

Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
State Legislative Matrix: First Year of Legislative Session
April 7, 2025

Bill Number and Author	Amended Date and Location	Title – Summary	MWD Position	Effects on Metropolitan
<p>AB 259 B. Rubio (D – West Covina)</p> <p>Sponsors: California Special Districts Association, Three Valleys Municipal Water District</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Assembly Local Government Committee</p>	<p>Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.</p> <p>This bill eliminates the sunset on provisions added to the Brown Act by AB 2449, a bill that provided additional flexibility with Brown Act meeting procedures in the event of a board member’s physical absence in connection with a “just cause” or “emergency circumstances,” allowing those members to participate in the meeting remotely consistent with the process detailed in the bill.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on Board Action from April 2021</p>	<p>By removing the sunset on the Brown Act provisions, AB 259 preserves flexibility for Metropolitan and Member Agency board members to meet remotely and continue providing the public with essential services.</p>
<p>AB 532 R. Ransom (D – Stockton)</p> <p>Sponsor: California Municipal Utilities Association</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</p>	<p>Water rate assistance program</p> <p>This bill seeks to revamp the State’s Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide water rate assistance to ratepayers of water systems with under 3,000 connections, or systems serving disadvantaged communities. The bill also would expressly allow urban retail water suppliers to establish a local low-income rate assistance (LIRA) program using voluntary contributions or other non-ratepayer funds.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>This bill would provide clarity in existing law to ensure that water agencies are able to establish local LIRA programs without fear of legal consequences given the provisions of Prop 218.</p> <p>The bill would also establish a path to revamp the LIHWAP program to ensure statewide resources are provided for small and disadvantaged communities.</p>

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<p>AB 580 G. Wallis (R – Rancho Mirage)</p> <p>Sponsor: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California</p>	<p>Amended in Assembly Natural Resources Committee on 3/24/2025.</p> <p>Passed out of committee and referred to Assembly Water, Parks, and Wildlife Committee.</p>	<p>Surface Mining: Metropolitan Water District of Southern California</p> <p>This bill removes the sunset date on Metropolitan’s ability to operate under a single Master Reclamation Plan for repairs using earth-moving activities under the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act for the maintenance of the Colorado River Aqueduct.</p>	<p>Sponsor</p> <p>Based on December 2024 Board Action</p>	<p>Ensuring Metropolitan can continue operating under a single Master Reclamation Plan will maintain environmental oversight without delays and prevent duplicative compliance.</p>

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<p>AB 794 J. Gabriel (D – Encino)</p> <p>Sponsors: Clean Water Action, Environmental Working Group</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee</p>	<p>California Safe Drinking Water Act: emergency regulations</p> <p>This bill would authorize the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to adopt an emergency regulation for water quality based on federal regulations in effect on January 19, 2025, regardless of whether the requirements were repealed or amended to be less stringent. The bill would prohibit an emergency regulation adopted pursuant to these provisions from implementing less stringent drinking water standards, as provided, and would authorize the regulation to include requirements that are more stringent than the requirements of the federal regulation. The bill would require, on or before January 1, 2026, the SWRCB to adopt an emergency regulation and to initiate a primary drinking water standard for perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances or PFAS.</p>	<p>Oppose unless Amended</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>While AB 794 aims to protect public health, its approach circumvents the established regulatory process for setting Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Metropolitan’s Legislative Priorities and Principals call for using the best available science to protect public health and improve water quality when setting MCLs. The broad scope of this bill, which would allow the SWRCB to set through emergency action primary and secondary MCLs for any chemical with a federal MCL, sets a dangerous precedent and fails to align with well-established regulatory principles.</p>
<p>SB 31 J. McNerney (D – Stockton)</p> <p>Sponsor: WateReuse California</p>	<p>Amended 2/10/2025.</p> <p>Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee</p>	<p>Water quality: recycled water</p> <p>SB 31 aims to enhance California’s water sustainability by increasing the use of recycled water in non-potable applications. This bill modernizes outdated regulations and expands the permissible uses of recycled water to reduce dependence on potable sources. The bill would make updates to Title 22 of the Code of Regulations to expand the use of recycled water in parks, schools, and food handling and processing facilities.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>Supporting the use of recycled water in non-potable applications such as irrigation, decorative water features, and industrial processes reduces the demand for potable water while enhancing drought resilience.</p>

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<p>SB 72 A. Caballero (D – Fresno)</p> <p>Sponsor: California Municipal Utilities Association</p>	<p>Amended 3/18/2025.</p> <p>Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee</p>	<p>The California Water Plan: long-term supply targets</p> <p>This measure would revise the California Water Plan to require the Department of Water Resources to update the California Water Plan by December 31, 2028, and every five years after, to include a long-term water supply target for 2050 and discussion on the development of specified water supply sources to meet demand.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>The intent of this bill is to help modernize California’s water management practices and provide long-term reliable supplies in response to the current climate challenges.</p> <p>Metropolitan supported a similar version of this bill in 2024, SB 366 (Caballero), which passed the Legislature and was vetoed by the Governor.</p>
<p>SB 394 B. Allen (D – Santa Monica)</p> <p>Sponsor: Las Virgenes Municipal Water District</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Senate Judiciary Committee</p>	<p>Water theft: fire hydrants</p> <p>SB 394 would allow a local agency that provides water service the ability to increase fines and penalties for water theft from fire hydrants. The bill also adds tampering with a fire hydrant, fire hydrant meter, or fire detector check, or the unauthorized diversion of water from a fire hydrant to the list of acts for which a utility may bring a civil cause of action.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>Metropolitan Member Agencies and subagencies that provide local water services could adopt ordinances with enhanced penalties for water theft from a fire hydrant.</p>
<p>SB 454 J. McNerney (D – Stockton)</p> <p>Sponsor: Association of California Water Agencies</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>State Water Resources Control Board: PFAS Mitigation Program</p> <p>SB 454 would establish a PFAS Mitigation Fund to address PFAS contamination in California's drinking water and wastewater systems. Administered by the SWRCB, the fund will provide financial support through grants, loans, and contracts to water suppliers and wastewater operators to cover or reduce treatment and disposal costs, ensuring safe and clean water across the state with a focus on disadvantaged communities.</p>	<p>Support</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>The proposed bill would be highly beneficial to Metropolitan, its Member Agencies, and other water and wastewater agencies currently grappling with increased PFAS-related regulations and source contamination issues. By allowing for grants, loans, and contracts through the PFAS Mitigation Fund, and the provision of assistance services, the bill provides much-needed financial relief and assistance to support treatment and mitigation efforts.</p>

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<p>SB 601 B. Allen (D – Santa Monica)</p> <p>Sponsors: California Coastkeeper Alliance, Defenders of Wildlife</p>	<p>Introduced</p> <p>Senate Environmental Quality Committee</p>	<p>Water: waste discharge</p> <p>The intent of this bill is to restore Clean Water Act protections in California that were removed per the U.S. Supreme Court’s 2023 Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency decision.</p> <p>However, the bill goes far beyond restoring pre-Sackett water body designations and would lead to a significant expansion of the state’s regulatory authority, exposing agencies to increased compliance, costs, and litigation.</p>	<p>Oppose</p> <p>Based on 2025 Legislative Policies and Principles, adopted December 2024</p>	<p>Currently, AB 601 poses risks to Metropolitan and its member agencies by: adopting EPA’s drinking water standards for PFAS/PFOS, bypassing the state rulemaking process; increasing costs of waste discharge requirements and permits for discharges of water when dewatering or operating water supply infrastructure, potentially requiring all such water to be recycled regardless of cost to comply; exposing Metropolitan and its Member Agencies to citizen suits in state court, and, for certain nexus waters, both state and federal court; and creating uncertainty in discharge permitting as the bill’s ambiguous provisions and implications are likely to be litigated.</p>