AGENDA

EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
(EOCWD)

Thursday, November 12, 2026
East Orange County Water District
185 N. McPherson Road, Orange CA 92869

SPECIAL BOARD MEETING
4:00 p.m.

1. **Call Meeting to Order; Pledge of Allegiance – President Murdoch**

2. **Public Communications to the Board**: Opportunity for members of the public to comment on agendized items. Each speaker and comment is limited to three minutes. Interested speakers who indicate their desire to speak during this item shall be afforded an opportunity to address the Board. At the discretion of the Board President, comments on a particular agendized item may be deferred until that item is heard.

MATTER FOR CONSIDERATION

3. North County Seat Representing the Municipal Water District of Orange County (MWDOC) at the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MWD).
   Recommendation: Adopt Resolution No. 26.27.04 in support of Douglass S. Davert for the North County Seat Representing MWDOC at MWD.

4. Local Outreach Report
   Recommendation: Receive and File.

5. Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA) Voting
   Recommendation: Authorize General Manager to cast ballot in favor of new bylaws.

ADJOURNMENT

Adjourning to the next Regular Meeting scheduled for **December 10, 2026**, at 4:00 p.m., at East Orange County Water District, 185 N. McPherson Orange, CA 92869 or on-line as noticed pursuant to findings of the Board.

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Availability of agenda materials: Agenda exhibits and other writings that are disclosable public records distributed to all or a majority of the members of the East Orange County Water District Board of Directors in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at an open meeting of the Board are available for public inspection in the District's office, 185 N. McPherson Road, Orange, California ("District Office"). If such writings are distributed to members of the Board less than 24 hours prior to the meeting, they will be available at the reception desk of the District Office during business hours at the same time as they are distributed to the Board members, except that if such writings are distributed less than one hour prior to, or during, the meeting, they will be available in the meeting room of the District Office.

Disability-related accommodations: The East Orange County Water District Board of Directors meeting room is wheelchair accessible. If you require any special disability-related accommodations (e.g., access to an amplified sound system, etc.) please contact Sylvia Prado in the District Office at (714) 538-5815 or sprado@eocwd.com during business hours at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the scheduled meeting. This agenda can be obtained in alternative format upon written request to Sylvia Prado in the District Office, at least twenty-four (24) hours prior to the scheduled meeting.

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: NORTH COUNTY SEAT REPRESENTING MWDOC AT MWD

DATE NOVEMBER 12, 2026

Background

The Municipal Water District of Orange County ("MWDOC") appoints directors to the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("MET") in the manner provided by Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code. MWDOC holds four MET seats. Two are retained by the MWDOC Board, and the other two are nominated by MWDOC's member agencies — one designated the "North County Seat" and one the "South County Seat" — with the member-agency nomination determined through a "one agency, one vote" process.

Linda Ackerman, MWDOC's appointed MET Director for the North County seat, has submitted her resignation effective January 12, 2027, creating an open North County seat on the MET Board. By letter dated October 23, 2026, MWDOC notified its member agencies of the vacancy and requested that the North County member agencies nominate a candidate or candidates for the seat. Nominees and their qualifications are due to the MWDOC Board Secretary by January 4, 2027; the MWDOC Board is scheduled to consider the nominees at its January 6, 2027 meeting; and the appointment is anticipated to be effective January 12, 2027.

Orange County Water District proposed a process for selection to meet the January 4, 2027 deadline. That process includes two meetings. The first would follow the MWDOC Managers Meeting on November 19th and would review and discuss the process for selection. The second meeting would be on December 9th and candidates would be interviewed at this meeting followed by voting.

The East Orange County Water District ("EOCWD") is a member agency of MWDOC and is one of the North County member agencies eligible to participate in the nomination of the North County seat. The North County member agencies are coordinating a selection process that is expected to include informational briefings, candidate interviews, and a vote among North County agency designees in advance of submitting nominees to MWDOC.

EOCWD Director Douglass S. Davert has demonstrated a sustained commitment to water resource reliability and to efficient, effective, and representative local governance, and is well qualified to represent the interests of MWDOC and its entire service area on the MET Board. Staff recommends that the Board nominate and support Director Davert for the North County seat and authorize EOCWD's participation in the selection process.

The attached Resolution would accomplish the following:

1. Nominate and support Director Douglass S. Davert for appointment by MWDOC to the North County seat on the MET Board.
2. Authorize the Board President and/or the General Manager, or the respective designee, to act as EOCWD's voting delegate for all purposes of the North County selection process — including any briefings, interviews, nominations, votes, or elections conducted under Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code or any supplemental process adopted by the North County

member agencies — and to cast EOCWD's vote in support of Director Davert and take such further actions as are reasonably necessary to effectuate the intent of the Resolution.

The Resolution is drafted with sufficient flexibility to operate both within the formal Section 1500 process and within any supplemental or informal process the North County member agencies may adopt to organize briefings, interviews, and the one-agency-one-vote nomination.

Incompatibility of Office

Under Section 1500(B) of the MWDOC Administrative Code, a candidate must correct any incompatible-office condition identified by MWDOC — which can include service as a director of a MWDOC member agency — with an effective date prior to being sworn in as a MET Director. A candidate need not resign to be nominated or tentatively selected, but would need to resolve any such condition before taking the MET office. The Resolution acknowledges this requirement and provides that any incompatible-office condition will be addressed as and when required.

Fiscal Impact

Adoption of the Resolution has no direct fiscal impact on the District. Compensation and expenses of a MWDOC-appointed MET Director are addressed through MWDOC, not EOCWD.

Recommendation

Staff recommends that the Board adopt the Resolution nominating and supporting Director Douglass S. Davert for appointment by MWDOC to the North County seat on the MET Board and authorizing EOCWD's participation in the North County selection process.

Attachment(s): Resolution No. 26.27.04
MWDOC Open Seat Letter, North County (October 23, 2026)
MWDOC Administrative Code, Section 1500

RESOLUTION NO. 26.27.04

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT NOMINATING AND SUPPORTING DOUGLASS S. DAVERT'S APPOINTMENT BY THE MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (NORTH COUNTY SEAT) AND AUTHORIZING EOCWD'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NORTH COUNTY SELECTION PROCESS

WHEREAS, the East Orange County Water District ("EOCWD") is a county water district organized and existing pursuant to Water Code Section 30000 *et seq*., and, as such, constitutes an independent special district within the County of Orange, State of California, and is a member agency of the Municipal Water District of Orange County ("MWDOC");

WHEREAS, MWDOC is a member public agency of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California ("MET") and appoints directors to the MET Board of Directors in the manner provided by Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code;

WHEREAS, Linda Ackerman, MWDOC's appointed MET Director for the North County seat, has submitted her resignation effective January 12, 2027, resulting in an open North County seat on the MET Board;

WHEREAS, pursuant to Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code, two of MWDOC's four MET Director seats are nominated by its member agencies, and the North County seat is to be nominated by the North County member agencies through a "one agency, one vote" process, with nominees submitted to the MWDOC Board for its consideration and appointment;

WHEREAS, MWDOC has requested that nominees and their qualifications be submitted to the MWDOC Board Secretary by January 4, 2027, for the MWDOC Board's consideration at its January 6, 2027 meeting, with the appointment anticipated to be effective January 12, 2027;

WHEREAS, EOCWD is one of the North County member agencies eligible to participate in the nomination of the North County seat, and the North County member agencies are coordinating a selection process that may include informational briefings, candidate interviews, and a vote among North County agency designees in advance of submitting nominees to MWDOC;

WHEREAS, EOCWD Director Douglass S. Davert has demonstrated a sustained commitment to water resource reliability and to efficient, effective, and representative local governance, and is well qualified to represent the interests of MWDOC and its entire service area on the MET Board;

WHEREAS, the Board understands that, consistent with Section 1500(B) of the MWDOC Administrative Code, any incompatible-office condition identified by MWDOC must be resolved with an effective date prior to being sworn in as a MET Director, and expects that such condition, if any, will be addressed as and when required; and

WHEREAS, the Board desires to (1) nominate and support Director Davert for appointment by MWDOC to the North County seat on the MET Board; (2) authorize its Board President, as EOCWD's presiding officer, and/or its General Manager to cast EOCWD's vote and otherwise act on EOCWD's behalf in the North County selection process;

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors of the East Orange County Water District DOES HEREBY RESOLVE, DETERMINE AND ORDER as follows that:

Section 1. The recitals set forth above are true and correct, and adopted herein as findings of the Board.

Section 2. EOCWD hereby nominates and supports Director Douglass S. Davert for appointment by MWDOC to the North County seat on the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Section 3. The Board President and/or the General Manager, or the respective designee, shall act as the voting delegate for EOCWD for all purposes of the North County selection process, including any briefings, interviews, nominations, votes, or elections conducted under Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code or any supplemental process adopted by the North County member agencies, and is authorized to cast EOCWD's vote in support of Director Davert and to take such further actions as are reasonably necessary to effectuate the intent of this Resolution.

ADOPTED, SIGNED AND APPROVED this 12th day of November, 2026, by the following vote:

AYES:
NOES:
ABSTAIN:
ABSENT:

_____
George A. Murdoch, President
EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
and of the Board of Directors thereof

_____
Jeffrey A. Hoskinson, Secretary
EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT
and of the Board of Directors thereof

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Karl W. Seckel, P.E.
Director

Megan Yoo Schneider, Ed.D., P.E.
Director

Harvey F. De La Torre
General Manager

MEMBER AGENCIES

City of Brea
City of Buena Park
East Orange County Water District
El Toro Water District
Emerald Bay Service District
City of Fountain Valley
City of Garden Grove
Golden State Water Co.
City of Huntington Beach
Irvine Ranch Water District
Laguna Beach County Water District
City of La Habra
City of La Palma
Mesa Water District
Moulton Niguel Water District
City of Newport Beach
City of Orange
Orange County Water District
City of San Clemente
Santa Margarita Water District
City of Seal Beach
Serrano Water District
South Coast Water District
Trabuco Canyon Water District
City of Tustin
City of Westminster
Yorba Linda Water District

October 23, 2026

Re: Open Seat for MWDOC's Appointed Metropolitan Water District Director, North County

Dear MWDOC Member Agency:

Please be advised that Linda Ackerman, MWDOC's appointed Metropolitan Water District Director (MET) for the North County seat, has submitted her resignation, effective January 12, 2027. At its October 21, 2026 meeting, consistent with the MWDOC Administrative Code, staff was directed to notify all member agencies of the open seat. Please consider this our request to the North County agencies to nominate a candidate or candidates for consideration by the MWDOC Board of Directors.

Open seat. The open seat is the North County seat.

Appointment process. The appointment process is governed by Section 1500 of the MWDOC Administrative Code, which is enclosed. Pursuant to Section 1500, the North County member agencies, through a one agency one vote process, shall nominate a candidate or candidates. The requirements and qualifications for candidates are described in Section 1500(B). The MWDOC Board President, with the consent and approval of the Board, shall consider nominees and appoint the MWDOC-MET Director. The consideration of nominees is scheduled for the January 6, 2027 Joint Workshop Board meeting, with the appointment anticipated to be effective January 12, 2027.

Nominations due. Nominations and nominee qualifications are due to the MWDOC Board by January 4, 2027, and shall be submitted to Angela Crespi, MWDOC Board Secretary.

In accordance with the spirit of Section 1500, to ensure this is done in a fair and transparent manner, the process should be open to all of the open-seat agencies, with a common understanding and broad agreement on how the nominee or nominees are selected.

Thank you for your partnership and your attention in this process. Please contact Angela Crespi, MWDOC Board Secretary, at 714-593-5006 or acrespi@mwdoc.com with any questions.

Sincerely,

Larry D. Dick

Larry Dick
President, MWDOC Board of Directors

Enclosures: Letter of Resignation – Director Linda Ackerman
MWDOC Administrative Code, Section 1500

MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY
ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

MWDOC MET DIRECTORS	**§1500-§1505**

MWDOC appoints Directors to the Board of Directors of Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (MET). These Directors are appointed to serve at the pleasure of the Board. MWDOC/MET Directors' workshop meetings are held monthly to encourage exchange of ideas and information between the MWDOC Board and the MET Directors. Generally, the MWDOC Board avoids giving explicit direction on voting to the MET Directors, but may do so at any time.

§1500 APPOINTMENT OF MET DIRECTORS

A. APPOINTMENT PROCESS

The President of the MWDOC Board, with the consent and approval of the Board, shall appoint MET Directors to serve at the pleasure of the Board.

1. REVIEW OF CANDIDATES

The President of the Board will receive names and qualifications of proposed candidates submitted by MWDOC Directors for two (2) of the four (4) seats retained by the MWDOC Board. In addition, for the other two (2) seats, the President of the Board shall request the Member Agencies to nominate in writing a candidate or candidates of their choosing. The request for nominations shall alternate between the North County agencies and the South County agencies, in the absence of agreement to some other process. The nomination by the Member Agencies shall be determined by “one agency, one vote” process. Once filled, the seats will be designated as the “South County Seat” and the “North County Seat” and the nomination for the designated seat shall be from that region.

2. SELECTION

To assist in the selection of a candidate, the President of the Board may appoint a Special Committee of the Board to interview and/or discuss the list of potential candidates. The Committee shall submit its recommendation to the President and the Board. The MWDOC Board shall retain a minimum of two (2) of the four (4) available MWDOC seats on the MET Board.

3. TERM OF OFFICE

The MWDOC Board shall appoint its MET Directors to serve at the pleasure of the Board.

B. QUALIFICATION OF CANDIDATES

The following guidelines shall be used to evaluate the qualifications of MET Director candidates:

1. AREA OF REPRESENTATION

MET emphasizes that MET Directors are required to consider problems and issues from the standpoint of their Metropolitan responsibility (i.e., a Southern California regional perspective). In addition, MWDOC requires that the candidate(s) shall represent the interests of the entire MWDOC service area in carrying out the responsibilities of a MET Director. While the candidate(s) will be nominated from a specific geographical area of Orange County, the Director must represent the interest of the entire MWDOC and MET service areas.

2. MEETING ATTENDANCE

The candidate shall be able to regularly attend the meetings related to the duties of being a MET Director and is expected to allot adequate time to prepare for and participate in the activities associated with the position. If a candidate is employed, the candidate must submit evidence of approval from his employer that the time commitments are allowed.

3. LEADERSHIP AND ACTIVITIES

The candidate should plan to participate actively in the affairs of MET, representing the interest of MWDOC. The candidate shall have a broad base of acquaintanceship and support within Orange County, as the candidate needs to be able to call upon supporting groups who have knowledge of subject matter on a broader regional and/or national basis. The candidate's field of expertise should be an avenue for seeking support of experts in those special areas when the endeavor is within the MWDOC and MET framework. The candidate is expected to be an active, credible representative of MWDOC.

4. RESIDENCE

The candidate shall be a resident of Orange County and must reside within the MWDOC service area.

5. INCOMPATIBILITY OF OFFICE

It is the position of the MWDOC Board of Directors that the candidate they approve and appoint as a MET Director must correct potential incompatible office conditions prior to assuming the MET Director role. Such conditions would include the public offices of Director, City Council Member, or Mayor of one of the MWDOC Member Agencies. Incompatibility also would apply to City Managers

and General Managers as principal executive officers of member agencies. Candidates would not need to resign the incompatible office to be nominated or tentatively selected as a MET Director. However, the candidate would need to resign the incompatible office, as defined by the MWDOC Board, with an effective date prior to being sworn in as a MET Director.

M-6/17/15

§1501 REQUEST BY MWDOC MET DIRECTORS TO SEEK ELECTED OFFICE AT MET

A MWDOC/MET Director desiring to seek any elected office of the MET board shall first obtain concurrence of the MWDOC Board.

Motion – 4/21/93; Motion – 5/27/98; Motion – 1/20/99; Ord. No. 46-12/6/00

§1502 MET DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

The amount of compensation to be received by MET Directors shall be identical to that set forth for MWDOC Board Members in Section 1400 of this Code. MET Directors shall submit a Compensation Voucher complying with the submittal timelines described under Section 2206. The Compensation Vouchers shall be approved by the MWDOC Board President. In the absence of the MWDOC Board President, any member of the MWDOC Executive Committee or Administration & Finance Committee may approve the Compensation Vouchers. The maximum number of days for which a MET Director may receive compensation shall not exceed 10 in any calendar month in addition to any days for which the MET Director may be compensated as a MWDOC Director.

Ord. 38 - 3/7/90; Ord 40 - 12/9/92; R1472 - 12/9/92; 11/15/95; R1552 – 1/17/96; R1572 – 12/18/96; R1596 – 12/17/97; Ord. 47- 4/18/01; Ord. 54 – 4/17/19

§1503 MET DIRECTOR LEAVING STATE

MET Directors shall notify the Secretary of the Board of their request to be absent from the State for 60 days or more, at least 7 days prior to the meeting of the Board, when possible. The Secretary shall place the request on the Consent Calendar of the agenda of the Board for its consideration. In the event there is insufficient time for the MET Director to provide said request or there is insufficient time to agendize said request prior to the departure of the MET Director, the Secretary shall notify the President and Vice President and agendize the matter for consideration by the Board as soon as possible.

MET Directors should notify the Secretary of expected absences from the State of less than 60 days at least 3 days prior to departure when possible.

R1253 - 1/23/85;

§1504 CHANGE IN RESIDENCE OF MET DIRECTORS OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES OF

MWDOC SERVICE AREA

If a MWDOC MET Director moves his or her residence, as defined in Section 244 of the Government Code, outside the boundaries of the MWDOC service area, and if within 180 days of the move or the effective date of this section, the MET Director fails to reestablish a place of residence within MWDOC's service area, the MWDOC Board shall presume that a permanent change of residence has occurred and the MET Director at issue is no longer eligible for appointment to that position.

M-9/21/09

§1505 LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR MET DIRECTORS

For good cause, the MWDOC Board may authorize a leave of absence for a MWDOC MET Director of up to 90 days. Such an approval must be obtained prior to requesting a leave of absence from the MET Board.

M-9/21/09

§ 1506 MWDOC MET DIRECTOR DELEGATION PROTOCOL

The Leader of the MWDOC MET delegation, who is designated to speak on behalf of the MWDOC MET delegation and coordinate votes at MET, will be the elected MWDOC Director on the MET Board with the most seniority at MET. Should another member of the MWDOC MET delegation be elected as Chairman of the MET Board, they shall assume the position as Leader of the MWDOC MET delegation.

The Leader of the MWDOC MET delegation is responsible for preserving the decorum of the delegation at MET, and shall chair the MWDOC MET delegation Caucus meetings, and all other meetings prior to MET's monthly board and committee meetings. In consultation with other members of the MWDOC MET delegation, the Leader will have the ability to select the time and location of all Caucus meetings of the MWDOC MET delegation.

M-6/17/15

EOCWD
EAST ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT

MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS
FROM: GENERAL MANAGER
SUBJECT: LOCAL OUTREACH REPORT
DATE: NOVEMBER 12, 2026

Background

Attached is most recent monthly report from ORBIS Public Affairs along with reports from Townsend Public Affairs. Additionally, a copy of our outreach is also attached.

Recommendation

Receive and File.

Attachment(s): ORBIS Public Affairs Report
Townsend Legislative Reports & Current Legislative Matrix
Foothills Sentry Outreach Ads

ORBIS

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Government Affairs Report

Prepared for the
East Orange County Water District Board of Directors

October 30th, 2026

COUNTY OF ORANGE:

- Appointment of Special District Officers in Lieu of Election -

  Pursuant to Elections Code section 10515, if the number of candidates who filed for each special district office is equal to or less than the number of seats up for election, then the Board of Supervisors shall appoint the candidate(s) who filed during the nomination period. The candidates take office on December 4, 2026, and serve the full four years of the term of the office excepting short term appointments which serve a two-year term. At the Board meeting on September 29, 2026, the Board of Supervisors appointed the following persons to the listed offices:

  *Incumbent

  **Appointed Incumbent

  SERRANO WATER DISTRICT, DIVISION 1- Brad Reese*

  IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT, DIVISON 2- Steve Lamar*

  IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT, DIVISON 3- Doug Reinhart*

  ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, DIVISION 5- Steve Sheldon*

  ORANGE COUNTY WATER DISTRICT, DIVISION 7- Erik Weigand*

  MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY, DIVISION 1- Al Nederhood*

  MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT OF ORANGE COUNTY, DIVISION 5- Randall Crane*

NOTE- This is a partial list of agencies relevant to EOCWD only, we can provide the full list on request.

- Herbicide use in Orange County-

  The herbicide controversy continues to morph and expand with several organizations both directly involved with and peripheral to the original issue expanding their scope of interest to general waterway management, public access to waterways and their use. The issue has become a battleground issue in several election campaigns. We can expect to see continued interest in these issues and an expansion of the number of interested parties and organizations. Based on concerns about potential health effects, several Orange County cities are considering restrictions on herbicide use in public spaces. Newport Beach has already started using organic treatments, mechanical weed removal, and periodic grass replacement instead of synthetic herbicides to control weeds on city athletic fields.

- Prima Deshecha Landfill -

  Tetra Tech BAS, Inc. has been awarded a contract for the preliminary design of a proposed renewable energy facility at Prima Deshecha Landfill. OC Waste & Recycling (OCWR) is planning on developing a Renewable Natural Gas (RNG) or a hybrid system, through utilization of the landfill gas generated at the site to generate electricity. The facility aims to provide south Orange County with reliable, locally generated renewable energy produced through environmentally sustainable processes in a financially responsible manner. A similar facility previously operated at the landfill, but the AQMD permit and operating contracts expired and the facility was decommissioned. This contract will investigate market conditions, present development considerations and outline a path that will allow OCWR to place a new renewable energy facility into operation by the end of 2030.

  Based on a non-binding MOU approved by the Board of Supervisors on October 13th, 2026 between Santa Margarita Water District (SMWD) and OCWR, the proposed facility could supply SMWD with reliable, locally generated environmentally sustainable power, which could be used to help meets the power needs of SMWD.

ORANGE COUNTY SANITATION DISTRICT (OC San):

- Board Appointments-

  IRWD has appointed Director Dan Ferons as their OC San Board representative and Director Steve LaMar as the alternate.

METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (MET):

- New Board Chair-

  On October 13th, Director C. Martin “Marty” Miller representing the San Diego County Water Authority was elected to a two-year term as Board Chair starting January 1, 2027. Director Miller is the first Director from San Diego to be elected Board Chair.

- Director Ackerman Resignation-

  Director Linda Ackerman has announced her resignation from the Met board effective December 31. The North Orange County cities and agencies are responsible for determining who they send to vote for Director Ackerman's replacement at MWDOC and the specifics of that process are currently under discussion. Ackerman has represented MWDOC on the Met board since 2008. She has served as Vice Chair of the Met Board and has served on a number of committees.

IRVINE RANCH WATER DISTRICT (IRWD):

- Irvine Lake Improvements and County Agreements-

  IRWD owns the dam and reservoir facility commonly known as Irvine Lake or the Santiago Reservoir ("Reservoir Property"). IRWD uses water from the Reservoir Property to supply water to its customers. The reservoir is formed by the Santiago Creek Dam, which was completed in 1933 and certified by the State of California, Departments of Water Resources and Safety of Dams.

  In 2012, IRWD determined that the existing outlet tower was seismically unstable. In 2017, IRWD found that the aging spillway was nearing the end of its useful life and that its design does not meet current standards.

  In 2021, IRWD identified an opportunity to enhance the safety of the Santiago Creek Dam embankment through its proposed Santiago Creek Dam Improvement Project ("Project"). These enhancements will rehabilitate and replace the dam's outlet tower and spillway facilities and modify the reservoir embankment. The Project will meet or exceed current seismic, safety and design requirements, while preserving and restoring local water supplies, increasing the storage capacity of the Reservoir Property, and increasing regional water resiliency, safety and reliability. The improvements are anticipated to begin construction by the end of 2026 and are anticipated to take four to five years to complete. Agreements with several County agencies and SCE are required to complete the project and the Board of Supervisors approved the final agreement at their October 27th meeting.

OTHER RELEVANT ITEMS:

- **Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control (SARWQC)-**

  After hours of discussion and ending in a 3-1 vote, the SARWQC Board approved new regulations to reduce pollution from storm drains and flood control channels in the Santa Ana River Basin. These regulations are designated "Regional MS4 Permit", and will require local public agencies to keep trash and other contaminants out of the waterway. The regulations are scheduled to take effect in March 2027. San Bernardino County's analysis estimated that the proposed stormwater requirements would cost the county and 16 of its cities more than $11 billion over the next 20 years.

- **South Coast AQMD-**

  In June 2026, the AQMD received an award of $35,110,390 from CARB for the Transportation Electrification Advancement for Municipalities (TEAM) program to deploy zero-emission municipal vehicles in the South Coast AQMD region. South Coast AQMD received interest from 19 local public entities to deploy various types of battery electric municipal vehicles and equipment, along with supporting chargers. Based on the needs identified by the participating public entities, TEAM will fund zero emission vehicles and off-road equipment that support essential public services including maintenance and repair, field service and others. The vehicles span weight classes from Class 2B to 8. Besides deploying the funded vehicles, participating public fleets will provide feedback on vehicle performance, charging experiences, and operational challenges, while conducting outreach to increase awareness within their jurisdictions. For EOCWD, the most notable award was to County Sanitation District No. 2 of Los Angeles County in the amount of $3,532,324

TOWNSEND PUBLIC AFFAIRS
WWW.TOWNSENDPA.COM

MONTHLY LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

To: **East Orange County Water District**

From: **Townsend Public Affairs**
Cori Takkinen, CEO

Date: **September 21, 2026**

Subject: **August – September 2026 Monthly Legislative Report**

STATE UPDATES

August marked the conclusion of the 2025–26 Legislative Session, as lawmakers returned from Summer Recess on August 3 and immediately entered a compressed final-month schedule. Senate and Assembly fiscal committees dispensed with their Suspense Files on August 13, covering hundreds of bills, before both houses shifted almost exclusively to floor sessions. With more than 1,000 measures still pending midmonth, the final weeks featured late-night floor sessions, last-minute amendments, negotiated policy agreements, and the revival or reworking of several proposals ahead of the August 31 adjournment deadline. Major issues included housing approvals, public meeting requirements, voting rights, transportation funding, wildfire preparedness, public safety, labor costs, artificial intelligence, CEQA, insurance reform, and public entity liability.

Outside the Legislature, the Governor's Administration continued advancing programs related to climate resilience, zero-emission vehicles, and emergency response. Budget discussions also focused on allocating Proposition 4 climate bond funding and addressing declining Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund revenues, with implications for transit, housing, wildfire resilience, water infrastructure, and coastal projects.

While the California Constitution prohibits the State Legislature from considering bills beyond midnight of August 31st at midnight on the second year of a two-year Session, certain exceptions to that provision exist. Urgency clause bills, tax levies, and budget bills may all be heard past that Constitutional deadline. Late amendments on the Governor's wildfire proposal and the Budget Bill Junior, extended final adjournment until Tuesday, September 1, and with the legislative session now concluded, attention moves to Governor Newsom, who has until September 30 to sign or veto measures sent to his desk, and to the potential implementation and fiscal effects of newly enacted legislation.

As the Legislature gaveled out, the Assembly had passed 854 of the 1,263 bills introduced, while the Senate passed 475 of the 583 bills introduced.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY:

Senate Budget Subcommittee Considers Proposition 4 and Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund Spending Plans

On August 12, the Senate Budget Subcommittee No. 2 held an informational hearing on two issues left unresolved after the June budget agreement: the 2026–27 Proposition 4 expenditure plan and allocations from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF). The administration proposes spending $2.25 billion of the $10 billion Proposition 4 climate bond this year. The Legislative Analyst's Office provided written and oral analyses that found the plan generally reasonable but emphasized the trade-off between quickly funding current projects and preserving resources for future needs. Members of the Committee highlighted Central Valley canal subsidence, Delta levees, coastal erosion, the Los Angeles-San Diego-San Luis Obispo (LOSSAN) rail corridor, Lake Hodges Dam, and wildfire prevention as priorities requiring additional investment, potentially from the two funding sources discussed at the hearing.

The subcommittee also reviewed the Department of Finance's revised GGRF revenue estimate, which declined from $3.4 billion to approximately $2.73 billion following the California Air Resources Board's (CARB) updated cap-and-invest regulations that provided free credits to emitters. The LAO warned that revenues could decline further in future years, leaving only about $372 million for Tier 3 programs such as the Affordable Housing and Sustainable Communities (AHSC) program, Transit and Intercity Rail Capital Program (TIRCP), Low Carbon Transit Operations Program (LCTOP), and others which provide funding for affordable housing, public transit, community air protection, wildfire resilience, sustainable agriculture, and safe drinking water. A key dispute concerned approximately $500 million in projected interest earnings, which the administration planned to use to support CAL FIRE operations outside the previously approved allocation formula, while legislators argued that the funds could help preserve Tier 3 programs. Members also raised concerns about the $1 billion Tier 2 allocation for the High-Speed Rail, citing projected cash-flow shortages, borrowing costs, and uncertainty surrounding completion of the Merced-to-Bakersfield segment.

Public testimony overwhelmingly called for the state to honor its SB 125 transit commitments, preserve the Tier 3 programs established under SB 840 (Limón), and develop a permanent replacement for declining GGRF revenue. Stakeholders also advocated for wildfire resilience, safe drinking water, agricultural equipment replacement, affordable housing, groundwater sustainability, Delta improvements, coastal resilience, and the Golden Gate Fields acquisition.

Discussions around the allocation of these revenues will continue and ultimately will have implications for public agencies.

Wildfire Season & End of Session Escalate Liability Reform Negotiations

The Newsom Administration briefed members of the Assembly in early August on a proposal that would limit how much insurers, hedge funds, and attorneys can collect from utility-caused wildfire claims, spurred by threats to the Wildfire Fund's solvency. The current Wildfire Fund was created in 2019 to reimburse participating investor-owned utilities for eligible wildfire claims, and last year the Legislature approved an additional $18 billion in contributions from utility shareholders and ratepayers following payouts from the Eaton Fire. Earlier this year, the California Earthquake Authority released a study, required by SB 254 (Becker, 2025), that outlined recommended options for restructuring wildfire liability, mitigation, insurance, and recovery. Negotiations have

taken on additional urgency after Los Angeles County investigators concluded that electrical arcing from a Southern California Edison transmission tower caused the Eaton Fire, potentially exposing the utility and the fund to billions of dollars in claims.

A central issue was California's inverse-condemnation framework and the potential liability utilities face when their equipment causes a fire. The original Administration proposal generated major opposition from local governments because it would have shifted a portion of wildfire losses away from investor-owned utilities and onto cities, counties, special districts, insurers, and ultimately taxpayers/ratepayers.

After weeks of opposition and negotiations between the Governor, Senate President pro Tem and Assembly Speaker, the parties announced a compromise on August 29 and amended it into SB 492 (Becker and Petrie-Norris). The most important development for local agencies like EOCWD was that the final SB 492 removed the major limitations on public-agency recovery. Cities, counties, and special districts would have retained their existing ability to pursue utilities for actual damages, emergency-response costs, and other recoverable losses.

Ultimately, negotiations fell through, and the Assembly did not hear the compromised proposal, effectively eliminating the measure for the year. Legislators, utility companies, insurers, and other stakeholders will most likely relaunch negotiations with the incoming Governor and their Administration in the new year.

Budget Junior Makes Major Investments in California's Water Resilience

AB 113 (Budget Bill Jr.) appropriates a total of $2.66 billion from Proposition 4, the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024. Of that amount, $1.05 billion is dedicated to Safe Drinking Water, Drought, Flood, and Water Resilience, including $100 million for the Safe and Affordable Funding for Equity and Resilience (SAFER) program, $12.4 million for Tribal Water Infrastructure, and $64 million for the Multi-benefit Land Repurposing Program to support groundwater sustainability projects. The bill also provides $68 million for regional conveyance projects and repairs, including $30 million to address subsidence affecting State Water Project canals, and $75 million for flood management projects in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, including $30 million for Delta levee repairs. Additional investments include $146.1 million for State Plan of Flood Control projects, $23 million for wildlife refuges and wetland habitat areas, and $8 million in grants to help small farmers comply with the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act.

KEY STATE LEGISLATION

Assembly Bill 2026 (Aguiar-Curry): Water diversion: groundwater recharge: permit.

Summary: This bill would create several California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) exemptions for water diversion projects meeting specified criteria and for related emergency regulations, would require notice to and consultation with California Native American tribes for projects using those exemptions, and would establish alternative diversion criteria for groundwater recharge.

Status: Died in Senate Appropriations 8/14/2026

Assembly Bill 2180 (Ward): Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation

Act: proportional cost of service.

Summary: Authorizes a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels for any fee or charge adopted under Article XIII D of the Constitution

Status: On Governor's desk for signature or veto

Assembly Bill 2215 (Calderon): Water rights: permits: State Water Project.

Summary: This bill would extend the time periods to put water appropriated under six water rights permits held by the Department of Water Resources for the State Water Project to beneficial use until December 31, 2046.

Status: Died in Senate Natural Resources and Water on 6/10/2026

Senate Bill 872 (McNerney) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.

Summary: This bill establishes the Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund (Delta and Canal Fund) in the State Treasury to provide funding for capital projects to restore the design capacity of the State Water Project (SWP) and improve existing levees in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta).

Assembly Amendments create a mechanism for the Department of Water Resources to reimburse eligible local agencies for costs incurred maintaining or improving levees, as specified, and makes changes to how various state entities are to operate and expend the fund.

Status: On the Governor's desk for signature or veto

Senate Bill 1153 (Caballero) Disaster preparedness: urban retail water suppliers and public water systems: wildfire.

Summary: This bill 1) requires, beginning January 1, 2028, applicable urban retail water suppliers serving areas in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ) to include wildfire-specific response procedures in their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable federal plan; and 2) clarifies the liability limitations of public water systems when responding to wildfires, as specified.

Assembly Amendments specify which urban retail water suppliers are subject to this bill; include additional elements in the required critical infrastructure assessment; require the disaster preparedness plans to be reviewed at least once every five years, as specified; further clarify that public water systems do not have an affirmative duty to stop wildfire, as specified; and make other minor technical and clarifying changes.

Status: On Governor's desk for signature or veto

FEDERAL UPDATE

House Advances Water Resources Development Act

HR 9497, the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 (WRDA) was scheduled for a floor vote in the House under Suspension of the Rules, needing a 2/3rds majority to pass. The biennial bill sets the maximum funding levels for US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects, which receive funding when a project is included in USACE's annual Work Plan or the Energy and Water appropriations bills.

WRDA is likely to pass before the end of the year, during the lame duck session following the midterm elections. The Senate has introduced its version of the bill, S 4949, and passed it out of the Committee on Environment and Public Works. The two versions of the bill differ and will need to be conferenced into a final agreement before a final bill can be sent to the President for signature.

Reclamation Continues Sites Reservoir Project Public Negotiations

On September 14, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) announced the continuation of public negotiations with the Sites Project Authority regarding an Excess Capacity Contract for the proposed Sites Reservoir Project, a planned 1.5-million-acre-foot offstream reservoir approximately 10 miles west of Maxwell, California. The contract would establish terms and conditions for conveying water through federal facilities as part of the project.

Reclamation stated that it and the Sites Project Authority will also continue negotiations, as needed, on a Partnership Agreement, with the Excess Capacity Contract planned as an exhibit to that agreement. Public negotiation sessions are scheduled for September 28.

The public is permitted to attend the negotiation sessions and provide comments regarding the contract. Reclamation stated that participation instructions and the proposed contracts will be available at each session.

EPA Initiates Secondary WOTUS Rulemaking

On September 9, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) published a Supplemental Notice of Proposed Rulemaking seeking additional comments on certain aspects of their proposed definition of Waters of the United States (WOTUS).

EPA and USACE have been working to revise WOTUS following the Supreme Court's 2023 decision in *Sackett v. EPA*, the definition of WOTUS determines the bodies of water subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA). The Supplemental Notice would reduce the number of waters subject to the CWA, limiting the definition of streams and wetlands, consistent with the original Notice of Proposed Rulemaking from November, 2025.

Per EPA's press release on the supplemental notice, EPA will be considering the new proposal alongside their initial proposed rule. Public comments on the supplemental notice are open through October 9, 2026.

Reclamation Comments on California's Bay-Delta Plan Update, Expresses Concern

On September 4, the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) announced a public comment submitted to the California State Water Resources Control Board (Board) regarding the Board's August 2026 final draft update to the Water Quality Control Plan for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Reclamation raised concerns about how the proposed Bay-Delta Plan could affect Central Valley Project (CVP) water supplies and operations. The Board is scheduled to consider adoption of the updated plan following the conclusion of the public comment period on October 28–29.

According to Reclamation's letter, the Board's plan does not abide by a 2022 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), which produced greater predictability for Reclamation, which allocates significant water resources as part of the Central Valley Project (CVP). Reclamation also argues that the Board's updated plan would undermine agricultural users further downstream in the San Joaquin Valley and is effectively an attempt to regulate federal reservoirs by consolidating authority with the Board's Executive Director.

Reclamation also listed a number of actions they would take if the State were to adopt the plan, including: reviewing water right permitting conditions, maximizing deliveries under existing authorities, accelerating infrastructure projects, reinitiating Endangered Species Act consultations, and ceasing participation in agreements that do not protect CVP contract supplies and projects.

Congress Passes Continuing Resolution, Averting the Potential for a Government Shutdown Until December, Extending Surface Transportation Funding, Delaying OMB Proposed Rule

On September 1, the House passed HR 6500, a Continuing Resolution (CR) maintaining FY26 funding levels past the end of the fiscal year on September 30, through December 11. The President has signed the measure, in accordance with a previous Statement of Administration Policy. As is normal in CRs, they do not contain funding for congressional earmarks, also known as Community Project Funding (CPF) or Congressionally Directed Spending (CDS) requests.

The bill pushes the deadline to fund the federal government via the appropriations process past the midterm elections. The appropriations process overall was stalled in the Senate by the absence of Senator Mitch McConnell, without whom Republicans lack a majority on the committee, and disagreements over topline spending numbers. The House has advanced all 12 of its draft bills.

Despite the September 14 return of Senator McConnell, progress towards full year bills, including the Energy and Water; and Interior and Environment drafts remain unclear, as no markups were scheduled ahead of his anticipated return. Appropriations bills require 60 votes to advance in the Senate, necessitating bipartisanship. This generally produces Senate drafts with higher funding levels for environmental programs and agencies than their House counterparts.

Additionally, the bill would delay implementation of any Final Rule by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) increasing the Administration's control over the federal grantmaking process. OMB issued a Proposed Rule in late May.

EPA Announces Grant Funding for California Water System Cybersecurity and Natural Disaster Resilience Improvements

On August 31, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced $5.2 million in grant funding for four California drinking water systems to help protect water infrastructure from cybersecurity threats and improve resilience against extreme weather and other natural hazards. The funding is provided through the Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Grant Program.

The grants include $2.375 million for the City of San Diego to address natural hazard and cybersecurity vulnerabilities through programmable logic controller replacements; $804,530 for the City of Anderson for drought and wildfire resilience improvements; $1.15 million for the City of Hemet for upgrades addressing wildfire and extreme heat risks; and $864,500 for California-American Water in Sacramento for wildfire resilience improvements and an emergency generator.

According to the EPA, the grant program supports public water systems serving populations of 10,000 or more and is intended to strengthen water infrastructure against cyberattacks and natural hazards. The agency also noted that it provides technical assistance, training, assessments, and other resources to help water systems address cybersecurity and natural hazard risks.

EPA Revitalizes Local Government Advisory Committee

On August 12, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) announced the revitalization of the Local Government Advisory Committee (LGAC), a group of local elected officials who provide independent policy recommendations on regulatory reforms to EPA leadership.

The revitalized board will consist of nine reappointments and 13 new appointees. While none are from California, they represent cities, counties, and state governments from 19 states, and, according to EPA, their first meetings will focus on Artificial Intelligence (AI) data center siting and permitting regulations. That meeting will be announced in the Federal Register per notice requirements.

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MONTHLY LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

To: **East Orange County Water District**

From: **Cori Takkinen, Chief Executive Officer**

Date: **October 8, 2026**

Subject: **October Monthly Legislative Report**

STATE UPDATES

The 2025-26 legislative session ended on September 1, and Governor Newsom had until September 30 to act on bills sent to his desk. Due to protracted negotiations with the State Legislature and the Governor's own compacted schedule, the majority of California's pending legislation was signed into law on the last possible week in which bills can constitutionally be signed or vetoed before becoming law without a signature. During the rest of the month, Legislators returned to their districts ahead of the November election.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY:

Legislature Concludes this Year's Session & Adjourns for 2026
Lawmakers cleared the bulk of the more than 1,200 bills still pending at the start of the final month, alongside the last wave of budget trailer bills, before time expired. The Legislature does not formally adjourn *sine die* until midnight on November 30, when the two-year 2025-26 session closes for good and any unsigned legislation automatically goes into law. During the interim, Members return home until they reconvene in Sacramento briefly in December to swear in newly elected members after the November Election. The Governor had until September 30 to sign or veto the bills passed in the session's final days.

In the final morning of Session on September 1, two notable measures were heard and sent to the Governor:

- AB 113 (Budget) serves as the final Budget Bill Jr. for the year, amending the Budget Act of 2026 including various updated spending proposals, agreements between the Legislature and Administration.
- SB 931 (Grove) celebrates the life of Dolly Parton, her music career, and decades of philanthropic work supporting childhood literacy through the Imagination Library. Following her passing on August 25, the bill was amended into a bipartisan tribute establishing September 25 ("9-2-5," a nod to her hit "9 to 5") as Dolly Parton Day in California. The bill passed with support from both sides of the aisle, closing out the session on one of its more lighthearted notes.

Governor Signs AB 2180, Providing Greater Clarity on Proposition 218 Cost-of-Service Requirements

AB 2180 gives local agencies may demonstrate that property-related fees comply with Proposition 218's proportionality and cost-of-service requirements. The new statute establishes that agencies may use reasonable methods to allocate the ascertainable costs of providing services among parcels. In particular, AB 2180 recognizes the use of customer classifications, uniform rates, and tiered rates based on characteristics that reasonably reflect differences in service use or demand. The legislation provides additional clarity in an area where recent appellate decisions have generated competing approaches to the evidence necessary to support rates.

Practical Implications for East Orange County Water District

A strong administrative record remains essential. Although AB 2180 confirms that agencies do not need to calculate an exact cost of service for every parcel, it does not eliminate the need for a well-supported rate-setting record. Agencies should continue to document the methodology used to establish rates, including the underlying data, assumptions, customer classifications, cost allocations, and other factors supporting the rate structure. A comprehensive administrative record will remain important if the methodology is later subjected to judicial review.

Tier breakpoints and rates

The new statute draws an important distinction between deciding where a tier begins or ends and determining the rate charged within that tier. An agency does not need a separate cost-based justification for establishing the breakpoint itself. The rate imposed within the tier, however, must remain tied to a reasonable allocation of the proportional cost of providing service to the affected parcels.

Customer classifications may be based on reasonable indicators of use. AB 2180 expressly allows water and sewer agencies to group customers according to common characteristics that reasonably indicate likely service usage. Agencies may rely on historical, current, estimated, or projected information when allocating costs among those groups. Rate studies should explain why the selected data and methodology reasonably reflect the costs associated with providing the service.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY:

Governor Takes Final Actions on Major Bills of Interest for the Year

Energy, Utilities, and Communications		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 2619 (Papan)	Requires data center developers to provide information on water use to water suppliers and local governments prior to being issued a business license and upon renewal of a business license.	Signed into law.
SB 1168 (McNerney)	Requires the California Public Utilities Commission to assess opportunities for rate structures to address specified rate impacts associated with data centers.	Signed into law.

Governance and Transparency		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 1786 (Harabedian)	Expands a pilot program that authorizes counties to use best value contracting to include cities and the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments, reduces the dollar threshold for eligible projects, and extends the existing sunset date.	Signed into law.
AB 1821 (Pacheco)	Extends the deadlines for public agencies to provide an initial response to a public records request, by converting the current "calendar day" deadlines to a "business day" standard.	Signed into law.
SB 1159 (Cabaldon)	Prohibits individuals from knowingly using AI to falsely represent that a natural person engaged with a government agency and clarifies that "person" does not include artificial intelligence systems, automated agents, or robots for purposes of public engagement with government.	Signed into law.
SB 1164 (Cervantes)	Revises and expands the California Voting Rights Act of 2001 with a state voting rights act that seeks to protect voters from voter suppression and vote dilution.	Signed into law.
SB 1187 (Durazo)	Repeals language access requirements for local government meetings.	Signed into law.

Housing and Land Use		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 306 (Schultz)	Requires the California Building Standards Commission to hear and decide appeals regarding a local enforcement agency's implementation of the California Building Standards Code, and to issue code interpretations, as specified.	Vetoed.
AB 956 (Quirk-Silva)	Requires local agencies to ministerially approve two detached, new construction Accessory Dwelling Units a lot with an existing or proposed single-family dwelling.	Signed into law.
AB 1621 (Wilson)	Makes numerous changes to the post entitlement permit review process. Limits the ability of local agencies to do inspections and place stop work orders. Limits agencies to two plan checks to review permits.	Signed into law.
AB 1738 (Carrillo)	Requires certain cities, counties, or cities and counties to offer remote virtual building inspections for certain residential projects in single- or two-family dwelling units.	Signed into law.
AB 1751 (Quirk-Silva)	Establishes the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, which creates a ministerial approval process for townhome developments on residentially zoned lots.	Signed into law.
AB 1997 (Lee)	Expedites the timeline for approval or disapproval of certain affordable housing development projects.	Vetoed.

AB 2433 (Alvarez)	Makes various changes to Density Bonus Law.	Signed into law.
AB 2576 (Harabedian)	Expands the historic sites exclusion in SB 79 (Wiener) prior to one year following the adoption of the seventh housing element, to include contributing sites within a historic district and parcels individually listed as a historical resource in the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025.	Signed into law.
SB 677 (Wiener)	Prohibits an interested person from appealing a parcel map for a housing development project on an urban infill site and authorizes the State Treasurer to provide specified approvals for tax-exempt private activity bonds under specified circumstances.	Signed into law.
SB 1117 (Cervantes)	Provides that impact fees charged for certain accessory dwelling units that exceed 750 square feet in size may only be charged on the total square footage that exceeds 750 square feet of interior livable space, instead of the entirety of the ADU.	Signed into law.

Labor Relations		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 1198 (Haney)	Requires updated prevailing wage rates, as determined by the Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, to apply to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027, if the awarded value of the prime contract is $35 million or greater.	Signed into law.
AB 1383 (McKinnor)	Makes changes to the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 that apply prospectively.	Vetoed.

Revenue and Taxation		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 2180 (Ward)	Authorizes a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels for any fee or charge adopted under Article XIII D of the Constitution.	Signed into law
SB 922 (Laird)	Allows local agencies to impose taxes, permit fees, or other charges for the privilege of using its streets or highways to recover costs for street repair and public services.	Signed into law.

SANITARY AND SANITATION		
BILL	**SUMMARY**	**STATUS**
AB 306 (Schultz)	Would authorize any person adversely affected by a decision of a local enforcement agency with the authority to enforce a state building standard to appeal the issue for resolution by the CBSC and would require local agencies to post on their websites any written rules and regulations that clarify the application of the Code.	Vetoed by the Governor.
AB 643 (Wilson)	Would expand the types of products eligible to satisfy organics diversion procurement requirements to include fertilizers authorized by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), subject to a 10 percent cap per jurisdiction.	Signed into law.
AB 1383 (McKinnor)	Would modify the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 to increase pensionable compensation caps, defined benefit retirement formulas, and contribution cost sharing.	Vetoed by the Governor.
AB 1621 (Wilson)	Generally prohibits a local or state agency from requiring or requesting more than two plan-check and specification reviews for a building permit application and authorizes denial after two reviews when an application remains noncompliant.	Signed into law.
AB 1894 (Rubio)	Would prohibit a public agency from prohibiting imported water deliveries for groundwater replenishment due to invasive mussels, if the importation complies with a specified invasive mussel control plan and unless there is substantial, documented evidence of a proven health and safety risk as a result of the invasive mussels.	Vetoed by the Governor.
SB 1164 (Cervantes)	Would amend the California Voting Rights Act of 2001 (CVRA) with a new state voting rights act. The bill passed the Assembly Appropriations Committee with amendments to revise, instead of replace, the Voting Rights Act, and extends the time period a political subdivision has to pass a resolution of intent.	Signed into law.

Governor Introduces AskCA, a New State-Run AI-Powered Tool

On September 9, Governor Newsom introduced AskCA, a new AI-powered digital assistant designed to serve as a single entry point for Californians navigating state and local government services around common "life events" such as finding a job, starting a business, accessing family services, or recovering from a disaster. Built by the Office of Data and Innovation (ODI) in partnership with Anthropic, the prototype grew out of the state's response to the January 2025 Los Angeles wildfires and delivers on a piece of the Governor's March 2026 executive order on AI.

The State opened sign-ups for a public beta the same day; California residents 18 and older can register at ask.ca.gov, with testing set to begin October 1. Feedback from beta testers and subject-matter experts across state government will be used to refine the system's responses before a full public launch. A prototype has already been tested with more than 140 fire-recovery officials

and Altadena wildfire survivors, roughly a dozen job seekers at a CalHR job fair, and more than 100 general users.

CalHR was the first department to deploy the underlying engine in a live public service: starting September 30, a new AI-driven job-skills-matching feature on CalCareers.ca.gov lets job seekers upload a resume and see matching state job classifications, without storing personal information or requiring an account. Separately, state employees already have access to "Poppy," a related internal AI tool built to help with administrative tasks, legislative tracking, and productivity.

California's Bay-Delta Water Plan: Upcoming Decision and Implications for Sites Reservoir
The State Water Resources Control Board is preparing to decide on a long-awaited update to California's Bay-Delta water quality and flow requirements. The Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta supplies water to nearly 30 million Californians and approximately 4 million acres of farmland, but decades of diversions have contributed to declining native fish populations and ecosystem deterioration. The proposed plan seeks to balance water supply reliability, agricultural needs, and environmental protection.

Proposed Approach and Competing Perspectives
The proposal offers water agencies two primary compliance pathways. Under the traditional regulatory approach, agencies would limit diversions to maintain specified minimum river and Delta flows. Alternatively, agencies could participate in the state's Healthy Rivers and Landscapes program, committing to environmental flows, habitat restoration, and scientific monitoring. The program reportedly includes approximately $2.9 billion in commitments. State officials and participating water agencies support this collaborative approach, while environmental organizations argue that voluntary agreements may not provide sufficient protections for native fish and the Delta ecosystem.

Federal opposition has added uncertainty. In September, the federal Bureau of Reclamation criticized the proposal as potentially harmful to Central Valley agriculture and urged the state to return to an earlier framework negotiated in 2022. Westlands Water District has also objected and indicated it could withdraw habitat-restoration funding if the plan proceeds as proposed. The dispute raises the possibility of litigation and highlights the conflict between California's environmental objectives and federal efforts to increase agricultural water deliveries.

Sites Reservoir Adds Another Major Stake
The Bay-Delta Plan is directly connected to the future of Sites Reservoir, a proposed 1.5-million-acre-foot off-stream reservoir in Glenn and Colusa counties. Estimated to cost $6.2 billion to $6.8 billion, the project would capture Sacramento River water during wet periods for later use by participating agricultural, urban, and environmental water agencies. The project could receive up to approximately $1.36 billion in state funding, with participating agencies responsible for much of the remaining cost.

The State Water Board's proposed Sites water right would authorize up to 986,000 acre-feet of annual diversions. However, the *San Francisco Chronicle* reported that restrictions in the draft permit could reduce the reservoir's actual water yield by as much as 50 percent, potentially affecting its financial feasibility. A key proposed condition generally prohibits diversions when Delta outflows fall below 55 percent of unimpaired flow.

In September, the Board revised its draft Sites water-right decision to align with the Bay-Delta Plan and coordinate with participating Healthy Rivers and Landscapes agencies. Consequently, the October Bay-Delta decision could influence the conditions under which Sites operates and

how much water it can capture. Although the reservoir could physically store 1.5 million acre-feet, its economic value depends on the amount of water it can actually divert. Reduced yields could raise questions about project costs and financial commitments for participating agencies.

Implications for East Orange County Water District
The final framework could affect imported water reliability, long-term water supply planning, regulatory compliance, and investment in alternative supplies and infrastructure. For agencies participating in Sites Reservoir, the outcome could also affect project economics and the reliability of anticipated water supplies. More broadly, the proceedings will test how California balances environmental flow requirements with investments in major water-storage projects.

Next Steps
The State Water Board is scheduled to consider adoption of the Bay-Delta Plan on October 28–29, 2026. The Board is scheduled to consider the Sites Reservoir water-right decision and permit on November 4, 2026, following release of a revised draft decision on September 3.

The sequencing is significant: the Bay-Delta decision could establish the regulatory framework for the subsequent Sites water-right decision. Water agencies will be watching how the Board balances environmental protections with sufficient flexibility to maintain meaningful water-supply benefits from Sites Reservoir and other infrastructure investments.

Key Dates
- October 28–29, 2026: State Water Board consideration of the Bay-Delta Plan.
- November 4, 2026: State Water Board consideration of the Sites Reservoir water right.

CARB Advanced Clean Fleets Compliance Flexibility Expanded
The California Air Resources Board (CARB) approved amendments to its Advanced Clean Fleets (ACF) regulation that provide additional time and flexibility for public agencies transitioning to zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) fleets. While the amendments received Board approval, the text must still complete California's formal rulemaking process, including final approval and filing by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL), before it becomes legally binding. CARB has indicated it expects this process to be completed and the amendments to take legal effect before January 2027. In the meantime, CARB has been administratively applying the amended framework on a compliance-assistance basis, emphasizing education and case-by-case support rather than strict enforcement during this transition period.

Under the revised ZEV Purchase Schedule pathway, the requirement that 50% of new fleet purchases be zero-emission or near-zero-emission vehicles has been extended through 2029, with the full 100% purchase requirement delayed until 2030. Agencies may continue operating compliant internal combustion vehicles indefinitely under this option and can receive credit toward future compliance through early ZEV purchases.

CARB also continues to offer the alternative ZEV Milestones pathway, which bases compliance on fleet-wide ZEV adoption targets rather than individual vehicle purchases. This option provides greater flexibility for fleet transition planning and allows agencies to account for vehicle suitability and operational needs, though agencies selecting this pathway must waive statutory useful life protections for affected vehicles. Additional compliance flexibility measures, including infrastructure delay extensions, delivery delay extensions, and mutual aid vehicle reserve allowances, remain available for qualifying agencies.

Several funding opportunities remain available to support fleet electrification efforts, including the Hybrid and Zero-Emission Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP), Innovative Small E-Fleets (ISEF) program, Carl Moyer Program, and California Clean Fuel Reward. These programs can help reduce upfront costs through vehicle purchase incentives, leasing assistance, and vehicle replacement funding as local agencies continue planning for long-term compliance with state clean transportation goals.

Advanced Clean Fleets Regulations: The Governor's Office of Administrative Law Submitted the Final Clean Fleet Regulations to the Secretary of State

CARB submitted the package to the Governor's Office of Administrative Law (OAL) on July 30, 2026, following multiple rounds of public comment and additional amendments adopted by CARB. The package implements AB 1594 (Garcia, Chapter 585, Statutes of 2023) and makes significant changes to the requirements governing state and local government fleets. The OAL approved the final regulatory changes and transmitted them to the Secretary of State on September 10, 2026.

The final regulations retain the ACF requirements applicable to state and local government fleets but provide additional flexibility, extend several compliance deadlines, and repeal the portions of the ACF regulation applicable to drayage and high-priority and federal fleets. The final package also addresses vehicles operated under contract with public agencies, a provision that has generated significant concern among local governments and public agency associations.

What the Final Regulations Do

1. **Extends the state and local government ZEV purchasing timeline.**
   The original ACF regulation required affected state and local government fleets to purchase at least 50 percent zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) beginning in 2024, with purchases becoming 100 percent ZEV beginning in 2027. The final amendments extend the 50-percent purchase schedule and move the 100-percent purchase requirement to 2030.

   This provides agencies with three additional years before the 100-percent purchase requirement takes effect.

2. **Retains an alternative ZEV Milestones compliance pathway.**
   Government fleets may use the ZEV Milestones Option rather than the purchase schedule. Under the final framework, vehicles are divided into three groups based generally on vehicle type and use, allowing agencies to phase in ZEVs over longer periods. Full ZEV compliance under the milestones pathway occurs progressively, with the earliest vehicle group reaching 100 percent in 2035, the second group in 2039, and the third group in 2042.

3. **Expands flexibility for public agencies and utility fleets.**
   The final regulations incorporate the flexibility required by AB 1594 and expand certain provisions beyond public agency utilities. AB 1594 specifically addressed the operational needs of publicly owned electric utilities, water systems, water districts, and wastewater treatment providers, including the ability to replace traditional utility-specialized vehicles at the end of their useful life when necessary to maintain reliable service or respond to foreseeable major events.

4. **Repeals the private, drayage, high-priority and federal fleet requirements.** The final package repeals Title 13 provisions governing drayage trucks and high-priority/federal fleets. CARB previously withdrew its request for a federal waiver for the ACF regulation in January 2025, and the amendments provide greater regulatory certainty by removing those portions of the ACF regulation.

Key Changes for Local Governments and Special Districts

Public Agency Utility Flexibility
AB 1594 was enacted specifically to recognize that certain public agencies operate specialized vehicles that cannot always be replaced on a conventional ZEV timetable. The statute identifies public agency utilities to include local publicly owned electric utilities, community water systems, water districts, and wastewater treatment providers.

The final regulations provide additional flexibility for vehicles used to maintain reliable utility service and respond to major foreseeable events, including severe weather, wildfires, natural disasters and physical attacks on utility infrastructure.

CARB also revised the Daily Usage Exemption so that public agencies can provide more representative fleet-wide usage information rather than relying exclusively on the lowest mileage reading or excluding the highest-use days.

Fleet Resiliency Exception
The final rule retains a Fleet Resiliency Exception that can allow an agency to continue purchasing internal-combustion vehicles for certain emergency-response and resiliency purposes.

However, the exception is subject to significant limitations. The agency must have at least 5 percent ZEVs in its fleet, and internal-combustion vehicles purchased under the resiliency exception are capped at 25 percent of the fleet. The exception therefore does not create a blanket exemption for emergency-response or emergency-support vehicles.

This distinction is particularly important for water, wastewater, electric, flood-control, public works and other agencies whose fleets may include vehicles that must operate during power outages, wildfires, floods, earthquakes or other emergencies.

Small-Fleet and Low-Population-County Exemption
The final regulations exclude certain small and geographically situated government fleets from the ACF requirements.
An agency may qualify if it:

- Operates 10 or fewer vehicles in its California fleet;
- Has jurisdiction solely within a designated low-population county; or
- Has a service area that is at least 90 percent within a designated low-population county, subject to the regulation's specific requirements.

These exemptions are extended through 2030.

Contracted Vehicles
One of the most significant outstanding issues for local governments is the treatment of vehicles operated by private contractors.

The final regulatory language retains provisions addressing fleets that "contract for the operation of" vehicles. CARB's Final Statement of Reasons attempts to narrow this provision by explaining that the regulation applies to contracted vehicles that are "dispatched" by the public agency. CARB defines dispatch as directing or instructing a specific vehicle to travel to a particular destination for a specific purpose.

This distinction is important for agencies that contract for services such as waste hauling, construction, landscaping, maintenance, towing or other field services. A recent coalition led by the California State Association of Counties has requested additional written guidance from CARB confirming that merely holding a contract with a public agency does not, by itself, bring a private contractor's fleet under the ACF requirements.

East Orange County Water District should therefore review contracts and operational practices to determine whether the public agency directs individual vehicles or whether the contractor independently controls vehicle selection, routing, and deployment.

FEDERAL UPDATES

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY:

Senate Passes College Athletics Regulations, Turns to Permitting Reform
The Senate returned to session in September, advancing a number of nominees, passing S 4668, a bill to regulate college athletics, and finalizing negotiations on federal permitting reform package, introduced on September 30, as the Bipartisan American Affordability and Jobs Act of 2026.

The release of the package caps months of negotiations after the House passed HR 4776, the SPEED Act, last December. Both bills include significant reforms to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), which govern environmental reviews for nearly all federally funded projects. Among the most relevant reforms, both bills would create functional equivalency between California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and NEPA reviews, allowing CEQA to serve for NEPA. NEPA is oftentimes more costly and more time-consuming than CEQA, despite enforcing a lower overall standard. The bill also includes mandatory timelines for NEPA completion, including requirements for CEQ to notify applicants of deficiencies in their reviews in a timelier manner, alongside a wider set of exemptions from mitigation requirements.

The bill also includes stronger language providing public utilities actual statutory authority to charge data centers and other large load users higher rates for electricity to recover the cost of infrastructure improvements needed to support them. While the Senate left DC until after the midterm elections in November, they are expected to take action on the bill in the lame duck session. Passage in the House is unclear, as the bill contains both House Republican priorities and certain provisions allowing clean energy projects to proceed that had been a sticking point in negotiations.

On October 1, House Natural Resources Ranking Member Jared Huffman warned that most House Democrats will not support the bill in its current form, and Energy and Commerce Committee Republican Staff spoke of continued progress, noting bills they had passed to address the issue. While some conferencing is possible, the Senate has not been motivated this Congress to accept partisan changes to bipartisan Senate deals.

Fiscal Year 2026 Ends Without a Shutdown, No Action on FY27 Senate Appropriations Bills
On September 30, the Senate left Washington, DC and will return after the midterm elections and Fiscal Year 2026 (FY26) officially ended. Despite not having full-year appropriations bills, Congress passed HR 6500, a Continuing Resolution (CR) keeping the government open and funded at FY26 levels through December 11. The CR also pushes back the deadline to act on surface transportation reauthorization (last called the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA)), certain agricultural programs, and an Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Proposed Rule that could give the Administration significantly greater control over federal funding.

The Senate is expected to return alongside the House on November 9 and immediately jump into finishing the appropriations process. The House has completed their work on all 12 bills, the Senate has yet to markup their counterparts. Senate bills are required to be bipartisan, as they need 60 votes to proceed, absences and disagreements over the split between defense and non-defense spending have delayed the process, which usually advances ahead of the August recess.

Additionally, this year's lame duck session is expected to be busy, as Congress will need to act to extend or pass legislation covering a Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act (IIJA), Farm Bill, Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), and National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) ahead of the end of the calendar year. They are also expected to work towards permitting reform, and other legacy bills for members not returning for the 120th Congress in January.

House Advances California Clean Air Act Waiver Disapprovals, Despite Court Order
On September 15, the House passed H J Res 210 and H J Res 213, a pair of Congressional Review Act (CRA) disapprovals meant to invalidate California Air Resources Board (CARB) rules that exceed the federal standards set by the Clean Air Act (CAA). California has a presumptive waiver to the federal preemption in the CAA, allowing the State to set more stringent standards on vehicle and other emissions. Other states can also choose to adopt California's higher standard.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO), a legislative branch watchdog, previously determined that California's waivers were not subject to the CRA, which was reaffirmed by the Senate Parliamentarian last year. Despite this, the Senate proceeded to pass the CRA disapprovals and the President signed them shortly thereafter in June 2025.

Since then, litigation has been ongoing and a Federal District Court Judge issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from enforcing the past disapproval or others on the basis EPA improperly submitted the waivers to Congress for review under the CRA. EPA filed an appeal on September 14, which will need to be fully resolved before the Agency can move forward terminating the waivers and inhibiting CARB from enforcing its standards.

Senate Committees Work on Air and Water Quality Issues
On September 16, the Senate Committees on Environment and Public Works (EPW), and Energy and Natural Resources (ENR) held hearings on a number of bills meant to change air quality monitoring requirements, reauthorize water infrastructure programs, and create new requirements for state energy security planning.

EPW marked up and advanced S 5045, the Wildfire Emissions Prevention Act, which would streamline federal permitting for prescribed burns and expand their potential uses; and S 3135, the Cold Weather Diesel Reliability Act of 2025, would mitigate the impacts of vehicle emissions system controls turning off engines in cold weather and stranding drivers.

ENR heard testimony from bill authors and others on a measure to reauthorize programs supporting aquatic ecosystem restoration projects, multi-benefit watershed health projects, and WaterSMART grants, alongside S 4166, the SECURE Grid Act, which would change the requirements for State Energy Security Plans to include weather, supply chain, and large load (data center) connection risks.

ENR also considered S 5360, the Rural and Municipal Utility Cybersecurity Act, which would extend authorization for the Rural and Municipal Utility Advanced Cybersecurity Grant and Technical Assistance (RMUC) Program, created by the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) and is set to expire on September 30.

The bills are likely to receive further consideration before the end of the year, but are unlikely to become law before the start of the next Congress on January 3, 2027, meaning the legislation will have to again pass through each committee.

House Advances Water Resources Development Act, Senate Considers Adding NEPA or Permitting Reform Language

HR 9497, the Water Resources Development Act of 2026 (WRDA) passed the House on September 16. The biennial bill sets the maximum funding levels for US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) projects, which receive funding when a project is included in USACE's annual Work Plan or the Energy and Water appropriations bills.

WRDA is likely to pass before the end of the year, during the lame duck session following the midterm elections. The Senate has introduced its version of the bill, S 4949, and passed it out of the Committee on Environment and Public Works. The two versions of the bill differ and will need to be conferenced into a final agreement before a final bill can be sent to the President for signature.

Some Senators had hoped a NEPA/permitting reform package could be attached to the biennial WRDA bill following the SPEED Act, HR 4776, passing the House last December, although a bipartisan agreement appears to be proceeding as its own legislative vehicle.

EXECUTIVE BRANCH ACTIVITY:

White House Publishes "Pocket Rescissions" Package, GAO Reaffirms Illegality

On September 25, the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) published a list of 11 rescissions of budgetary authority totaling $810 million ahead of the end of Fiscal Year 2026 (FY26) on September 30. The rescissions covered certain programs the Administration argues provided services to undocumented immigrants under the Departments of Health and Human Services, Education, and Homeland Security. Other rescissions covered the Department of Justice's Community Relations Service, the Minority Business Development Agency, and other programs labeled as being based on "Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion" principles. OMB simultaneously submitted notice to Congress reapportioning the funds and withholding them from grantees under the programs.

Presidential rescissions of budgetary authority provided by Congress via the appropriations process are permitted under certain circumstances but generally require that the agencies have fulfilled the purpose of the program for less money than was allocated by Congress. OMB's argument that the funding expires at the end of the Fiscal Year and is therefore rescindable without Congressional approval has been dubbed a "pocket rescission." The Government Accountability

Office (GAO) found the practice illegal again and noted that this Congress previously approved a rescissions package via the regular process.

It is likely that the forthcoming bipartisan appropriations bills for FY27 in the Senate will attempt to address this issue among others. It is also likely that program recipients will file a lawsuit asking a judge to invalidate the practice. The appropriations process has been delayed in the Senate until after the midterm elections; the federal government is currently operating under a Continuing Resolution until December 11.

Federal Clean Water Act Implications for wastewater agencies

The U.S. Supreme Court's 2023 decision in *Sackett v. EPA* significantly narrowed the scope of waters subject to federal Clean Water Act jurisdiction, with estimates that the decision reduced federally protected waters by approximately 50% to 80% nationwide. While this reduction has been criticized for weakening federal protections for wetlands and other waters and potentially creating greater challenges for maintaining consistent clean-water standards, it also narrows the universe of waters for which discharges may trigger federal Clean Water Act liability or permitting requirements. For California water and wastewater agencies, this distinction is important because a discharge to a waterbody that falls outside federal jurisdiction may not be subject to the same federal enforcement and permitting requirements, although California's independent state water-quality laws and permitting requirements may continue to apply.

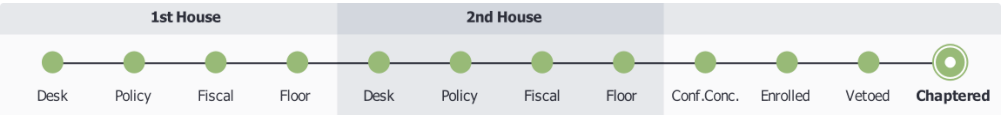
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East Orange County Water District Legislative Matrix

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

Last Amended: 06/11/2026

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



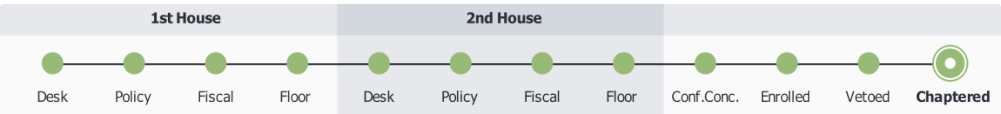
Location: 07/16/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The Administrative Procedure Act sets forth the requirements for the adoption, publication, review, and implementation of regulations by state agencies. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024 (act), 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. Existing law authorizes certain regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act to be adopted as emergency regulations in accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. Existing law requires the emergency regulations to be filed with the Office of Administrative Law and requires the emergency regulations to remain in effect until repealed or amended by the adopting state agency. This bill, notwithstanding the above, would exempt the adoption of regulations needed to effectuate or implement programs of the act from the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act, as provided. The bill would require a state entity that receives funding to administer a competitive grant program established using the Administrative Procedure Act exemption to do certain things, including, among other things, to develop draft project solicitation and evaluation guidelines, to transmit copies of those guidelines to the fiscal committees and to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature, to hold a noticed public meeting on those guidelines, and to submit those guidelines to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, except as provided. (Based on 07/16/2026 text)

AB 643 **(Wilson, D) Climate change: short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction.**

Last Amended: 08/20/2026

Status: 09/20/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 358, Statutes of 2026.

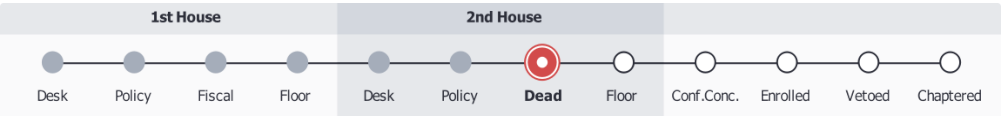


Location: 09/20/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law establishes methane emissions reduction goals that include a target to reduce landfill disposal of organics by 75% of the 2014 level of the statewide disposal of organic waste by 2025. Existing law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals. Existing law authorizes a local jurisdiction to count specified recovered organic waste products towards up to 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target. This bill would additionally authorize a local jurisdiction to count a beneficial agricultural amendment derived from organic waste that may include biosolids towards up to that 10% of its recovered organic waste procurement target if the material meets the requirements to be deemed to constitute a reduction in landfill disposal, the material is registered or approved for end use as a fertilizing material by the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the material is not derived from, or processed using, specified activities relating to the final deposition or management of solid waste, as provided. (Based on 09/20/2026 text)

AB 1048 **(Chen, R) Workers' compensation.**

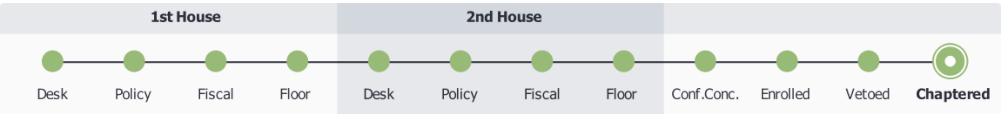
Last Amended: 06/15/2026
Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/29/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law establishes a workers' compensation system, administered by the Administrative Director of the Division of Workers' Compensation, to compensate an employee for injuries sustained in the course of employment. Existing law requires an employer to provide medical, surgical, chiropractic, acupuncture, and hospital treatment that is reasonably required to cure or relieve the injured worker from the effects of the injury. Existing law requires every contracting agent, that sells, leases, assigns, transfers, or conveys its list of contract health care providers and their contracted reimbursement rates to a payor, to comply with certain requirements. Existing law also requires a payor to, among other things, provide an explanation of benefits or explanation of review that identifies the name of the network that the payor has an agreement with that entitles them to pay a preferred rate for the services rendered. This bill would require the explanation of review or explanation of benefits to include the state assigned medical provider network identification number and an email address that the rendering medical provider may use to request a copy of the underlying contract that entitles them to take the preferred rate. The bill would state that disclosure of a medical provider network does not satisfy this requirement. (Based on 06/15/2026 text)

AB 1198 **(Haney, D) Public works: prevailing wages.**

Last Amended: 08/21/2026
Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 513, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: 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, 2027, 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, 2027, if the awarded value of the contract is $35,000,000 or greater. 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. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

AB 1245 **(Stefani, D) State contracts: certification process: forced labor and human trafficking.**

Last Amended: 06/09/2026
Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

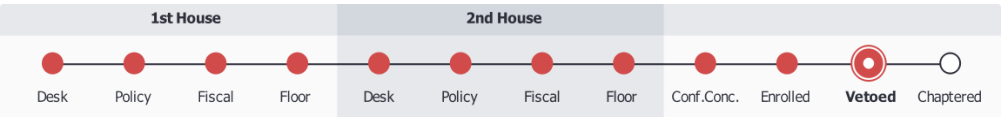


Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law requires a contract entered into by any state agency for the procurement or laundering of apparel, garments, or corresponding accessories, or the procurement of equipment, materials, or supplies, other than procurement related to a public works contract, to require that a contractor certify that nothing furnished to the state pursuant to the contract has been laundered or produced by certain types of labor, including forced labor,

as defined. Existing law makes any person who falsely certifies pursuant to these provisions guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill would, for a contract entered into or renewed on or after January 1, 2027, with an estimated value that exceeds $550,000, revise the above contracting requirements to also require a contractor to certify that the contract complies with specified requirements relating to human trafficking, including certain prohibitions on contractors, contractor employees, subcontractors, subcontractor employees, and their agents. The bill would revise the definition of forced labor to mean knowingly providing or obtaining labor or services of a person by, among other things, threats of serious harm to, or physical restraint against, that person or another person. This bill would require contractors and subcontractors to notify employees of specified prohibited activities and the actions that may be taken against them for violations. The bill would provide that a contractor is ineligible for, and shall not bid on, or submit a proposal for, a contract under these provisions if the contractor has failed to certify its compliance. (Based on 06/09/2026 text)

AB 1383 **(McKinnor, D) Public employees' retirement benefits.**

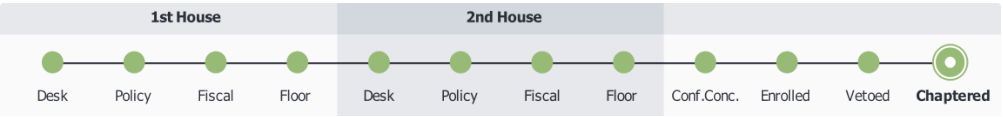
Last Amended: 08/27/2026
Status: 09/20/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.
Calendar: ***11/30/26 #26 A-GOVERNOR'S VETOES***



Location: 09/20/2026 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: The Public Employees' Retirement Law (PERL) establishes the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS) to provide a defined benefit to members of the system based on final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Existing law creates the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, which is continuously appropriated for purposes of PERS, including depositing employer and employee contributions. Under the California Constitution, assets of a public pension or retirement system are trust funds. The California Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013 (PEPRA) establishes a variety of requirements and restrictions on public employers offering defined benefit pension plans. In this regard, PEPRA restricts the amount of compensation that may be applied for purposes of calculating a defined pension benefit for a new member, as defined, by restricting it to specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under a specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. Existing law, the Teachers' Retirement Law, establishes the State Teachers' Retirement System (STRS) and creates the Defined Benefit Program of the State Teachers' Retirement Plan, which provides a defined benefit to members of the program, based on final compensation, creditable service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. This bill, for service performed on and after January 1, 2027, would prohibit the pensionable compensation for calendar year 2027 used to calculate the defined benefit paid to a new member of a retirement system subject to PEPRA who retires from the system from exceeding specified percentages of the contribution and benefit base under the specified federal law with respect to old age, survivors, and disability insurance benefits. (Based on 09/03/2026 text)

AB 1617 **(Alanis, R) Household hazardous waste: reporting.**

Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 09/15/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 199, Statutes of 2026.

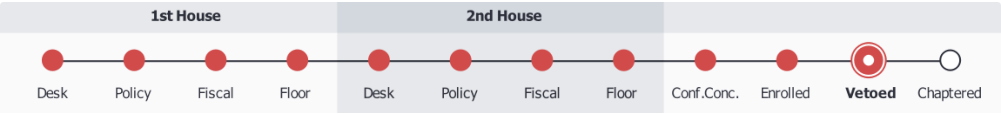


Location: 09/14/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing regulations require each public agency that is responsible for household hazardous waste management to complete and submit a "Form 303 Household Hazardous Waste Collection Report" (Form 303) electronically to the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery each year. Existing regulations require the reporting timeframe to be July 1 of the previous fiscal year through June 30 of that fiscal year, with the information required to be submitted to the state by October 1 of the following fiscal year. Existing law requires a public agency, or its contractor, operating a household hazardous waste collection facility to, on or before October 1 of each year, submit a copy of the completed Form 303 to the officer or agency authorized to implement and enforce specified hazardous materials laws. Existing law requires that the completed Form 303 also be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control until specified regulations adopted by the Secretary for Environmental Protection are effective and other conditions are met. This bill would require that Form 303 to instead report information for the prior calendar year. (Based on 09/14/2026 text)

AB 1729 **(Lee, D) State employment: telework programs.**

Last Amended: 05/18/2026

Status: 09/18/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.
Calendar: *11/30/26 #6 A-GOVERNOR'S VETOES*

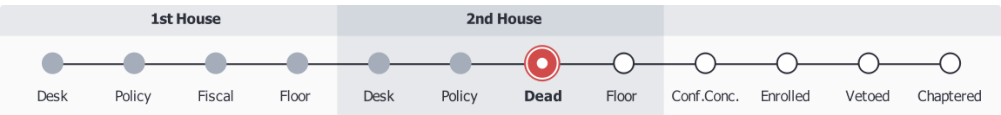


Location: 09/18/2026 - Assembly VETOED

Summary: Existing law requires every state agency to develop and implement a telecommuting plan as part of its telecommuting program in work areas where telecommuting is identified as being both practical and beneficial to the organization. Existing law requires the Department of General Services to establish a unit for purposes of overseeing telecommuting programs that is required to, among other things, develop and update policy, procedures, and guidelines to assist agencies in the planning and implementation of telecommuting programs. Existing law requires the department to establish criteria for evaluating the state's telecommuting program. Existing law defines "telecommuting" for purposes of those provisions. This bill would revise and recast those provisions. The bill would replace the term "telecommuting" with "telework," as defined. The bill would also require the Department of General Services to establish a telework dashboard that displays the cost-effectiveness and efficiency benefits of state telework programs. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 06/25/2026
Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

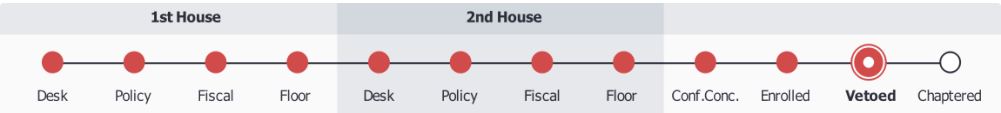


Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water in the state, invasive mussels, and authorizes the Director of Fish and Wildlife or the director's designee to engage in various enforcement activities, including ordering the areas in conveyance that contain water be drained, dried, or decontaminated, as provided. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system. Existing law requires, if invasive mussels are detected, the operator of a water supply system to, in cooperation with the department, prepare and implement a plan to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system, and eliminate or minimize any potential downstream transport of an invasive mussel. Existing law requires, on or before December 31, 2026, the department to review all approved plans and require all plans that do not specifically address all invasive mussel species known to be present in bodies of water in the state as of January 1, 2026, to be updated or revised appropriately to include all invasive mussel species, on or before September 30, 2027. Existing law requires every invasive mussel species to be addressed in a plan no later than 180 days from the date that the species is listed in a certain regulation. Existing law defines "invasive mussel" for these purposes as any nonnative detrimental mussel, as provided. This bill would prohibit a conveyance from being launched until a specified drying period has completed, as provided. By expanding the scope of a crime, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the department to require water supply system operators to update their plans to address all invasive mussel species present in the operator's water system as of January 1, 2026, as provided. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/27/2026
Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.
Calendar: *11/30/26 #76 A-GOVERNOR'S VETOES*



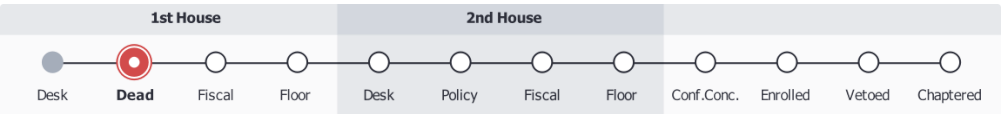
Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly VETOED

Summary: Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation,

to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires each state and local agency, as defined, to make its records open to public inspection at all times during office hours, except as specifically exempted from disclosure by law. The act specifically exempts from disclosure records that are exempted or prohibited from disclosure by federal or state law and lists records subject to that exemption, specifying that the listed exemptions are not inclusive of all exemptions under the act. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would, commencing January 1, 2028, prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe's exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, except as necessary to protect public safety and security, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. (Based on 09/03/2026 text)

AB 2016 **(Gonzalez, Jeff, R) State Water Resources Control Board: drinking water: hexavalent chromium removal.**

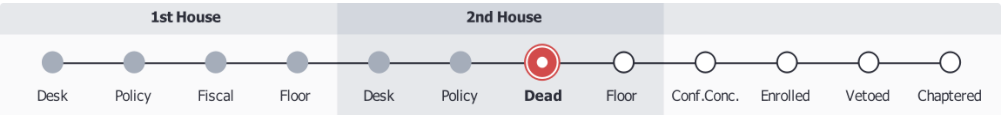
Last Amended: 04/16/2026
Status: 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was E.S. & T.M. on 4/20/2026)



Location: 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD
Summary: Would appropriate $69,425,000 from the General Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for the purpose of removing hexavalent chromium from drinking water. The bill would require the board to make specified grants to specified entities to undertake construction or planning and design of facilities to remove hexavalent chromium from drinking water. (Based on 04/16/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)

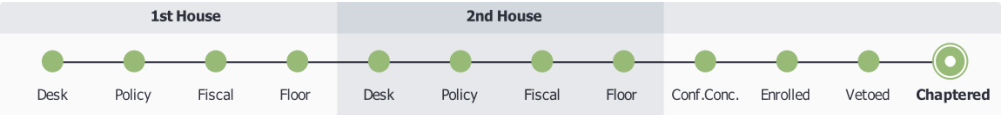


Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: Existing law declares that all water within the state is the property of the people of the state, but the right to the use of the water may be acquired by appropriation in the manner provided by law. Existing law requires the appropriation to be for some useful or beneficial purpose. Existing law provides, however, that the diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge does not require an appropriative water right if certain conditions are met, including that a local or regional agency that has adopted a local plan of flood control or has considered flood risks as part of its most recently adopted general plan has given notice, as provided, of imminent risk of flooding and inundation of lands, roads, or structures. Existing law defines "floodflow" for these purposes to include circumstances in which flows would inundate ordinarily dry areas in the bed of a terminal lake to a depth that floods dairies and other ongoing agricultural activities, or areas with substantial residential, commercial, or industrial development. Existing law applies those requirements to diversions commenced before January 1, 2029. Existing law prohibits an entity from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or from depositing or disposing of certain material where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, without first notifying the Department of Fish and Wildlife of that activity, and entering into a lake or streambed alteration agreement if required by the department to protect fish and wildlife resources, except as specified. This bill would revise and recast those conditions required for the appropriative water right exemption for a diversion of floodflows for groundwater recharge, would apply the requirements to a diversion commenced before January 1, 2034, and would further exempt those diversions from the requirements of CEQA and requirements relating to lake or streambed alteration agreements, subject to conducting tribal consultation, as provided. (Based on 07/02/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 09/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 817, Statutes of 2026.



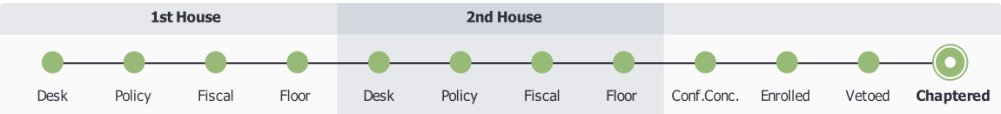
Location: 09/29/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law, until January 1, 2030, generally prohibits a person from possessing, importing, shipping, or transporting in the state, or from placing, planting, or causing to be placed or planted in any water within the state, invasive mussels, as defined. Existing law requires a public or private agency that operates a water supply system to cooperate with the Department of Fish and Wildlife (department) to implement measures to avoid infestation by invasive mussels and to control or eradicate any infestation that may occur in a water supply system, and, if invasive mussels are detected, to prepare and implement a plan, as specified, to control or eradicate invasive mussels within the system (control plan). Existing law prohibits the importation, transportation, possession, or live release of specified wild animals, except under a revocable, nontransferable permit, known as a restricted species permit, issued by the department, in cooperation with the Department of Food and Agriculture, and only if certain requirements are met. This bill would exempt from the requirement to obtain a restricted species permit for invasive mussels a public or private agency that operates a water supply system and has submitted a control plan to the department for maintenance, operational, and research activities within the water supply system, as specified. (Based on 09/29/2026 text)

AB 2125 **(Bennett, D) Groundwater basin adjudication: notice.**

Last Amended: 03/25/2026

Status: 08/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 138, Statutes of 2026.



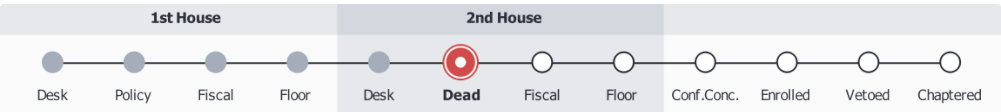
Location: 08/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires a plaintiff who files an action to comprehensively determine rights to extract groundwater from a basin to provide the court a draft notice of commencement of groundwater basin adjudication and a draft form answer to adjudication complaint, as specified. Existing law also requires a plaintiff to file, within a specified timeframe, a motion for approval of the draft notice and draft form answer. Under existing law, once the court approves the draft notice, the plaintiff is required to serve the notice, as specified. Following a court order approving both the notice and draft form answer and authorizing service thereof, existing law requires the plaintiff to take additional steps to provide notice to defendants including, but not limited to, mailing, by registered mail or certified mail, return receipt requested, the notice, complaint, and form answer to all holders of fee title to real property in the basin. Under existing law, if a return receipt is not received for a parcel of real property, the plaintiff must post a copy of the notice, complaint, and form answer in a conspicuous place on the real property. After completing these notice procedures, existing law requires the plaintiff to file a notice of completion of the mailing with the court. Existing law permits a court to authorize any other procedures it finds appropriate and necessary to provide notice to persons who may hold groundwater rights in basin. This bill would impose additional requirements on a plaintiff when filing the notice of completion of mailing. The bill would require the plaintiff to include with the notice of completion an affidavit of the person who mailed the notice and the certified or registered mail delivery receipt for each parcel stating the date, time, and place of mailing. The bill would further require the notice to include as an attachment any certified or registered mail delivery receipts received as of the date of the filing. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

AB 2127 **(Johnson, R) Accessory dwelling units: private sewage disposal systems.**

Last Amended: 06/08/2026

Status: 07/01/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(13). (Last location was HOUSING on 5/27/2026)



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

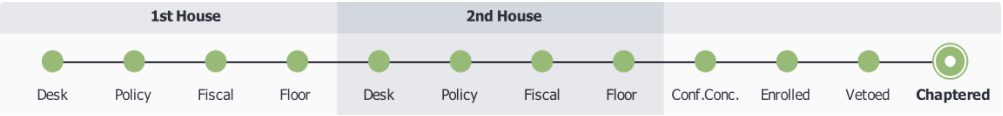
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires the ordinance, if adopted, to meet certain requirements, including designating areas within the jurisdiction where accessory dwelling units may be permitted. Existing law authorizes the designation of areas to be based on the adequacy of water and sewer services and the impact of accessory dwelling units on traffic flow and public safety. Existing law also requires the ordinance to require approval by the local health officer where a private sewage disposal system is being used, if required. This bill would prohibit a local agency from prohibiting an accessory dwelling unit in an area solely because the lots are served by private

sewage disposal systems. The bill would prohibit a local health officer from withholding approval based on a minimum lot size requirement if the private sewage disposal system meets certain operating requirements established by the State Water Resources Control Board and the regional water quality control board for that lot size, as provided. (Based on 06/08/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 05/22/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 587, Statutes of 2026.



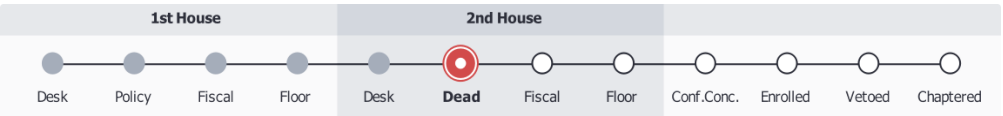
Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

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



Location: 07/01/2026 - Senate DEAD

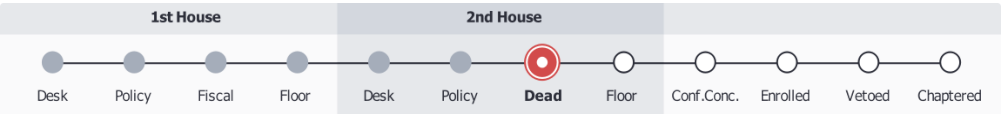
Summary: The Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Resources Development System, commonly referred to as the State Water Project.

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

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

Last Amended: 06/25/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)



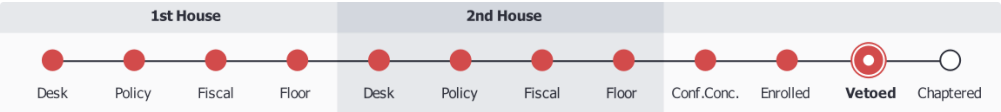
Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Existing law specifies the composition of the governing board of the conservancy, including 11 voting members, and requires liaison advisers to serve in an advisory, nonvoting capacity. Existing law requires

the conservancy to prepare and adopt a strategic plan to achieve the goals of the conservancy and requires the strategic plan to be consistent with certain plans. Existing law authorizes the conservancy to engage in partnerships with nonprofit organizations, local public agencies, and landowners, and authorizes the conservancy to provide grants and loans to state agencies, local public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to further the goals of the conservancy. Existing law establishes the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury. Existing law makes moneys in the fund available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for purposes of these provisions. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the Valley and Lake, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Valley, Lake, and Delta Conservancy and make conforming changes. The bill would rename the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy Fund the Delta Conservancy Fund and create the Valley and Lake Conservancy Fund in the State Treasury, moneys in which would be available upon appropriation by the Legislature for purposes of the conservancy in the Valley and Lake. The bill would add to the governing board one additional voting member who is appointed by the Lake County Board of Supervisors and one who is a tribal representative appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. By imposing additional requirements on the Lake County Board of Supervisors, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 06/25/2026 text)

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

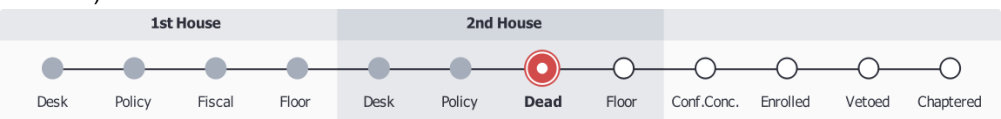
Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.
Calendar: ***11/30/26 #83 A-GOVERNOR'S VETOES***



Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Would require the state government to support California Native Americans to maintain cultural and linguistic traditions, practice ecosystem stewardship, and engage in good faith government-to-government consultations with all California Native American tribes regarding policies that may affect tribal communities. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

AB 2260 **(Connolly, D) Water: restoration management: small restoration use.**

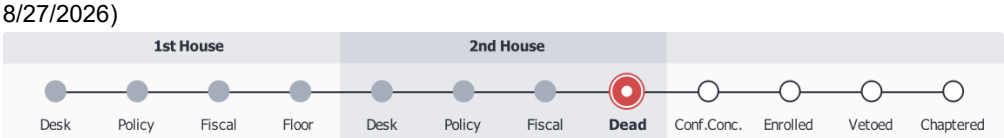
Last Amended: 05/18/2026
Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 8/3/2026)



Location: 08/14/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: 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. This bill would extend the above-described ability to obtain a right to appropriate water to a small restoration use, as provided. The bill would define several terms for these purposes, including defining a small restoration use as a specified use of water for native fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement in connection with a project to restore, enhance, or provide habitat for native fish and wildlife, as provided. The bill would require the board to give priority to processing small restoration use registrations that are coupled with a petition for mandatory dedication to instream beneficial uses or wetlands habitat, as specified (Based on 05/18/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 04/06/2026
Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was INACTIVE FILE on 8/27/2026)

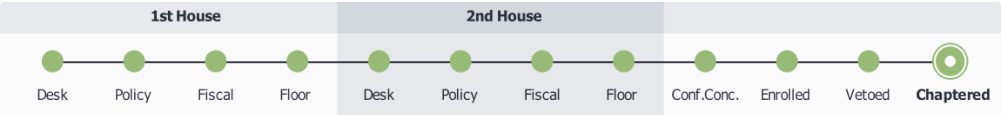


Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD
Summary: The State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements for the discharge of stormwater by municipalities and industries in

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

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

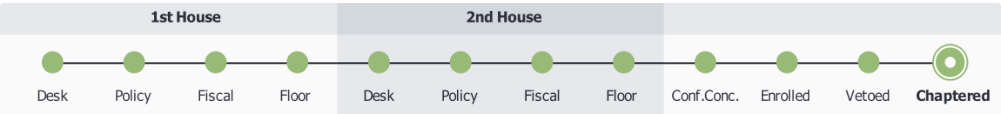
Last Amended: 08/27/2026
Status: 09/21/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 436, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/21/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, businesses, residences, and open space, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan and a water supply assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the applicant assumes responsibility for the full cost of any required water conveyance, treatment or storage, or distribution infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the project, as determined by the applicable water supplier. The bill would provide that this provision is severable. (Based on 09/21/2026 text)

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

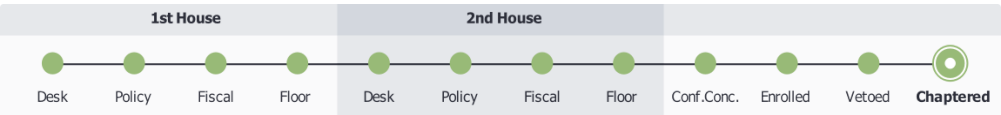
Last Amended: 04/27/2026
Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 621, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law authorizes a water district, as defined, to adopt an ordinance that provides compensation to members of the governing board, as specified. Existing law prohibits a water district from adopting an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for more than a total of 10 days in any calendar month. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, authorize a water district that has at least 90,000 residents within its jurisdiction to adopt an ordinance that compensates members of the governing board for up to a total of 15 days in any calendar month, but would require the members of the governing board of a water district that compensates its members for more than 10 days in a calendar month to annually adopt a written policy describing, based on a finding supported by substantial evidence, why providing compensation for more than 10 days per calendar month is necessary for the effective operation of the water district. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/21/2026
Status: 09/21/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 437, Statutes of 2026.

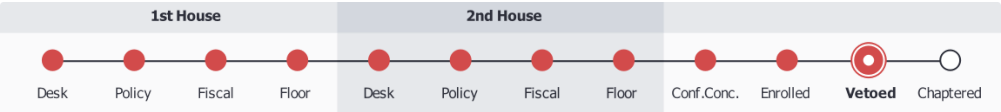


Location: 09/21/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, a good faith estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center’s projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, a good faith estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated

source of water, and the data center's projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water and direct water use, as prescribed. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/21/2026 text)

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

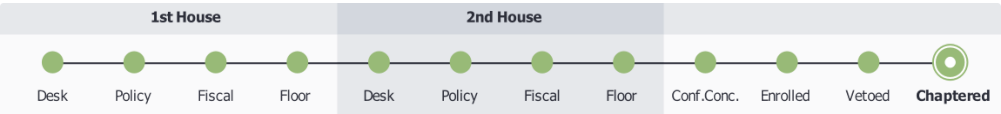
Last Amended: 08/21/2026
Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by Governor.
Calendar: *11/30/26 #89 A-GOVERNOR'S VETOES*



Location: 09/30/2026 - Assembly VETOED
Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law vests in the department powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction in matters pertaining to water or dams. Existing law declares the responsibility of the state to assist local governments in providing certain essential services and facilities where water resource construction projects financed, in whole or in part, by the state or by the state jointly with the federal government create an undue burden on a local area's ability to provide these services and facilities. This bill would establish in the State Treasury the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Fund for holding the principal and income of the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Trust, which the bill would create. The bill would designate the Treasurer as trustee of the trust, as specified, and would require the trustee, among other things, to hold, manage, and invest the principal of the trust with the obligation of providing a growing perpetual source of annual funding to the Water Rate Assistance Fund, administered by the state board, and the Community Water Affordability Assistance Fund, administered by the department, beginning 25 years after the Legislature transfers funding from the General Fund to the Water Affordability and System Stabilization Fund. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/03/2026 text)

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

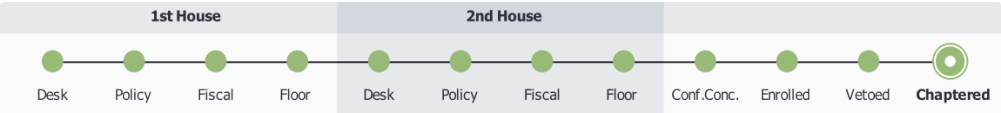
Last Amended: 08/17/2026
Status: 09/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State - Chapter 639, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/27/2026 - Assembly CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund program, pursuant to which state and federal funds are continuously appropriated from the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund to the State Water Resources Control Board for loans and other financial assistance for purposes related to the federal Clean Water Act. Existing law establishes the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund Administration Fund (administration fund) to provide funds, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to be expended by the state board for payment of the reasonable costs of administering the State Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund. Existing law authorizes the state board to assess an annual charge for financial assistance services, not to exceed 1% of the financial assistance repayment amount and computed according to the true interest cost method, as provided, and requires those annual charges to be deposited into the administration fund. Existing law authorizes the financial service rate to be applied at any time during the term of the financial assistance and requires the rate to remain unchanged for the duration of the financial assistance. Existing law prohibits the financial assistance rate from increasing the financial assistance repayment amount after being applied. Existing law requires the state board to, at least once each fiscal year, adjust the financial assistance service rate. Existing law requires the state board to set the total amount of revenue collected each year through the annual charges at an amount that is equal as practicable to the appropriation amount set forth in the annual Budget Act. This bill would additionally authorize the state board to assess fees in place of an annual charge for financial assistance and would authorize the fees or annual charge to be assessed at any rate as permitted by federal law. (Based on 09/27/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 07/02/2026
Status: 09/20/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 412, Statutes of 2026.



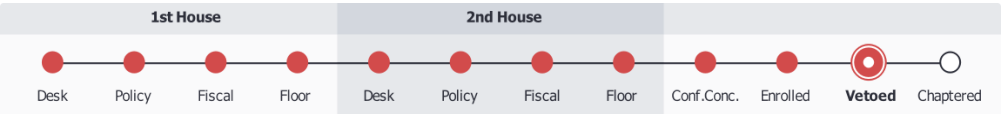
Location: 09/20/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law makes it a crime to willfully threaten to commit a crime that will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, as specified. Under existing law, this crime is punishable as a misdemeanor or by imprisonment in state prison as a felony. Existing law, for the purposes of sentencing for a felony violation of these provisions, authorizes the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of a state constitutional officer, a Member of the Legislature, or a judge or court commissioner, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize the court to consider, as a factor in aggravation, that the defendant willfully threatened to commit a crime that would result in the death or great bodily injury of an elections official of a city, county, city and county, or public district, or an elected local agency official, as specified. (Based on 09/20/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/13/2026

Status: 09/27/2026 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



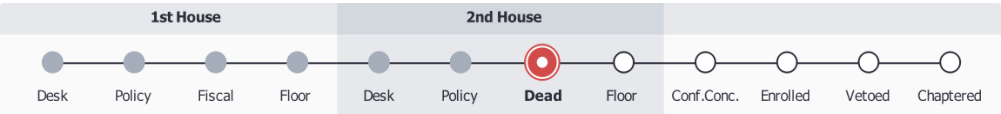
Location: 09/27/2026 - Senate VETOED

Summary: The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and the most valuable estuary and wetland ecosystem on the west coast of North and South America. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources (department). Existing law requires the department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the principal options for the Delta and requires the department to evaluate and comparatively rate each option for its ability to do specified things, including, among others, to maintain Delta water quality for Delta users, and to preserve, protect, and improve Delta levees. Existing law establishes in the agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Existing law provides for the preservation of specified management areas of the Suisun Marsh, pursuant to a protection plan prepared and adopted by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as provided. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, and requires the council to develop, adopt, and implement a comprehensive long-term management plan for the Delta, known as the Delta Plan, as provided. Existing law requires the department, upon appropriation, to reimburse an eligible local agency for costs incurred for the maintenance or improvement of specified levees, in an amount not to exceed 75% of costs incurred in excess of a set amount per mile, as provided. This bill would require the department to reimburse 100% of the excess costs if a local agency demonstrates economic hardship and the reimbursement is for a project that addresses a threat to life, property, water supply, or habitat. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

SB 899 **(Grove, R) Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke.**

Last Amended: 05/14/2026

Status: 08/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(14). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 6/24/2026)

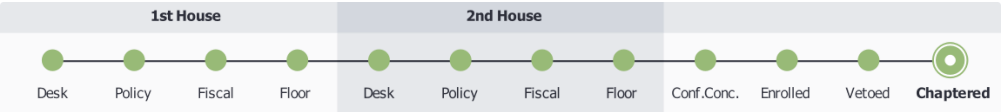


Location: 08/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

Summary: Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the state's "Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan," as provided. Existing law requires, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, the task force to update the action plan. This bill would require the task force, on or before July 1, 2028, and in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, the State Air Resources Board, and the State Department of Public Health, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, as provided. The bill would require the task force, in developing this assessment, to, among other things, develop a model to determine the approximate health benefits of achieving the goals identified in the action plan and make recommendations on how the action plan can increase its health benefits. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

SB 951 **(Reyes, D) Employment: technological displacement: notice.**

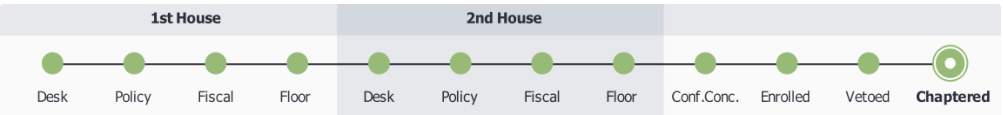
Last Amended: 08/21/2026
Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 860, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Existing law, the California Worker Adjustment and Retraining Act (Cal/WARN Act), prohibits an employer from ordering a mass layoff, relocation, or termination at a covered establishment unless, 60 days before the order takes effect, the employer gives written notice of the order to the employees affected by the order and to the Employment Development Department and certain local officials. Existing law makes an employer who fails to give specified notice regarding a mass layoff, relocation, or termination subject to a civil penalty of not more than $500 for each day of the employer's violation. This bill would revise the Cal/WARN Act to also require an employer giving notice of a mass layoff, relocation, or termination caused in whole or in substantial part by an artificial intelligence (AI) system or other automated technology replacing or automating employment positions to include certain information in the notice, including the job functions performed by workers that will be automated by AI or other automated technology. The bill would require the department to publish a summary of the notices received on its internet website and to post a quarterly statewide summary of technological displacements reported. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2028, to submit a report to the Legislature on artificial intelligence's effects on business hiring practices, including its impact on industries and occupations at the state and regional level. The bill would repeal the provision requiring that report on January 1, 2029. (Based on 09/30/2026 text)

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

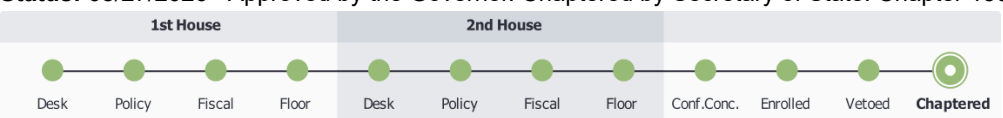
Last Amended: 08/06/2026
Status: 08/31/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 175, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: Under existing law, it is the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035, as specified. Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources to procure eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources to satisfy those state agency obligations imposed on the State Water Resources Development System, commonly known as the State Water Project, pursuant to that policy. Existing law authorizes the department to defer, until no later than December 31, 2040, procuring zero-carbon electricity resource quantities equal to the amount of electricity provided under an existing contract to procure fossil generation entered into before January 1, 2010, if the department determines that the full achievement of the state agency obligations imposed on the State Water Project would require the early termination of the existing contract and that early termination of the existing contract would result in significant uneconomic costs. Existing law requires the department, in conducting procurement, to consider specified factors and requires that all resources procured be used first to meet the department's own electricity needs. This bill would require the department, in conducting that procurement, to also consider portfolio diversity, resource type, location, and hours of typical peak operation. The bill would expand the scope of the department's authorization to defer the procurement of those resource quantities to apply to an existing contract to procure fossil generation entered into before January 1, 2011, rather than January 1, 2010. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

SB 992 **(Niello, R) County auditors: special districts: annual audit exceptions.**

Last Amended: 06/23/2026
Status: 08/27/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 150, Statutes of 2026.

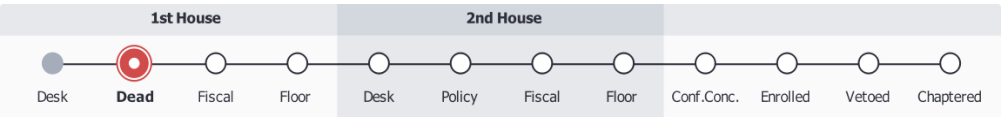


Location: 08/27/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law requires a county auditor to make or contract with a certified public accountant or public accountant to make an annual audit of the accounts and records of every special district within the county for which an audit is not otherwise provided, as specified. Existing law authorizes a special district to replace this annual audit with a financial review, or, until January 1, 2027, an agreed-upon procedures engagement or an annual financial compilation of the special district, if specified conditions are met, including that the special district's annual revenues do not exceed $150,000. Until January 1, 2027, upon receipt of the financial review, agreed-upon procedures engagement, or financial compilation, existing law authorizes a county auditor to appoint a certified public accountant or a public accountant to conduct an audit of the special district, as specified. Existing law prohibits a special district from replacing the annual audit requirement with an annual financial compilation for more than 5 consecutive years, after which existing law requires the special district to use specified procedures. This bill would extend the January 1, 2027, repeal date referenced above to January 1, 2037, and would increase the revenue cap described above to $250,000. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

SB 1035 **(Strickland, R) Motor vehicle fuel tax: greenhouse gas reduction programs: suspension.**

Status: 08/31/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(17). (Last location was E.Q. on 2/18/2026)



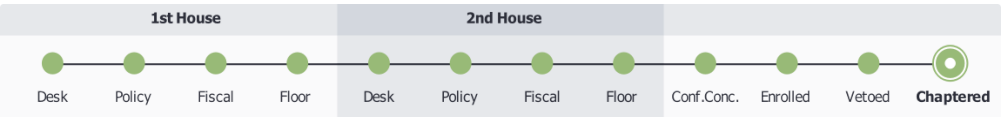
Location: 08/31/2026 - Senate DEAD

Summary: 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 adopt rules and regulations to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective greenhouse gas emissions reductions to ensure that the 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. Pursuant to the act, the state board has adopted the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations. The act authorizes the state board to include in its regulation of those emissions the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Current law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. This bill would suspend the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations for one year. The bill would also exempt suppliers of transportation fuels from regulations for the use of market-based compliance mechanisms for one year. (Based on 02/11/2026 text)

SB 1036 **(Grayson, D) Mitigation Fee Act.**

Last Amended: 04/16/2026

Status: 06/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 54, Statutes of 2026.



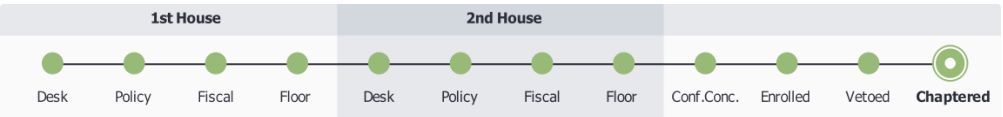
Location: 06/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The Mitigation Fee Act imposes various requirements with respect to the establishment, increase, or imposition of a fee by a local agency as a condition of approval of a development project, including requiring the local agency to identify the use to which the fee is to be put and determine how there is a reasonable relationship between the fee's use and the type of development project on which the fee is imposed. This bill would require the amount of a fee that is imposed on a development project that demolishes or changes an existing use to be offset to account for the demolition or change so that the amount of the fee is attributable only to the development project's incremental impact on public facilities or services, as provided. (Based on 06/30/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/19/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1004, Statutes of 2026.



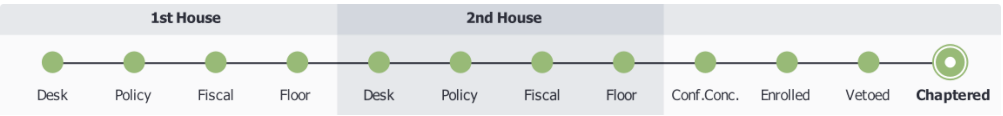
Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system

that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 09/30/2026 text)

SB 1117 **(Cervantes, D) Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.**

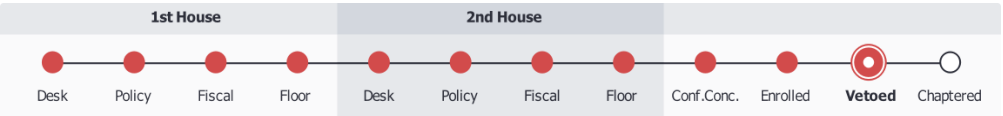
Last Amended: 07/08/2026
Status: 09/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 809, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 09/29/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED
Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Existing law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would require the charge for certain accessory dwelling units to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/29/2026 text)

SB 1125 **(Menjivar, D) Water Rate Assistance Program.**

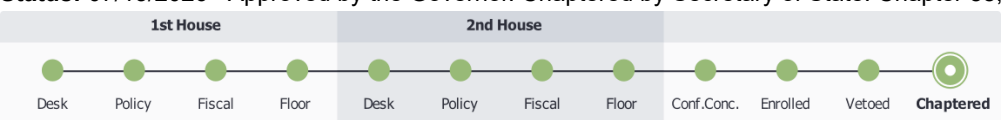
Last Amended: 08/19/2026
Status: 09/30/2026 - Vetoed by the Governor. In Senate. Consideration of Governor's veto pending.



Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate VETOED
Summary: 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 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 residential water services to low-income residential ratepayers, as specified. The bill would establish separate implementation procedures depending on whether the state board determines that the Legislature appropriated enough moneys from the fund for a partial implementation of the program or a statewide implementation of the program. 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 and submit a report to the Legislature or post the report on its internet website, as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

SB 1139 **(Laird, D) Monterey Peninsula Water Management District: nonfunctional turf: noncompliance and enforcement.**

Last Amended: 03/23/2026
Status: 07/13/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 88, Statutes of 2026.



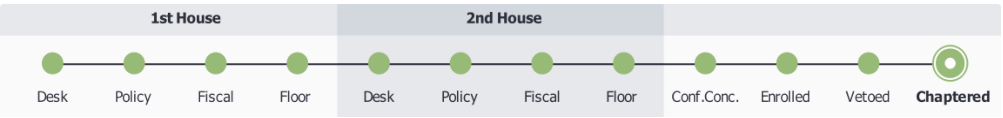
Location: 07/13/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The Monterey Peninsula Water Management District Law establishes the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District. The act authorizes the district to, among other things, prohibit the use of district water during an emergency caused by drought, or other threatened or existing water shortage, for specific uses that the district finds to be nonessential. Existing law prohibits the use of potable water for the irrigation of nonfunctional turf located on commercial, industrial, and institutional properties, other than a cemetery, and on properties of homeowners' associations, common interest developments, and community service organizations or similar entities, as specified. Existing law requires a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties by the State Water Resources Control Board, as prescribed, or to civil liability and penalties imposed by an urban water supplier, pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. Existing law authorizes a public water system, city, county, or city and county to enforce the provisions relating to the prohibition, as specified. This bill would require a person or entity to be subject to civil liability or penalties imposed by the Monterey Peninsula Water Management District pursuant to a locally adopted ordinance or policy. (Based on 07/13/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/17/2026

Status: 09/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 776, Statutes of 2026.



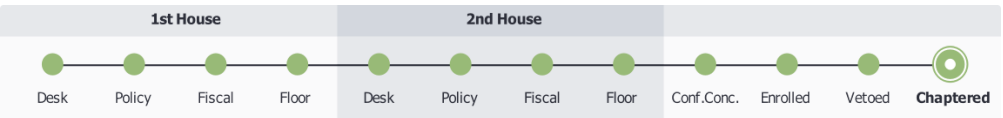
Location: 09/29/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving 3,300 or more persons and serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/29/2026 text)

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

Last Amended: 08/18/2026

Status: 09/30/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 1038, Statutes of 2026.



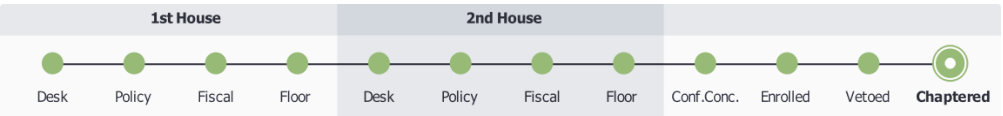
Location: 09/30/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Would prohibit a mutual water company from charging, issuing a bill, or otherwise seeking to hold tenants of shareholders responsible for the costs of water or its delivery, except for specified tenants, and would require all notices of charges for water to be sent to the last known address of the shareholder or tenant, as applicable, or by electronic mail if the shareholder or tenant, as applicable, has provided and verified the use of an electronic mail address to the company within the last year. (Based on 09/30/2026 text)

SB 1428 **(Committee on Natural Resources and Water) Gravity-Based Energy Storage Well Pilot Program: marine invasive species: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: public lands.**

Last Amended: 04/06/2026

Status: 06/29/2026 - Approved by the Governor. Chaptered by Secretary of State. Chapter 36, Statutes of 2026.



Location: 06/29/2026 - Senate CHAPTERED

Summary: Existing law authorizes the State Oil and Gas Supervisor to authorize the conversion of not more than 250 wells for use as gravity-based energy storage wells to evaluate their use, including the establishment of appropriate operating conditions and physical parameters to safely store and generate energy. Existing law

repeals this authorization on January 1, 2035, and would specify that authorizations issued by the supervisor terminate on that date. This bill would correct an erroneous cross reference for that authorization. (Based on 06/29/2026 text)

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MEMO

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: VOTING ON ACWA BYLAWS

DATE NOVEMBER 12, 2026

Background

ACWA Membership has been asked to vote on proposed Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Association of California Water Agencies. The voting will be conducted by electronic ballot due on December 18, 2026.

Each member agency is entitled to one vote that will be cast by its authorized voting representative and must be received by December 18, 2026. Previously, the General Manager has been designated as the voting representative.

The proposed Amended and Restated Bylaws are largely a clean up of the bylaws to reflect current practices and are not controversial. A summary table of the proposed changes is attached as well as a red-line copy of the bylaws.

Recommendation

Board authorize the General Manager to cast the District's ballot in favor of the amended bylaws.

Attachment(s): Proposed Amendments to ACWA's Bylaws Summary Table
Proposed Amendments to ACWA's Bylaws (redline version)

Proposed Amendments to the ACWA's Bylaws

Amendment 1: ARTICLE 4, Section 4.05, Special Meeting

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 4.05. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the president upon the president's own volition or shall be called by the president when requested in writing by five directors. Prior to conducting such a special meeting, the president shall consult with the Executive Committee to ensure that adequate information is available to the Board of Directors for any necessary decisions; and where such meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall also consult with the Executive Committee as to the necessity of the special meeting. Notice for special meetings shall be provided in the following manner: (1) upon 10 days' written notice sent by mail to each director and addressed to each at the address as shown upon the records of the Association; or (2) upon 48 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means. When the meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall choose the form of notice; when the meeting is called by a request of five directors, the five directors shall choose the form of notice and the president shall promptly call the meeting. No business except those items described in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting, except by consent of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Directors present.	**Section 4.05. Special Meetings.** Special meetings may be called by the president upon the president's own volition or shall be called by the president when requested in writing by five directors. Prior to conducting such a special meeting, the president shall consult with the Executive Committee to ensure that adequate information is available to the Board of Directors for any necessary decisions; and where such meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall also consult with the Executive Committee as to the necessity of the special meeting. However, the president's determination of necessity shall control. Notice for special meetings shall be provided in the following manner: (1) upon 10 days' written notice sent by mail to each director and addressed to each at the address as shown upon the records of the Association; or (2) upon 48 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means. When the meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall choose the form of notice; when the meeting is called by a request of five directors, the five directors shall choose the form of notice and the president shall promptly call the meeting. No business except those items described in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting, except by consent of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Directors present.	Amendment to add the president's ultimate authority to schedule a special meeting if deemed necessary.

Note: Green text throughout this document reflects edits recommended by the Legal Affairs Bylaws and Procedures Subcommittee in response to its review and analysis of the proposed amendments to the Bylaws, consistent with Section 9.09 of ACWA's Bylaws. The ACWA Board included the LAC Workgroup's recommended edits as part of its recommendation to the members.

Amendment 2: ARTICLE 4, Section 4.06 Meetings by Electronic Communication

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 4.06. Meetings by Electronic Communication. Any meeting of the Board of Directors, region boards, or any committee may be conducted, in whole or in part, by telephone, electronic transmission, or by electronic video screen communication. A member of the Board of Directors, a region board, or any committee shall be deemed present in person at the meeting if the following apply: **(a)** Each director, region board, or committee member participating in the meeting can communicate concurrently with all other directors, region board, or committee members. **(b)** Each director, region board or, committee member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, region board, or committee, including the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the Association.	**Section 4.06. ~~Meetings by Electronic Communication.~~ Alternatives to Traditional Meetings.** **(a)** Any meeting of the Board of Directors, region boards, or any committee may be conducted, in whole or in part, by telephone, electronic transmission, or by electronic video screen communication. A member of the Board of Directors, a region board, or any committee shall be deemed present in person at the meeting if the following apply: 1) Each director, region board, or committee member participating in the meeting can communicate concurrently with all other directors, region board, or committee members. 2) Each director, region board or, committee member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, region board, or committee, including the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the Association. **(b)** To the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to all applicable requirements, any action that may be taken at a regular or special Board of Directors, a region board, or any committee may be approved by unanimous written consent of the members of that body.	Amendment to allow the flexibility to take action by written consent. LAC recommended this language be added to Article 4 instead of Article 9.

Amendment 3: ARTICLE 5, Regions

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 5.02. Officers (a) The officers of each region shall be a chair and vice chair and three to five region board members who shall be elected by the region in each odd-numbered year. A region may maintain a board of fewer than five but not less than three members as provided in the region's rules and regulations. The officers of the region board shall take office on January 1 of the calendar year following election and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors take office. Regions shall hold elections by electronic ballot. Association staff shall verify the legitimacy of the ballots**.**	**Section 5.02. Officers** (a) The officers of each region shall be a chair and vice chair and three to five region board members who shall be elected by the region in each odd-numbered year. A region may maintain a board of fewer than five but not less than three members as provided in the region's rules and regulations. The officers of the region board shall take office on January 1 of the calendar year following election and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors take office. Regions shall hold elections by electronic ballot. Five or more members of the Association from the region shall constitut~~ing~~ a quorum for the purposes of regional board elections. Association staff shall verify the legitimacy of the ballots**.**	Amendment to clarify the quorum for region board elections is five members.

Amendment 4: ARTICLE 6, Section 6.04, Meetings

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 6.04. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regularly scheduled meetings as set by the president. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president upon notice to the members of that committee or upon written request of three Executive Committee members. Notice for special Executive Committee meetings shall be provided to the entire Board: (1) upon five days' written notice sent by mail, or (2) upon 24 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means; and all such meetings shall be open to the Board of Directors. Any meeting, regular or special, may be held in person or by telephone conference, web video conference, or other electronic video screen communication or electronic transmission, as set forth in Section 4.06. All members of the Board of Directors may attend any meeting of the Executive Committee. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be closed to others at the discretion of the president or committee. Only members of the Executive Committee are allowed to vote on matters at a meeting of the committee.	**Section 6.04. Meetings.** The Executive Committee shall hold regularly scheduled meetings as set by the president. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president upon notice to the members of that committee or upon written request of three Executive Committee members. Notice for special Executive Committee meetings shall be provided to the entire Board: (1) upon five days' written notice sent by mail, or (2) upon 24 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means; and all such meetings shall be open to the Board of Directors. Any meeting, regular or special, may be held in person or by telephone conference, web video conference, or other electronic video screen communication or electronic transmission, as set forth in Section 4.06. With the exception of closed sessions as designated by the Executive Committee, all members of the Board of Directors and Council of Past Presidents may attend any meeting of the Executive Committee. However, ~~Meetings of~~ the Executive Committee may ~~be~~ close~~d~~ its meetings to select or all non-members of the Committee ~~to others~~ at the discretion of the president or by a majority vote of the Executive C~~e~~ommittee. Any decision to close an Executive Committee meeting to others shall be final and not reversible except with the consent of party that decided to close the meeting.Only members of the Executive Committee are allowed to vote on Executive Committee matters. ~~at a meeting of the committee.~~	Amendment to limit attendance during closed session discussions involving personnel matters to preserve the confidentiality of sensitive employment information, protect the privacy rights of employees and applicants, and promote candid discussion by those with responsibility for making personnel decisions. Importantly, the Board of Directors could conduct its own closed session prior to any final action. This amendment ensures flexibility for the Executive Committee's internal deliberation and consideration while preserving ultimate Board decision-making authority.

Amendment 5, ARTICLE 8, Section 8.01, Council of Past Presidents

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 8.01. Council of Past Presidents. There shall be a Council of Past Presidents composed of all past presidents of the Association who serve on the council until each is no longer able to or wishes to serve. The council shall provide a mechanism for past presidents to continue to make valuable contributions to the Association. With approval of the Board of Directors, the president and/or executive director/secretary may assign specific responsibilities to the council from time to time. Members of the Council of Past Presidents are invited to attend and participate in the Association's Board and Executive Committee meetings, including attending closed sessions. With the exception of the immediate past president, members of the Council of Past Presidents are non-voting.	**Section 8.01. Council of Past Presidents.** There shall be a Council of Past Presidents composed of all past presidents of the Association who serve on the council until each is no longer able to or wishes to serve. The council shall provide a mechanism for past presidents to continue to make valuable contributions to the Association. With approval of the Board of Directors, the president and/or executive director/secretary may assign specific responsibilities to the council from time to time. Members of the Council of Past Presidents are invited to attend and participate in the Association's Board and Executive Committee meetings, including attending closed sessions of the Board. Members of the Council of Past Presidents may also attend ~~closed session~~ meetings the Executive Committee except as designated by the Executive Committee as further described in Section 6.04. With the exception of the immediate past president, members of the Council of Past Presidents are non-voting.	Amendment to clarify that the Council of Past Presidents may attend Board of Directors and Executive Committee meetings, with the exception of Executive Committee closed sessions as designated by the Executive Committee.

Amendment 6, Article 9, Section 9.08, Quorum

Current Bylaw	Proposed Bylaw	Rationale
Section 9.08. Quorum. The presence of the authorized representatives of at least 50 members of the Association at any meeting of the members shall constitute a quorum for transacting business. Actions taken by written ballot shall require the timely receipt of the written ballot from the authorized representatives of at least 50 members to constitute a quorum.	**Section 9.08. Quorum.** The presence of the authorized representatives of at least 50 members of the Association at any meeting of the members shall constitute a quorum for transacting business. Actions of the members of the Association taken by written ballot shall require the timely receipt of the written ballot from the authorized representatives of at least 50 members to constitute a quorum.	CORRECTION: ~~Amendment to clarify that the quorum for the region board elections is five, consistent with the quorum needed to conduct business at a region meeting, as established in Section 5.04, and with newly amended quorum language to elect region boards in Section 5.02.~~ Amendment to clarify that the quorum for members to take action by written ballot is 50.

PROPOSED AMENDED AND RESTATED BYLAWS of the Association of California Water Agencies

REDLINE

Amended and restated by the ACWA Members: December 4, 2024

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BYLAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA WATER AGENCIES

(As amended and restated by the Members on December 4, 2024)

ARTICLE 1 - General

Section 1.01. Name. The name of this California nonprofit corporation shall be the Association of California Water Agencies (hereinafter referred to as the Association).

Section 1.02. Principal Office. The principal office for the transaction of business of the Association shall be located in Sacramento, California.

Section 1.03. Purposes. The purposes of the Association shall be to work together with its members and others for the best interests of California and its citizens and landowners who use, need and depend upon water; to encourage the orderly development of the waters of the state; to seek means of obtaining and making available to all of California a dependable water supply of the best possible quality at the lowest possible cost, giving due consideration to environmental factors involved therein; to provide inspiration and leadership in meeting and solving the water supply problems of this state; to propose and advocate such policies and measures—local, state and federal—that serve the best interests of the Association, opposing those of contrary nature; to assist in promoting the health, safety and welfare of the employees of its members; and to do all other things that are in the best interests of its members.

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ARTICLE 2 – Membership and Dues

Section 2.01. Membership.

(a) Members. Only a public district, public agency, or public organization created and operated for the purpose of controlling, treating, developing, acquiring, using or supplying water for any purpose for inhabitants or lands within the state of California, or for the protection, drainage or reclamation of lands within the state of California, may become a member of the Association. Such an entity will become a member upon written application, approval by the Board of Directors, and the payment of the required dues. Acceptance to membership shall authorize full participation in Association activities. Except as otherwise provided in Section 2.01(b) below, in no case may an organization other than a state, a political subdivision (as defined in § 1.103-1(b) of the Income Tax Regulations) of a state or an entity the income of which is excluded from gross income under § 115 of the Internal Revenue Code be a member of the Association. A member of the Association shall be in good standing if in compliance with all bylaws and requirements of membership, including timely payment of annual dues and emergency assessments.

(b) Honorary Life Members. Any person who has rendered conspicuous service in furthering the purposes of the Association may, by vote of the Board of Directors, be granted an honorary life membership in the Association without payment of dues or assessments. All past presidents of the Association shall automatically be honorary life members without vote of the Board of Directors. Honorary life members shall not be entitled to a vote or to hold office automatically because of their status as honorary life members.

(c) Termination of Members. Membership shall cease upon the failure of any member to pay the dues provided for in Section 2.02 of this Article. The membership of any member may be terminated at any time by such member sending written notification of its intention to withdraw to the Association's principal office. The Board of Directors may terminate the membership of any member upon 30 days' written notice by first-class mail when it is determined at any regular Board meeting or at any special Board meeting called for that purpose that continuance of such membership would not be in the best interests of the Association. Withdrawal or termination of membership ends any participation in Association activities and shall terminate a member's interest in the Association's assets.

Section 2.02. Dues. The annual dues of each member of the Association shall be established by the Board of Directors; provided, however, that any member may apply for a change in its dues because of conditions that differentiate such applicant from other members.

Section 2.03. Liability of Members. No member shall be liable for any obligation incurred by the Association with the following exception: (1) the payment of the annual dues while it remains a member;

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and (2) the payment of emergency assessments, which shall not exceed 10 percent of current annual dues for each member in any calendar year while it remains a member. No emergency assessment may be levied against any member during its first two years of membership in the Association.

ARTICLE 3 - Officers

Section 3.01. President and Vice President.

(a) **General.** The president and vice president of the Association shall be the elected officers of the Association. At the time of their election the president and vice president shall each be an elected or appointed member of the governing body or commission (as appropriate) of a member agency of the Association. The president and vice president shall be elected by the members of the Association by written ballot in each odd-numbered year before the Association's annual meeting, shall be announced at the Association's annual meeting, shall take office on January 1 of the calendar year following election, and shall hold office until such time as their successors take office or are appointed. An elected president shall not be permitted to succeed himself/herself to that office. Except as provided in this Article, should vacancies occur in either office of the president or vice president, the Board of Directors shall appoint persons to fill such offices for the unexpired terms thereof.

(b) **President.** The president shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee, and the general membership; shall appoint members of all committees, including the chair and vice chair of each, upon recommendation from members and regions (as communicated by the region chairs), with each such committee chair and vice chair ratified by the Board of Directors; and shall perform all other duties necessary to carry out the functions of the office. The president shall be a non-voting, *ex officio* member of each committee, but shall not be an *ex officio* member of the Election Committee or the region boards.

The president may be expelled from office with or without cause, upon the satisfaction of the following two events: (1) a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors; and (2) a subsequent simple majority vote of the members of the Association during a meeting of the membership.

(c) **Vice President.** The vice president shall, in the absence of the president, assume all of the duties of that office and, if a vacancy occurs, succeed thereto for the unexpired term. The vice president shall sit as a member of the Executive Committee of the ACWA Joint Powers Insurance Authority and shall perform such other duties as assigned by the president. The vice president shall be a non-voting, *ex officio* member of each committee, but shall not be an *ex officio* member of the Election Committee or the region boards.

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The vice president may be expelled from office with or without cause, upon the satisfaction of the following two events: (1) a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors; and (2) a subsequent simple majority vote of the members of the Association during a meeting of the membership.

Section 3.02. Executive Director/Secretary and Controller/Treasurer.

(a) **General.** The executive director/secretary and controller/treasurer of the Association shall also be officers of the Association. The executive director/secretary shall be appointed by and hold office at the pleasure of the Board of Directors of the Association.

(b) **Executive Director/Secretary.** The executive director/secretary shall: (1) advise and assist the Board of Directors, all committees, the boards of each region, and the workgroups of each region; (2) be responsible for administering the total operations of the Association; (3) employ, direct, and release all employed staff in accordance with the policies adopted by the Board of Directors and consistent with the budget adopted by the Board of Directors; (4) provide relevant information to the Board of Directors needed by the Board to take actions; (5) give members notice and record minutes of all meetings of the membership, Board of Directors, and Executive Committee; and (6) have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be provided and assigned by the Board of Directors directly or through the president of the Board or the Executive Committee. The executive director/secretary, with the assistance of the controller/treasurer, shall render a report to the Board of Directors at the first meeting following the close of each calendar year showing the membership of the Association, the receipts and expenditures during the year, and the work accomplished during the previous year.

(c) **Controller/Treasurer.** The controller/treasurer shall report to and act under the direction of the executive director/secretary. The controller/treasurer shall be a signatory on all accounts held by the Association and shall act as a fiduciary for all assets of the Association.

ARTICLE 4 – Board of Directors

Section 4.01. **Membership.** The Board of Directors shall consist of:

(a) The Association president and vice president.

(b) The chair and vice chair of each region.

(c) The chair of each standing committee.

(d) The most immediate active past president.

(e) The vice president of the ACWA/Joint Powers Insurance Authority.

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Section 4.02. Term of Office. The term of office of all members of the Board of Directors shall commence on January 1 of the calendar year following election of the president and vice president, except for those persons who serve on the Board of Directors by nature of their position as chairs of standing committees, whose terms shall instead commence upon their ratification by the Board of Directors. Except as provided in Article 4, Section 4.11, the term of office for all members of the Board of Directors shall terminate on December 31 of the following odd-numbered year two years later, or until their successors take office.

Section 4.03. Attendance Requirement. Any member of the Board of Directors who misses two consecutive regular Board meetings without being excused by the Board will no longer be a member of the Board of Directors.

Section 4.04. Regular Meetings. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors shall be held bimonthly at such times and places as the Board may determine.

Section 4.05. Special Meetings. Special meetings may be called by the president upon the president's own volition or shall be called by the president when requested in writing by five directors. Prior to conducting such a special meeting, the president shall consult with the Executive Committee to ensure that adequate information is available to the Board of Directors for any necessary decisions; and where such meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall also consult with the Executive Committee as to the necessity of the special meeting. However, the president's determination of necessity shall control. Notice for special meetings shall be provided in the following manner: (1) upon 10 days' written notice sent by mail to each director and addressed to each at the address as shown upon the records of the Association; or (2) upon 48 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means. When the meeting is called upon the president's own volition, the president shall choose the form of notice; when the meeting is called by a request of five directors, the five directors shall choose the form of notice and the president shall promptly call the meeting. No business except those items described in the notice shall be transacted at any special meeting, except by consent of three-fourths of the members of the Board of Directors present.

Section 4.06. ~~Meetings by Electronic Communication.~~ Alternatives to Traditional Meetings.

(a) Any meeting of the Board of Directors, region boards, or any committee may be conducted, in whole or in part, by telephone, electronic transmission, or by electronic video screen communication. A member of the Board of Directors, a region board, or any committee shall be deemed present in person at the meeting if the following apply:

~~(a)~~(1) Each director, region board, or committee member participating in the meeting can communicate concurrently with all other directors, region board, or committee members.

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~~(1)~~ (2) Each director, region board or, committee member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, region board, or committee, including the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the Association.

(b) To the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to all applicable requirements, any action that may be taken at a regular or special Board of Directors, a region board, or any committee may be approved by unanimous written consent of the members of that body.

~~Section 4.06.~~Section 4.07. **Quorum**. At any meeting of the Board of Directors, the attendance of 50 percent of the voting members of the Board of Directors, or their permitted alternates as specified in these bylaws, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any business. The Board may hold a closed session for discussion of personnel matters; enforcement of violations of the code of conduct; pending or anticipated litigation or other legal matters, including, but not limited to, considering whether to file or join in an amicus brief; real property negotiations and discussions; and other confidential matters as determined by the Board to the extent permitted by applicable law. (See Board Policy 2.1.8.3.)

~~Section 4.07.~~Section 4.08. **Alternates.** Each region shall designate an alternate for each chair and vice chair, who shall meet the qualification requirements for chair and vice chair, to act at meetings of the Board of Directors when the chair or vice chair is unable to attend. The vice chair of each standing committee will be the alternate to act at meetings of the Board of Directors when the standing committee chair is unable to attend. An alternate may not act or vote on behalf of more than one member of the Board of Directors. A member of the Board of Directors may not act as an alternate for any other member.

~~Section 4.08.~~Section 4.09. **Vacancies for Standing Committee Chairs and Vice Chairs.** Should a vacancy occur in the office of any standing committee chair or vice chair before the end of the term, the president shall appoint a new committee chair or vice chair to fulfill the unexpired term of such committee chair or vice chair subject to ratification by the Board of Directors. A vacancy in the office of any such standing committee chair or vice chair as described in the previous sentence shall be deemed to exist when the chair or vice chair: (1) resigns the office; (2) no longer is an officer, employee, or member of the governing body of a member agency of the Association, or other representative duly designated by a member agency of the Association to represent that member; or (3) is otherwise removed by a member agency of the Association.

~~Section 4.09.~~Section 4.10. **Duties, Authorities, and Delegation.** Subject to the provisions and limitations of California Nonprofit Corporation Law, other applicable laws, and the provisions of these bylaws, the Association's activities and affairs are to be exercised by or under the direction of the Association's Board of Directors. The Board of Directors is responsible for the overall supervision, control, and direction of the Association. The Board of Directors shall: (1) employ and release the executive director/secretary; (2) set performance expectations for the executive director/secretary; (3) receive, review, and consider approval of executive director/secretary recommended compensation, other terms and conditions of employment, and annual evaluations as prepared by the Executive Committee; (4)

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annually adopt a budget; and (5) set the level of dues for the Association. Except as to the duties listed in the previous sentence, and subject to Article 3, Section 2, the Board of Directors may delegate the supervision, control, and direction of the Association's affairs to any person or group, including a committee, provided the Association Board retains ultimate responsibility for the actions of such person or group. Where such powers are delegated, the delegation shall be documented in writing.

~~Section 4.10.~~Section 4.11. **Immediate Past President.** The immediate past president automatically assumes this position after serving as the Association's elected president and is a voting member of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee. The term of office for the immediate past president shall commence on January 1 of the calendar year following election of the president and vice president and shall terminate on December 31 of the following odd-numbered year two years later. In the event the most immediate active past president is unavailable to serve, the most recent and available active past president in succession shall serve in this capacity.

~~Section 4.11.~~Section 4.12. **Code of Conduct of Board Members.**

(a) The Board of Directors shall establish, and update as appropriate, a code of conduct for its Directors that recognizes the Association's commitment of integrity, respect, and fair representation to its members and the public they serve and establishes minimum ethical standards for the performance of the duties of office. (See Code of Conduct Policy, Board Policy Manual, Policy No. GO-2.1A.) The code shall be consistent with the procedural processes contained in the Code of Conduct Policy. (See sections 2.1.3A and 2.1.4A of Policy GO-2.1A of the Board Policy Manual.) The code shall be distributed to all new Directors and shall be distributed annually to all members of the Association.

ARTICLE 5– Regions

Section 5.01. Boundaries of Each Region.

(a) There shall be a maximum of 10 regions within the state. The Board of Directors shall determine the regional boundaries. Insofar as is practicable, the regions shall have a numerical balance in members of the Association; make geographic sense; and promote regional problem solving.

(b) A member of the Association may file a written petition to the Board of Directors requesting a change in regions. Such petition shall set forth the reasons for such requested change. The Board shall, within a reasonable time, act upon such petition and set forth the reasons for its action. Such action by the Board shall be based on factors in Section 5.01(a) above, as well as others deemed by the Board of Directors to be relevant to the decision.

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Section 5.02. Officers.

(a) The officers of each region shall be a chair and vice chair and three to five region board members who shall be elected by the region in each odd-numbered year. A region may maintain a board of fewer than five but not less than three members as provided in the region's rules and regulations. The officers of the region board shall take office on January 1 of the calendar year following election and shall hold office for two years, or until their successors take office. Regions shall hold elections by electronic ballot. Five or more members of the Association from the region shall constitute~~ing~~ a quorum for purposes of regional board elections. Association staff shall verify the legitimacy of the ballots.

(b) The officers of each region shall: (1) exercise the powers and perform duties of the region during the interim between region meetings; and (2) make recommendations to the president regarding appointments to committees. The chair and vice chair shall be the region's representatives to the Board of Directors.

(c) Each officer of a region shall be an officer, employee, or member of the governing body of a member agency of the Association, or other representative duly designated by a member agency of the Association to represent that member at the time of the appointment. Where an individual ceases to meet these criteria during the term of the office, the individual may not serve during the remaining term of that office unless that individual can again meet the criteria for the office and is appointed to complete the term. The region board may adopt more stringent criteria for board member qualifications as part of the region's rules and regulations.

(d) Should a vacancy occur in any of the region board positions before the end of the term, the remaining members of the region board shall appoint a new member. A vacancy in the office of any region board position shall be deemed to exist when a region board member: (1) resigns the office; (2) no longer is an officer, employee, or member of the governing body of a member agency of the Association, or other representative duly designated by a member of the Association to represent that member; or (3) is otherwise removed by a member agency of the Association.

Section 5.03. Nominating Committees. There shall be a nominating committee for each region consisting of three or more designees, each representing a member of the Association located within the region, appointed by the chair of the region and approved by the region board. Nominating committees shall be formed by February 28 of each odd-numbered year.

Section 5.04. Meetings. The meetings of each region shall be held at both the spring and fall conferences and at such other times and places as may be determined by the region chair. Representatives of five or more members of the Association from the region present at any region meeting shall constitute a quorum for purposes of conducting the business of the region. Any meeting,

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regular or special, may be held in person or by telephone conference, web video conference, or other electronic video screen communication or electronic transmission, as set forth in Section 4.06.

Section 5.05. Workgroups. Workgroups may be appointed by the region chair as needed.

Section 5.06. Rules. Each region shall organize and adopt rules and regulations for the conduct of its meetings and affairs not inconsistent with the Articles of Incorporation or bylaws of the Association. Each region shall abide by the code of conduct adopted by the Board of Directors of the Association.

ARTICLE 6 – Executive Committee

Section 6.01. Membership. There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the following: the president of the Association, who shall be the chair thereof; the vice president; the most immediate active past president; the chair of the Finance Committee; and three at-large representatives selected from and by the members of the Board of Directors. The election of the three at-large representatives to the Executive Committee shall occur at the first Board of Directors meeting held in each even-numbered year and the elected representatives shall serve immediately following their election and until such time as their successors take office. To the extent practical, the Executive Committee should be constituted so as to reflect the geographic extent of the Association and the functions of the members of the Association.

Section 6.02. Powers. The Executive Committee shall have the following authority:

(a) Personnel. Subject to the budget adopted by the Board of Directors, the Executive Committee shall perform the following personnel actions: (1) recommend compensation for the executive director/secretary to the Board of Directors for approval; (2) perform annual reviews of the executive director/secretary and submit that review to the Board of Directors; (3) review the classification and compensation plan and publicly posted salary schedule for Association employees submitted by the executive director/secretary, which shall be approved by the Board of Directors; (4) establish personnel policies for the conduct and behavior of employees, which shall be reviewable by the Board of Directors; and (5) undertake such other personnel actions as may be requested by the executive director/secretary in support of his or her oversight of all other personnel matters, which shall be reviewable by the Board of Directors, in closed session, upon request of the Board of Directors.

(b) Delegation. The Executive Committee may act pursuant to any authority specifically delegated to it by the Board of Directors. The delegation shall indicate whether the authority is still subject to the ultimate authority of the Board.

(c) Authority to Act Between Meetings. The Executive Committee may act for the Board of Directors between Board meetings when calling a special meeting of the Board of Directors is impracticable, provided that no such action of the Executive Committee shall be binding on the Board of Directors until authorized or approved by the Board. The

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Executive Committee has the authority to authorize actions recommended by the Legal Affairs Committee (such as the filing of letter briefs and amicus curiae briefs) by electronic means without the need for an in-person or telephonic meeting, but such actions shall be ratified by the Board of Directors at its next meeting.

Section 6.03. Reporting. The president, or any person designated by the president, shall report to the Board of Directors, at each regular Board meeting, any action taken by the Executive Committee since the last preceding regular Board meeting. The minutes of Executive Committee meetings, which at that time may still be in draft form, shall be mailed (using the U.S. Postal Service, express delivery, electronic means, or otherwise) to each member of the Board of Directors at least five days prior to Board meetings, except in cases in which the Executive Committee meets during or immediately prior to a conference of the Association or immediately prior to a Board meeting, in which case the minutes, which may still be in draft form, shall be mailed to each director promptly thereafter.

Section 6.04. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall hold regularly scheduled meetings as set by the president. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the president upon notice to the members of that committee or upon written request of three Executive Committee members. Notice for special Executive Committee meetings shall be provided to the entire Board: (1) upon five days' written notice sent by mail, or (2) upon 24 hours' notice with notice provided by electronic means; and all such meetings shall be open to the Board of Directors. Any meeting, regular or special, may be held in person or by telephone conference, web video conference, or other electronic video screen communication or electronic transmission, as set forth in Section 4.06. With the exception of closed sessions as designated by the Executive Committee, all members of the Board of Directors and Council of Past Presidents may attend any meeting of the Executive Committee. However, ~~Meetings of~~ the Executive Committee may ~~be~~ close~~d~~ its meetings to select or all non-members of the Committee ~~to others~~ at the discretion of the president or by a majority vote of the Executive C~~c~~ommittee. Any decision to close an Executive Committee meeting to others shall be final and not reversible except with the consent of party that decided to close the meeting. Only members of the Executive Committee are allowed to vote on Executive Committee matters ~~at a meeting of the committee~~.

Section 6.05. Minutes. The minutes of the Executive Committee meetings shall be kept by the executive director/secretary at the Association's principal office. Actions of the Executive Committee shall be reported to the Board of Directors as provided in Section 3 of this Article and shall be available to any member of the Board of Directors upon request to the executive director/secretary.

ARTICLE 7 – Standing Committees

Section 7.01. Qualification. In order to serve on any Association standing committee, an individual must be an officer, employee, or member of the governing body of a member agency of the Association, or other representative duly designated by a member agency of the Association to represent that member at the time of the appointment. Where an individual ceases to meet these criteria during the term of the

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appointment, the individual may not serve during the remaining term of that appointment unless that individual can again meet the criteria for appointment and is appointed to complete the term.

Section 7.02. Term of Office. The term of office of standing committee members shall be two years commencing on January 1 of each even-numbered year. The term of office of standing committee chairs and vice chairs shall be approximately two years and shall commence as soon after January 1 of the even-numbered year as they may be appointed by the president and ratified by the then-seated Board of Directors, and shall terminate on December 31 of the odd-numbered year approximately two years later or until their successors are appointed and ratified.

Section 7.03. Meetings. Meetings of standing committees may be called at such times and places designated by the respective chair thereof except where provided otherwise by these bylaws. Any meetings of standing committees may be conducted, in whole or in part, by electronic transmission or by electronic video screen communication, as set forth in Section 4.06. Subject to the provisions of these bylaws and any actions that may be taken by the Board of Directors, the chairs of each standing committee may establish their own rules for the efficient operation of the committee they each chair. The chairs of each standing committee are authorized to create subcommittees and workgroups in order to complete the work of the committee.

Section 7.04. Committee Composition. Each limited standing committee shall have a membership composition that is comprised of members in the quantity and with qualifications as defined by the provisions of these bylaws. The committee chair position shall not be included in the maximum count for determining the committee composition total of any given limited committee. The committee chair shall, however, be a voting member of their respective committees subject to the rules and procedures of each committee. If the chair is absent, the vice chair shall fill the role of the chair during such absence.

Section 7.05. Agriculture Committee. There shall be an Agriculture Committee whose duty it shall be to recommend Association policy, positions and programs to the Board of Directors, State Legislative Committee, Federal Affairs Committee or other committees, as appropriate, regarding agricultural issues affecting the interests of the Association and its members. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

Section 7.06. Business Development Committee. There shall be a Business Development Committee whose duty it is to develop and recommend to the Board of Directors programs and activities to be provided or administered by the Association that generate non-dues revenue and provide a service or benefit to member agencies. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region and may include members from any of the other standing committees.

Section 7.07. Communications Committee. There shall be a Communications Committee whose duty it shall be to develop and make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding a comprehensive internal and external communications program for the Association and to promote development of sound public information and education programs and practices among member agencies. The committee shall

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consist of no more than 40 members. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

Section 7.08. Energy Committee. There shall be an Energy Committee whose duty it shall be to recommend policies and programs to the Board of Directors and to the State Legislative Committee and/or Federal Affairs Committee as appropriate. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

Section 7.09. Federal Affairs Committee. There shall be a Federal Affairs Committee whose duty it shall be to review all federal legislative proposals and regulatory proposals affecting member agencies, after consulting with other appropriate committees, and to develop Association positions consistent with existing policy, where it has been established; recommend sponsorship of bills that will resolve problems or improve conditions for member agencies; and assist in the establishment of the Association's federal legislative program. The committee shall consist of at least one, but no more than five members from each region.

Section 7.10. Finance Committee. There shall be a Finance Committee whose duty it shall be to make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding annual budgets, dues formula and schedules and other revenue-producing income, annual audit and selection of an auditor, and investment strategies. The committee shall consist of the president and vice president of the Association as *ex officio* members, either the chair or vice chair from each of the Association's 10 region boards, and one additional member from each region with experience in financial matters.

Section 7.11. Groundwater Committee. There shall be a Groundwater Committee whose duty it shall be to recommend policies and programs to the Board of Directors and to the State Legislative Committee and/or Federal Affairs Committee as appropriate. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

Section 7.12. Legal Affairs Committee. There shall be a Legal Affairs Committee whose duty it shall be to support the mission of the Association, and more particularly to deal with requests for assistance involving legal matters of significance to member agencies, including but not limited to state and federal court litigation, water rights matters, selected regulatory and resources agency matters, proposed bylaw revisions, review of legislation as requested by the State Legislative Committee, etc. The committee shall consider matters and issues submitted to it in order to determine which ones are of major significance to the member agencies and, assuming a finding of major significance, recommend to the Board of Directors the position(s) which the committee believes the Association should take with respect thereto. The committee shall be composed of between 34 and 44 attorneys, each of whom shall be a member of the California Bar and shall be, or act as, counsel for a member agency, representing diverse interests within the Association, including but not limited to, different geographical areas throughout the state, large and small agencies, agricultural and urban agencies, agencies created under the various enabling statutes, etc. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

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Section 7.13. Local Government Committee. There shall be a Local Government Committee whose duty it shall be to recommend policies to the State Legislative Committee, as appropriate, and Board of Directors on matters affecting water agencies as a segment of local government in California. The committee shall consist of at least one, but no more than three members from each region.

Section 7.14. Membership Committee. There shall be a Membership Committee whose duty it shall be to assist staff in developing membership recruitment and retention programs, make recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding membership policies, eligibility, and applications for membership and review and make recommendations to the Finance Committee regarding an equitable dues structure. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

Section 7.15. State Legislative Committee. There shall be a State Legislative Committee whose duty it shall be to review all state legislative proposals affecting member agencies and to establish Association positions, consistent with existing policy, where it has been established; sponsor bills that will resolve problems or improve conditions for member agencies; and assist in the establishment of the Association's legislative program. The committee shall consist of members representing a variety of types of member agencies and at least one, but no more than four members from each region.

Section 7.16. Water Management Committee. There shall be a Water Management Committee whose duty it shall be to recommend policy and programs to the Board of Directors on any area of concern in water management. The committee shall consist of at least one, but no more than four members from each region.

Section 7.17. Water Quality Committee. There shall be a Water Quality Committee whose duty it shall be to develop and recommend Association policy, positions, and programs to the Board of Directors, to promote cost-effective state and federal water quality regulations that protect the public health, to enable interested member agencies to join together to develop and coordinate with other organizations, and to present unified comments regarding agricultural and domestic water quality regulations. The committee shall consist of at least one member from each region.

ARTICLE 8 – Special Councils, Committees, and Task Forces

Section 8.01. Council of Past Presidents. There shall be a Council of Past Presidents composed of all past presidents of the Association who serve on the council until each is no longer able to or wishes to serve. The council shall provide a mechanism for past presidents to continue to make valuable contributions to the Association. With approval of the Board of Directors, the president and/or executive director/secretary may assign specific responsibilities to the council from time to time. Members of the Council of Past Presidents are invited to attend and participate in the Association's Board and Executive Committee meetings, including attending closed sessions of the Board. Members of the Council of Past Presidents may also attend ~~closed sessions~~ meetings of the Executive Committee except as designated by the Executive Committee as further described in Section 6.04. With the exception of the immediate past president, members of the Council of Past Presidents are non-voting.

Section 8.02. Election Committee. There shall be an Election Committee consisting of eleven representatives established by February 28 of each odd-numbered year, whose purpose shall be to present qualified individuals for the offices of president and vice president of the Association. The Election Committee shall vet all candidates to determine if the eligibility criteria have been met. The Election Committee will endorse a preferred candidate for president and vice president before presenting an open ballot with all qualifying candidates to the members for a vote in the manner set forth in Section 9.10 and Section 9.11.

(a) Selection. The Election Committee shall be selected in the following manner:

(1) Each of the 10 currently seated Region Boards in the odd-numbered year shall appoint a representative from their respective regions to serve on the Election Committee.

(2) One representative appointed by the president in the odd-numbered year shall also serve on the Election Committee. Neither the president nor the vice president qualifies to be appointed to this position.

(b) Qualification. In order to serve on the Election Committee, an individual must be an officer, employee, or member of the governing body of a member agency of the Association, or other representative duly designated by a member agency of the Association to represent that member at the time of the appointment. Past presidents, who are Honorary Life Members of the Association, may also serve on the Election Committee without meeting stated qualifications unless otherwise disqualified. Where an individual ceases to meet these criteria during the election cycle, the individual may not continue to serve. When the disqualified member represented a Region Board, the affected Region Board shall select a replacement representative. When the disqualified member represented the President, the President shall select an alternate representative.

Section 8.03. Other Committees and Task Forces. Other committees and task forces may be appointed by the president from time to time as needed, consistent with and supportive of the mission of the Association.

ARTICLE 9 – Meetings of Members

Section 9.01. Meetings. Meetings of the members of the Association shall be held at the Association's conferences to provide a report to the members on the Association's activities during the past year, provide an overview of the Association's finances, announce the newly elected president and vice president of the Association in each odd-numbered year, and to transact such other proper business as may come before the meeting.

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Section 9.02. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the members of the Association may be called by the Board of Directors, the president of the Board of Directors, or by 5 percent or more of the members of the Association. Except when called by the Board, a request for a special meeting must be in writing and must be delivered in person or mailed by first-class mail addressed to the president of the Board at the principal office of the Association, with a copy to the executive director/secretary. The request must state the general nature of the business proposed to be transacted at the meeting.

A special meeting that has been called by written request of 5 percent of the member agencies of the Association to the Board of Directors shall be set by the Board of Directors on a date that is not less than 35 or more than 90 days after receipt of the request.

Section 9.03. Meetings by Remote Communication. Any meeting of the members may be conducted, in whole or in part, by electronic transmission by and to the Association or by electronic video screen communication. The member shall be deemed present in person at the meeting if the following apply:

(a) The Association implements reasonable measures to provide the member a reasonable opportunity to participate in the meeting and to vote on matters submitted to the members, including an opportunity to read or hear the proceedings of the meeting substantially concurrently with those proceedings.

(b) If any member votes or takes other action at the meeting by means of electronic transmission to the Association or electronic video screen communication, a record of that vote or action is maintained by the Association.

(c) The Association verifies that each person participating remotely is an authorized representative of a voting member.

Section 9.04. Notice Requirements for Membership Meetings. Written notice of any membership meeting shall be given to each voting member of the Association. The notice shall state the date, time, and place of the meeting; the means by which members may participate; and the general nature of the business to be transacted. The member notification information shall also be posted on the Association's website.

Except as otherwise provided in these bylaws or California law, a written notice of regular membership meetings shall be given not less than 10 or more than 90 days before the date of the meeting to each member who, on the record date for notice of the meeting, is entitled to vote; provided, however, that if notice is given by mail, and the notice is not mailed by first-class, registered, or certified mail, that notice shall be given not less than 20 days before the meeting.

Section 9.05. Notice Requirements for Special Meetings. The executive director/secretary shall cause notice to be given to all members of the Association of the date, time, and place of the meeting and the general nature of the business to be transacted at the meeting. No business except that specified in the request and notice may be transacted at said special meeting. If notice of the requested special meeting

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is not given within 20 days after receipt of the request, the person or persons requesting the meeting may give the notice.

Section 9.06. Voting. Each member of the Association in good standing at the time of the annual or special meeting shall be entitled to one vote that shall be cast by its authorized representative. Each member must designate its authorized representative prior to the annual or special meeting. It is the member's responsibility to designate or update its authorized representative as needed. The Association may confirm with any member the identity of that member's authorized representative for the purpose of casting ballots in any election of president and vice president, amendments to these Bylaws, or other Association business that requires a vote. All questions, except amendments or revisions of these bylaws, shall be determined by a majority of the members present and voting. A roll call may be requested by any authorized representative.

Section 9.07. Amendment of Bylaws. These bylaws may be amended or revised by two-thirds of the member agencies of the Association present and voting at any meeting.

Section 9.08. Quorum. The presence of the authorized representatives of at least 50 members of the Association at any meeting of the members shall constitute a quorum for transacting business. Actions of the members of the Association taken by written ballot shall require the timely receipt of the written ballot from the authorized representatives of at least 50 members to constitute a quorum.

Section 9.09. Amendments, Revisions, and Resolutions. Before any amendments or revisions to the bylaws, or resolutions, may be considered at any meeting of the Association, any such amendment, revision, or resolution shall be submitted to the executive director/secretary at least 90 days prior to the first day of such meeting. The executive director/secretary shall promptly distribute any proposed amendments or revisions to the Legal Affairs Committee for the Legal Affairs Committee to develop an unbiased analysis of the amendments or revisions. Following development of an analysis for the proposed amendments or revisions, the executive director/secretary shall distribute copies of any resolutions, amendments or revisions, including any applicable analyses, to all members of the Association not less than 10 days or more than 90 days prior to presentation at such meeting. The written notice of the membership meeting shall be given to each voting member of the Association consistent with the provisions defined in Section 9.04. The 90-day rule may be suspended at any meeting of the Association by consent of three-fourths of the members present. Voting on resolutions, amendments, or revisions shall proceed as provided by Sections 9.06 and 9.07.

Section 9.10. Nomination of President and Vice President.

(a) **Qualification.** At the time of their election, the president and vice president of the Association shall each be an elected or appointed member of the governing body or commission (as appropriate) of a member agency of the Association.

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(b) **Nominating Resolutions.** All nominations for the positions of president and vice president shall be accompanied by an official resolution from the Association member agency on whose board the nominee serves. Said resolution shall be signed by an authorized signatory of the member agency's Board of Directors.

Section 9.11. Election of President and Vice President. Each member of the Association in good standing at the time a vote is cast is entitled to one vote for election of the president and vice president that shall be cast by its authorized representative by written ballot. The ballot and any related material may be sent by first class, registered, or certified mail or electronic transmission by the Corporation that meets the requirements of Corporations Code section 20, and responses may be returned to the Corporation by mail or electronic transmission. On any written ballot for the election of president or vice president, an authorized representative acting on behalf of the member may write in a qualified candidate for election. Nominating resolutions for write-in candidates must be received by the deadline for the return of ballots.

Section 9.12. Write-In Candidates. If a write-in candidate prevails in any election for president or vice president, such individual shall not be officially elected into such position until the Election Committee confirms that the individual meets the eligibility criteria and qualifications requirements.

Section 9.13. Run-off Election for President and Vice President. In the event a nominee does not receive a majority of the votes for president or vice president, a run-off election shall be held for the office or offices for which a majority of the votes have not been received. The run-off election shall only involve the nominees who received the two highest amounts of votes. The run-off election shall be conducted in the same manner as the initial election.

Section 9.14. Additional Procedures for Election of President and Vice President. The Board shall have the authority to adopt policies for elections ("Election Policy") of president and vice president setting forth the details for the election of such positions when not otherwise contrary to or covered by these bylaws.

Section 9.15. Action by Written Ballot. To the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to all applicable requirements, any action that may be taken at a regular or special member meeting of the members may be approved by written ballot if a ballot is sent to each member entitled to vote on the matter. If approved by the Board, ballots may be sent and returned by electronic transmission as permitted in the Corporations Code. Ballot format, solicitation and voting thresholds shall meet the requirements of the Corporations Code and be consistent with applicable provisions of these Bylaws.

ARTICLE 10–Indemnification of Directors, Officers, and Other Agents

Section 10.01. Right of Indemnity. To the fullest extent permitted by law, this Corporation shall indemnify its Directors, Officers, employees, and other persons described in Section 7237(a) of the California Corporations Code, including persons formerly occupying any such position, against all expenses, judgments, fines, settlements and other amounts actually and reasonably incurred by them in

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connection with any "proceeding," as that term is used in that Section, and including an action by or in the right of the Corporation, by reason of the fact that the person is or was a person described in that section. "Expenses," as used in this bylaw, shall have the same meaning as in Section 7237(a) of the California Corporations Code.

Section 10.02. Approval of Indemnity. On written request to the Board by any person seeking indemnification under Section 7237(b) or Section 7237(c) of the California Corporations Code, the Board shall promptly determine under Section 7237(e) of the California Corporations Code whether the applicable standard of conduct set forth in Section 7237(b) or Section 7237(c) has been met and, if so, the Board shall authorize indemnification.

Section 10.03. Advancement of Expenses. To the fullest extent permitted by law and except as otherwise determined by the Board in a specific instance, expenses incurred by a person seeking indemnification under these bylaws in defending any proceeding covered by those Sections shall be advanced by the Corporation before final disposition of the proceeding, on receipt by the Corporation of an undertaking by or on behalf of that person that the advance will be repaid unless it is ultimately determined that the person is entitled to be indemnified by the Corporation for those expenses.

Section 10.04. Insurance. The Corporation shall have the right to purchase and maintain insurance to the full extent permitted by law on behalf of its Officers, Directors, employees, and other agents, against any liability asserted against or incurred by any officer, director, employee, or agent in such capacity or arising out of the officer's, director's, employee's or agent's status as such.

ARTICLE 11 - Miscellaneous

Section 11.01. Conduct of Meetings. All meetings of the Association shall be conducted in accord with the code of conduct and in substantial accordance with the latest edition of Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised unless the Board adopts alternate rules of conduct for itself and/or its committees, region boards, and region workgroups.

Section 11.02. Funds. The funds of the Association shall be used to further the aims and purposes of this Association. They shall be kept by the controller/treasurer and paid out by checks or other electronic means, which shall only be valid with two authorized signatures. The Board of Directors shall designate by resolution which persons, other than the controller/treasurer, may sign for expenditures. The Finance Committee shall implement procedures to ensure necessary internal controls over the receipt and expenditures of Association funds and arrange for an external audit. Audit reports shall be presented to the Board of Directors.

Section 11.03. Disposition of Assets upon Dissolution. The Association's properties and assets are irrevocably dedicated to the fulfillment of the Association's purposes as described in Article 2 of the Articles of Incorporation. No part of the Association's net earnings, properties and assets, on dissolution or otherwise, may inure to the benefit of any private person. Upon the dissolution of the Association, all

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debts thereof shall be paid and its affairs settled, and all remaining assets shall be distributed to the Association's member political subdivisions for a public purpose, consistent with the provisions of the California Nonprofit Corporation Law relating to mutual benefit corporations then in effect and with the Articles of Incorporation.

Section 11.04. Definitions. As used in these Bylaws, the terms "electronic transmission" and "notice provided by electronic means" shall refer to notice and other communications given by fax or e-mail.

Section 11.05. Conflicts Between Bylaws and Other Association Policies. To the extent permitted by applicable law, these Bylaws shall govern in the event there is a conflict between these Bylaws and another Association policy, rule, or procedure.

Amended comprehensively December 1, 2010
Amended May 9, 2012
Amended May 7, 2014
Amended December 2, 2015
Amended November 29, 2017
Amended & Restated November 30, 2022
Amended & Restated December 4, 2024

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