Location: 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would amend the California Constitution to declare that the people have a right to clean air and water and a healthy environment considering the general well-being and other needs of the people. The measure would specify that the principles inherent in these rights shall serve as a guide to all branches of government in the performance of their official duties and that these rights shall inure to all people in equal measure and shall not be construed or applied in a manner inconsistent with duly enacted laws of the state or other rights set forth in the California Constitution.

Position

SB 265

(Hurtado D) Cybersecurity preparedness: critical infrastructure sectors.

Current Text: Amended: 6/19/2023 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/31/2023

Last Amend: 6/19/2023

Status: 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 7/2/2024)

Location: 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act, among other things, creates the Office of Emergency Services (Cal OES), which is responsible for the state's emergency and disaster response services, as specified. Current law requires Cal OES to establish the California Cybersecurity Integration Center (Cal-CSIC) with the primary mission of reducing the likelihood and severity of cyber incidents that could damage California's economy, its critical infrastructure, or public and private sector computer networks in the state. This bill would require Cal OES to direct Cal-CSIC to prepare, and Cal OES to submit to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2025, a strategic, multiyear outreach plan to assist critical infrastructure sectors, as defined, in their efforts to improve cybersecurity and an evaluation of options for providing grants or alternative forms of funding to, and potential voluntary actions that do not require funding and that assist, that sector in their efforts to improve cybersecurity preparedness.

Position

SB 366

(Caballero D) The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets.

Current Text: Vetoed: 9/25/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/8/2023

Last Amend: 8/22/2024

Status: 9/25/2024-Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.

Location: 9/25/2024-S. VETOED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current 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." Current 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, water transfers, and alternative pricing policies that may be pursued in order to meet the future needs of the state. Current 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 tribes, labor, and environmental justice interests. The bill would require the department, as part of the 2033 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 and ensure safe drinking water for all Californians, among other things.

Governor's Message: To the Members of the California State Senate: I am returning Senate Bill 366 without my signature. The bill would require the Department of Water Resources (DWR), as part of the 2033 update, to revise the contents of the California Water Plan to, among other provisions, focus on developing a long-term water supply planning target for 2050 to identify and create plans for future water needs of various water sectors. The California Water Plan (Plan), updated every five years, is the state's guidance document for sustainably and equitably managing, developing, and stewarding the state's water resources. My Administration recently released the 2023 Plan to lay out a statewide vision promoting climate resilience across regions, water sectors, and natural and built infrastructure. This Plan update includes clear goals, watershed-based climate resilience planning, and regional and interregional infrastructure modernization strategies. While I appreciate the author's intent, this bill would create substantial ongoing costs for DWR, the State Water Resources Control Board, and other state agencies and departments to assist in the development of water supply planning targets. A revision to the Plan of this magnitude, that creates such significant costs, must be considered in the context of the annual budget. In partnership with the Legislature this year, my Administration has enacted a balanced budget that avoids deep program cuts to vital services and protected investments in education, health care, climate, public safety, housing, and social service programs that millions of Californians rely on. It is important to remain disciplined when considering bills with significant fiscal implications that are not included in the budget, such as this measure. For these reasons, I cannot sign this bill. Sincerely, Gavin Newsom

Position

SUPPORT

Notes 1: ACWA - Support

CSDA - SUPPORT 3

CMUA - Sponsor

SB 399

(Wahab D) Employer communications: intimidation.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/9/2023

Last Amend: 8/19/2024

Status: 9/27/2024-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 670, Statutes of 2024.

Location: 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Alatorre-Zenovich-Dunlap-Berman Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1975 provides that it is the policy of the state to encourage and protect the right of agricultural employees to full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing to negotiate the terms and conditions of their employment, and to be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives, self-organization, or other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. Other existing law relating to employment prohibits employers from making, adopting, or enforcing rules, regulations, or policies that forbid or prevent employees from engaging or participating in politics or from becoming candidates for public office, and from controlling or directing, or tending to control or direct, the political activities or affiliations of employees. This bill, except as specified, would prohibit an employer from subjecting, or threatening to subject, an employee to discharge, discrimination, retaliation, or any other adverse action because the employee declines to attend an employer-sponsored meeting or affirmatively declines to participate in, receive, or listen to any communications with the employer or its agents or representatives, the purpose of which is to communicate the employer's opinion about religious or political matters and would require an employee who refuses to attend a meeting as described to continue to be paid, as specified. The bill would impose a civil penalty of \$500 on an employer who violates these provisions.

Position

SB 867

(Allen D) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024.

Current Text: Chaptered: 7/3/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/17/2023

Last Amend: 6/29/2024

Status: 7/3/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 83, Statutes of 2024

Location: 7/3/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize 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.

Position

Notes 1: CMUA - SUPPORT|AMEND

ACWA - SUPPORT IF AMENDED

SB 903

(Skinner D) Environmental health: product safety: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/4/2024

Last Amend: 4/11/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/29/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Would, beginning January 1, 2032, prohibit a person from distributing, selling, or offering for sale a product that contains intentionally added perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), as defined, unless the Department of Toxic Substances Control has made a determination that the use of PFAS in the product is a currently unavoidable use, the prohibition is preempted by federal law, or the product is previously used. The bill would specify the criteria and procedures for determining whether the use of PFAS in a product is a currently unavoidable use, for renewing that determination, and for revoking that determination. The bill would require the department to maintain on its internet website a list of each determination of currently unavoidable use, when each determination expires, and the products and uses that are exempt from the prohibition. The bill would impose an

administrative penalty for a violation of the prohibition, as specified. The bill would establish the PFAS Penalty Account and require all administrative penalties received to be deposited into that account and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be used for the administration and enforcement of these provisions, as specified.

Position

Notes 1: CMUA - Support

[SB 937](#)

(Wiener D) Development projects: fees and charges.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 1/17/2024

Last Amend: 8/22/2024

Status: 9/19/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 290, Statutes of 2024

Location: 9/19/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act regulates fees for development projects, fees for specific purposes, including water and sewer connection fees, and fees for solar energy systems, among others. The act, among other things, requires local agencies to comply with various conditions when imposing fees, extractions, or charges as a condition of approval of a proposed development or development project. The act prohibits a local agency that imposes fees or charges on a residential development for the construction of public improvements or facilities from requiring the payment of those fees or charges until the date of the final inspection or the date the certificate of occupancy is issued, whichever occurs first, except for utility service fees, which the local agency is authorized to collect at the time an application for utility service is received. The act exempts specified units in a residential development proposed by a nonprofit housing developer if the housing development meets certain conditions. This bill would limit the utility service fees exception described above to utility service fees related to connections, and cap those fees at the costs incurred by the utility provider resulting from the connection activities.

Position

Notes 1: ACWA - Oppose Unless Amended

CMUA - Oppose/Amend

[SB 1072](#)

(Padilla D) Local government: Proposition 218: remedies.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/20/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/12/2024

Last Amend: 6/17/2024

Status: 9/20/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 323, Statutes of 2024

Location: 9/20/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Constitution sets forth various requirements for the imposition of local taxes. The California Constitution excludes from classification as a tax assessments and property-related fees imposed in accordance with provisions of the California Constitution that establish requirements for those assessments and property-related fees. Under these requirements, an assessment is prohibited from being imposed on any parcel if it exceeds the reasonable cost of the proportional special benefit conferred on that parcel, and a fee or charge imposed on any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership is prohibited from exceeding the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. The Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local compliance with the requirements of the California Constitution for assessments and property-related fees. This bill would require a local agency, if a court determines that a fee or charge for a property-related service, as specified, violates the above-described provisions of the California Constitution relating to fees and charges, to credit the amount of the fee or charge attributable to the violation against the amount of the revenues required to provide the property-related service, unless a refund is explicitly provided for by statute.

Position

Notes 1: CMUA - Support

[SB 1110](#)

(Ashby D) Water reports: urban retail water suppliers: informational order: conservation order.

Current Text: Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/13/2024

Last Amend: 6/26/2024

Status: 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE

Location: 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board, on and after January 1, 2024, to issue informational orders pertaining to water production, water use, and water conservation to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective, as provided. Current law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2025, to issue a written notice to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. Current law authorizes the board, on and after January 1, 2026, to issue a conservation order to an urban retail water supplier that does not meet its urban water use objective. This bill would instead authorize the board to issue the informational orders on and after January 1, 2026, the written notice on and after January 1, 2027, and the conservation order on and after January 1, 2028.

Position**Notes 1:** CMUA - Support**SB 1185 (Niello R) Water conservation: water use objectives.****Current Text:** Amended: 3/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2024**Last Amend:** 3/18/2024**Status:** 4/25/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was N.R. & W. on 4/3/2024)**Location:** 4/25/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Dead	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Existing law requires all water suppliers to increase the efficient use of water. Existing law establishes various water use objectives and restrictions, including urban water use objectives. 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, including standards for, among other things, a volume for water loss, and requires the board, when adopting the standards, to consider policies relating to urban water use objectives and proposed efficiency standards' effects on local wastewater management, developed and natural parklands, and urban tree health. This bill would delete the requirement that the board adopt standards, for purposes of urban water use objectives, for water loss and would instead require the board to consider the policies relating to urban water use objectives and proposed efficiency standards' effects on water loss. The bill would also set forth standards, policies, and procedures relating to water use objectives, generally, including, among other things, a prohibition against any water use objective established by the board that causes a reduction of more than 20% when compared to a water supplier's actual water use in 2023 or that exceeds a water use standard recommended by the department.

Position**SB 1188 (Laird D) Drinking water: technical, managerial, and financial standards.****Current Text:** Chaptered: 9/24/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)**Introduced:** 2/14/2024**Last Amend:** 6/20/2024**Status:** 9/24/2024-Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 507, Statutes of 2024**Location:** 9/24/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The California Safe Drinking Water Act prohibits a person from operating a public water system unless the person first submits an application to the state board and receives a permit to operate the system, as specified. Current law authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to impose permit conditions, requirements for system improvements, technical, financial, or managerial requirements, and time schedules as it deems necessary to ensure a reliable and adequate supply of water at all times that is pure, wholesome, potable, and does not endanger the health of consumers. Current 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 the act. This bill would require the state board to develop and adopt minimum standards related to the technical, managerial, and financial capacity of community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools. The bill would require community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 people or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K-12 schools to demonstrate compliance with those standards, as provided. The bill would require

new community water systems serving fewer than 10,000 persons or 3,300 service connections and nontransient noncommunity water systems that serve K–12 schools to demonstrate, as part of a permit application, compliance with the minimum technical, managerial, and financial standards.

Position

Notes 1: ACWA - OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

CMUA - Oppose/Amend

CSDA - Oppose Unless Amended 3

SB 1210 (Skinner D) New housing construction: electrical, gas, sewer, and water service: service connection information.

Current Text: Chaptered: 9/27/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 6/24/2024

Status: 9/27/2024-Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 787, Statutes of 2024.

Location: 9/27/2024-S. CHAPTERED

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, gas corporations, sewer system corporations, and water corporations, while local publicly owned utilities, including municipal utility districts, public utility districts, and irrigation districts, are under the direction of their governing boards. This bill would, for new housing construction, require the above-described utilities, on or before January 1, 2026, to publicly post on their internet websites (1) the schedule of estimated fees for typical service connections for each housing development type, including, but not limited to, accessory dwelling unit, mixed-use, multifamily, and single-family developments, except as specified, and (2) the estimated timeframes for completing typical service connections needed for each housing development type, as specified. The bill would exempt from its provisions a utility with fewer than 4,000 service connections that does not establish or maintain an internet website due to a hardship and would authorize the utility to establish that a hardship exists by annually adopting a resolution that includes detailed findings, as provided.

Position

Notes 1: ACWA - OPPOSE

CMUA - Oppose

SB 1218 (Newman D) Water: emergency water supplies.

Current Text: Amended: 6/18/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 6/18/2024

Status: 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/7/2024)

Location: 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: The Urban Water Management Planning Act requires every public and private urban water supplier that directly or indirectly provides water for municipal purposes to prepare and adopt an urban water management plan. 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, and to support their use during times of drought or unplanned service or supply disruption, as provided.

Position

Notes 1: CSDA - Support 3

SB 1255 (Durazo D) Public water systems: needs analysis: water rate assistance program.

Current Text: Amended: 6/19/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/15/2024

Last Amend: 6/19/2024

Status: 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/7/2024)

Location: 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current law establishes the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund in the State Treasury to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and long terms. Current law requires the state board to annually adopt a fund expenditure plan, as provided, and requires expenditures from the fund to be consistent with the fund expenditure plan. Current law requires the state board to base the fund expenditure plan on data and analysis drawn from a specified drinking water needs assessment. This bill would require the state board to update a needs analysis of the state's public water systems to include an assessment, as specified, of the funds necessary to provide a 20% bill credit for low-income households served by community water systems with fewer than 3,300 service connections and for community water systems with fewer than 3,300 service connections to meet a specified affordability threshold on or before July 1, 2026, and on or before July 1 of every 3 years thereafter.

Position

Notes 1: ACWA - OPPOSE UNLESS AMENDED

[SB 1330](#)

(Archuleta D) Urban retail water supplier: water use.

Current Text: Amended: 6/26/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 6/26/2024

Status: 8/15/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/7/2024)

Location: 8/15/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: Current law requires an urban retail water supplier to calculate its urban water use objective no later than January 1, 2024, and by January 1 every year thereafter, and to be composed of the sum of specified data, including aggregate residential water use. Current law requires each urban retail water supplier's water use objective to be composed of the sum of specified aggregate estimates, including efficient outdoor irrigation of landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters or equivalent technology in connection with water used by commercial water users, industrial water users, institutional water users, and large landscape water users (CII). Current law requires an urban retail water supplier to submit reports to the Department of Water Resources, as provided, by the same dates. This bill would require the department to, no later than January 1, 2035, conduct necessary studies and investigations regarding the efficiency performance of newly constructed residential landscapes and landscape areas with dedicated irrigation meters in connection with CII water use, as specified.

Position

Notes 1: CMUA - Support
CSDA - Support 3

[SB 1373](#)

(Cortese D) Water data dashboard.

Current Text: Amended: 4/11/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 4/11/2024

Status: 5/16/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/6/2024)

Location: 5/16/2024-S. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Dead	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House				Conc.			

Summary: The Open and Transparent Water Data Act requires the Department of Water Resources, in consultation with the California Water Quality Monitoring Council, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to create, operate, and maintain a statewide integrated water data platform that, among other things, integrates existing water and ecological data information from multiple databases and provides data on completed water transfers and exchanges. This bill would require the department, while seeking input from the California Water Data Consortium, as defined, to create a water data dashboard that is accessible through its internet website, as specified. The bill would include related findings and declarations.

Position

[SB 1390](#)

(Caballero D) Groundwater recharge: floodflows: diversion.

Current Text: Amended: 8/22/2024 [html](#) [pdf](#)

Introduced: 2/16/2024

Last Amend: 8/22/2024

Status: 9/1/2024-Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was THIRD READING on 8/31/2024)

Location: 8/31/2024-A. DEAD

Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Dead	Conf. Conc.	Enrolled	Vetoed	Chaptered
1st House				2nd House							

Summary: Current 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. Current law requires the appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose. Current 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. Current 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. Current law defines "imminent" for these purposes to mean a high degree of confidence that a condition will begin in the immediate future. Current law also requires the person or entity making the diversion for groundwater recharge purposes to file with the State Water Resources Control Board and any applicable groundwater sustainability agency for the basin, a notice containing specified information no later than 48 hours after initially commencing diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge, a preliminary report no later than 14 days after initially commencing that diversion, and a final report no later than 15 days after the diversions cease. These requirements apply to diversions commenced before January 1, 2029. This bill would, among other things, expand the conditions that are required to be met for the diversion of floodwaters for groundwater recharge that do not require an appropriative water right. The bill would expand the definition of "floodflow" to include flows that are projected by the local or regional agency to inundate ordinarily dry areas in the bed of a terminal lake, as described above. The bill would revise the definition of "imminent" to mean a high degree of confidence that a condition will begin or is projected to begin within the next 72 hours.

Position

Total Measures: 32

Total Tracking Forms: 31