

**LAS VIRGENES TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**  
**Triunfo Water and Sanitation District 370 N. Westlake Blvd. STE 100. Westlake Village,**  
**CA 91362**

**AGENDA**  
**JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY - REGULAR MEETING**  
**MONDAY, JUNE 1, 2026 – 5:00 PM**

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**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION:** The public may join this meeting virtually or attend in person in the Board Room. Teleconference participants will be muted until recognized at the appropriate time by the Chair. To join via teleconference, please use the following Webinar ID:

Webinar ID: <https://lvmwd.zoomgov.com/j/1614298927>

To join by telephone, please dial (669) 900-6833 or (346) 248-7799 and enter Webinar ID: 161 429 8927

For members of the public wishing to address the Board during Public Comment or during a specific agenda item, please press "Raise Hand" if you are joining via computer; or press \*9 if you are joining via phone; or inform the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board if attending in person.

Members of the public can also access and request to speak at meetings live on-line, with audio and limited video, at [www.lvmwd.com/livestream](http://www.lvmwd.com/livestream). To ensure distribution of the agenda, please submit comments 24 hours prior to the day of the meeting. Those comments, as well as any comments received during the meeting, will be distributed to the members of the Board of Directors and will be made part of the official public record of the meeting. Contact Nancy Lawrence, Executive Assistance/Clerk of the Board, at (818) 251-2123 or [nlawrence@lvmwd.gov](mailto:nlawrence@lvmwd.gov) with any questions.

**ACCESSIBILITY:** If requested, the agenda and backup materials will be made available in appropriate alternative formats to persons with a disability, as required by Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and the federal rules and regulations adopted in the implementation thereof. Any person who requires a disability-related modification or accommodation, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, including auxiliary aids or services, may request such reasonable modification or accommodation by contacting the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board by telephone at (818) 251-2123 or via email to [nlawrence@lvmwd.gov](mailto:nlawrence@lvmwd.gov) at least 48 hours prior to the meeting.

Members of the public wishing to address the Board of Directors are advised that a statement of Public Comment Protocols is available from the Clerk of the Board. Prior to speaking, each speaker is asked to review these protocols, complete a speakers' card, and hand it to the Clerk of the Board. Speakers will be recognized in the order the cards are received. A live webcast of the meeting will be available at LVMWD.com. Also, a web-based version of the speaker card is available for those who would like to submit written comments electronically or request to make public comment by telephone during the meeting.

## **PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE**

### **1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

### **2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

### **3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

*Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2*

### **4. CONSENT CALENDAR**

*Matters listed under the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine, non-controversial and normally approved with one motion. If discussion is requested by a member of the Board on any Consent Calendar item, or if a member of the public wishes to comment on an item, that item will be removed from the Consent Calendar for separate action.*

#### **4.A Minutes: Regular Meeting of May 4, 2026 (Pg. 4)**

Approve

#### **4.B Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position: April 2026 (Pg. 8)**

Receive and file the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending on April 30, 2026.

#### **4.C Rancho Front Distribution Screw Conveyor Replacement Project: CEQA (Pg. 11) Determination and Call for Bids**

Find that the work is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and authorize the issuance of a call for bids for the Rancho Front Distribution Screw Conveyor Project.

### **5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION OF AGENDA ITEMS**

#### **5.A State and Federal Legislative Update (Pg. 16)**

#### **5.B Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update (Pg. 75)**

### **6. ACTION ITEMS**

6.A **Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Budget (Pg. 168)**

Review and provide feedback on the Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Budget.

6.B **Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Authorization to Upsize a Portion of Reach 3 of Reverse Osmosis Concentrate Pipeline (Pg. 101)**

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to instruct Walsh Construction on upsizing a portion of Reach 3 of the Reverse Osmosis Concentrate (ROC) Pipeline from 12- to 14-inches in diameter and to explore opportunities to recover the cost associated with the upsizing the ROC Pipeline for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

7. **ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

8. **FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

9. **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

*Members of the public may now address the Board of Directors **ON MATTERS NOT APPEARING ON THE AGENDA**, but within the jurisdiction of the Board. No action shall be taken on any matter not appearing on the agenda unless authorized by Subdivision (b) of Government Code Section 54954.2*

10. **CLOSED SESSION**

10A. **Conference with JPA Legal Counsel - Anticipated Litigation (Government Code Section 54956.9(d)(1)): Rancho Solar Generation Project**

11. **ADJOURNMENT**

*Pursuant to Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 12132), and applicable federal rules and regulations, requests for a disability-related modification or accommodation, including auxiliary aids or services, in order to attend or participate in a meeting, should be made to the Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board in advance of the meeting to ensure availability of the requested service or accommodation. Notices, agendas, and public documents related to the Board meetings can be made available in appropriate alternative format upon request.*

**LAS VIRGENES – TRIUNFO  
JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY  
MINUTES  
REGULAR MEETING**

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5:00 PM

May 04,2026

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Carl Jarecky.

**1. CALL TO ORDER AND ROLL CALL**

The meeting was called to order at **5:00 p.m.** by Chair Coradeschi in the Board Room at las Virgenes Municipal Water District headquarters at 4232 Las Virgenes Rd. Calabasas, California, 91302. Nancy Lawrence, Clerk of the Board, conducted the roll call.

Present: Directors Burns, Coradeschi, Jarecky, Levine, Lewitt, Nye, Polan,  
Tjulander, and Wall  
Absent: Shapiro

**2. APPROVAL OF AGENDA**

Director Wall moved to approve the agenda. Motion seconded by Director Nye. Motion carried 9-0 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Burns, Coradeschi, Jarecky, Levine, Lewitt, Nye, Polan,  
Tjulander, and Wall  
NOES: None  
ABSTAIN: None  
ABSENT: Director Shapiro

**3. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

No public comments were made.

#### **4. CONSENT CALENDAR**

- A Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position: March 2026.** Receive and file the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending on March 31, 2026.

Director Levine moved to approve the Consent Calendar. Motion seconded by Director Nye. Motion carried 9-0 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Burns, Coradeschi, Jarecky, Levine, Lewitt, Nye, Polan, Tjulander, and Wall

NOES: None

ABSTAIN: None

ABSENT: Director Shapiro

#### **5. ILLUSTRATIVE AND/OR VERBAL PRESENTATION AGENDA ITEMS**

**A State and Federal Legislative Update**

Ana Schwab, federal lobbyist for Best Best & Krieger LLP (BBK) reported that the White House Office of Management and Budget cleared the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Loan for the JPA. BBK is working with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to close the loan.

Syrus Devers, state lobbyist for the JPA with Syrus Devers Advocacy, LLC, provided updates on SB 1153 Wildfire Response and AB 2013 Wildfire Liability. Syrus discussed concerns with defining wildfire and appropriate responses. A meeting is planned with the Yaka group to address these concerns.

Laura Bennett, Partner for Summit Advocacy, provided updates on the California Governor's race.

**B Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update**

Oliver Slosser, Engineering Program Manager, reported that excavation has begun on the Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF). Coordination with the City of Westlake is ongoing, payment to the Pearson Ranch mitigation site is being finalized, and agreements for the Sweetwater Canyon site in Malibu is being finalized.

#### **6. ACTION ITEMS**

- A Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Authorization of Memorandum of Agreement with The City of Thousand Oaks.** Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute the Memorandum of Agreement with the City of Thousand Oaks, in the total net amount of \$3,618,726, for the installation of a reverse osmosis concentrate pipeline and fiber optic conduit.

Jessic Forte, Principal Engineer, presented the report.

Director Jarecky moved to approve Item 6A. Motion seconded by Director Polan. Motion carried 9-0 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Burns, Coradeschi, Jarecky, Levine, Lewitt, Nye, Polan, Tjulander, and Wall  
NOES: None  
ABSTAIN: None  
ABSENT: Director Shapiro

- B Ranch Las Virgenes Farm Spray Fields Repurposing Study: Authorization.**  
Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a professional services agreement with Woodard and Curran, in the amount of \$307,458, to complete the Rancho Las Virgenes Farm spray fields Repurposing Study.

Joe McDermott, Assistant General Manager, presented the report.

Director Burns moved to approve Item 6B. Motion seconded by Director Coradeschi. Motion carried 9-0 by the following vote:

AYES: Directors Burns, Coradeschi, Jarecky, Levine, Lewitt, Nye, Polan, Tjulander, and Wall  
NOES: None  
ABSTAIN: None  
ABSENT: Director Shapiro

**7. BOARD COMMENTS**

No Board comments were made.

**8. ADMINISTERING AGENT/GENERAL MANAGER REPORT**

Administering Agent/General Manager David Pedersen reported that Malibu Creek is flowing normally at 24 cfs. The spray fields are being operated due to seasonal restrictions on discharging to the creek. The permit for sludge injection is being retired as sludge is being directed to the composting facility. When Rancho is out of operation dewatering and hauling are used. This will save \$125,000 per year.

**9. FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS**

No future agenda items.

**10. INFORMATION ITEMS**

- A**     Hydraulic Modeling for Sewer and Potable Water Systems
- B**     On-Call Construction Management and Inspection Services
- C**     Climate Action and Adaptation Plan (CAAP) Annual Update
- D**     Contractual Laboratory Services: Award
- E**     Contract Laboratory Services Contract Increase and Extension

No action was taken.

**11. PUBLIC COMMENTS**

No public comments were made.

**12. ADJOURNMENT**

Seeing no further business to come before the Board, the meeting was duly adjourned at **6:14 p.m.**

**DATE:** June 1, 2026  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Finance and Technology

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**SUBJECT: Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position: April 2026**

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**SUMMARY:**

This report provides a year-to-date summary of unaudited Fiscal Year 2025-26 financial results for the JPA.

Through the first 10 months of Fiscal Year 2025-26, the JPA generated operating revenues of \$2.8 million, 5.9 percent below prior year operating revenues of \$3.0 million. Operating revenues were 87.6 percent of the annual budget of \$3.2 million, above expectations through the April 30, 2026. Year-to-date operating expenses were \$21.8 million for the current fiscal year, 4.0 percent above prior year expenses of \$21.0 million, slightly below budget expectations through 83.3 percent of the year.

As of April 30, 2026, the JPA's net position (excess of assets over liabilities) was \$126.6 million. The entirety of the net position consisted of the JPA's investment in capital assets by its participants, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) and Triunfo Water & Sanitation District (TWSD).

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Receive and file the Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Net Position for the period ending on April 30, 2026.

**DISCUSSION:**

JPA operating revenues, comprised primarily of wholesale recycled water sales, were \$2.8 million through April 30, 2026, 5.9 percent below prior year sales of \$3.0 million for the same period. JPA recycled water deliveries to its customers, LVMWD and TWSD were down 13.65 percent year-over-year through the first 10 months of the fiscal year. The decrease in deliveries was partially offset by an increase to the wholesale recycled water rate charged by the JPA to its customers, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) and Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (TWSD), from \$758.01 per acre-foot during the prior fiscal year to \$873.47 per acre-foot during the current fiscal year. Rate increases were approved by the JPA Board to recover estimated recycled water system operating and administrative costs in Fiscal Year 2025-26. The decrease in operating revenue was also offset in part by an increase in "other income" of \$115,000 as a result of the recognition of cell tower revenues in the current fiscal year.

JPA operating expenses year-to-date through April 2026 were \$21.8 million, which were \$0.8 million (or 4.0 percent) above the prior year's operating expenses of \$21.0 million. Actual expenses encompassed 82.6 percent of the \$26.4 million annual operating budget, slightly below expectations through 83.3 percent of the fiscal year.

Tapia Water Reclamation Facility operating expenses of \$4.9 million through the first 10 months of the fiscal year were \$0.5 million (or 12.2 percent) above prior year expenses of \$4.4 million. This increase in expenses at the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility was driven mainly by higher labor and energy costs in the current fiscal year versus the prior year.

Recycled water transmission and distribution costs of \$0.9 million were down \$0.7 million (or 42.4 percent) through the first 10 months of the fiscal year versus the prior year's expenses of \$1.6 million. The decrease was driven mainly by a one-time cost for the repair of a 14-inch recycled water main in the prior year, resulting in higher outside service costs versus the current year as well as a decrease in energy costs as a result of realized solar credits.

Expenses of \$2.6 million year-to-date through April 2026 at the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility were down 0.3 million (or 10.8 percent) versus the prior year's expenses of \$2.9 million due mainly to a lower cost of supplies and materials and reduction in costs associated with biosolids removal.

General and administrative (G&A) expenses were \$12.7 million through the first 10 months of the fiscal year, up \$1.0 million (or 8.7%) versus the prior year expenses of \$11.7 million. The increase was due mainly from an uptick in labor costs of \$0.5 million (or 5.0%) year-over-year, along with increased community outreach efforts and corresponding expenditures for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo during the current fiscal year.

As of April 30, 2026, the JPA's net position (excess of assets over liabilities) was \$126.6 million. The entirety of the net position consisted of the JPA's investment in capital assets by its participants, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District and Triunfo Water & Sanitation District.

Attachment A provides a statement summarizing the JPA's Fiscal Year 2025-26 year-to-date financial results through April 30, 2026.

**GOALS:**

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Debbie Rosales, Finance Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position - April 30, 2026](#)

**LAS VIRGENES-TRIUNFO JOINT POWERS AUTHORITY**  
**Statements of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Net Position**  
**For the Months Ended April 30, 2026 (Preliminary) and 2025**  
(dollars in thousands)



	Annual Budget 2025/26	Through 83.3% of fiscal year Actual Year-to-Date		Variance with Prior Year Positive (Negative) 2025/26 to 2024/25
		2025/26	2024/25	
<b>OPERATING REVENUES:</b>				
Wholesale recycled water sales	\$ 3,173	\$ 2,713	\$ 2,954	\$ (241)
Other income	55	115	50	65
<b>Total operating revenues</b>	<b>3,228</b>	<b>2,828</b>	<b>3,004</b>	<b>(176)</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES:</b>				
Treatment Plant	5,281	4,925	4,390	535
Recycled water transmission and distribution	2,534	894	1,551	(657)
Compost Plant	3,991	2,566	2,877	(311)
Sewer	438	435	276	159
General and administrative	13,774	12,668	11,658	1,010
Other operating expenses	375	304	202	102
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>26,393</b>	<b>21,792</b>	<b>20,954</b>	<b>838</b>
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE BILLING TO PARTICIPANTS</b>	<b>(23,165)</b>	<b>(18,964)</b>	<b>(17,950)</b>	<b>(1,014)</b>
Billing to Participants	23,574	18,545	17,508	1,037
<b>OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>(419)</b>	<b>(442)</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>NONOPERATING REVENUES (EXPENSES):</b>				
Interest income (expense)	-	277	112	165
<b>Total nonoperating revenues (expenses)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>CHANGES IN NET POSITION</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(137)</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>NET POSITION:</b>				
Beginning of fiscal year	126,646	126,646	105,811	20,835
<b>Ending Net Position</b>	<b>\$ 127,055</b>	<b>\$ 126,563</b>	<b>\$ 105,674</b>	<b>\$ 20,889</b>

**DATE:** June 1, 2026  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Water Operations

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**SUBJECT: Rancho Front Distribution Screw Conveyor Replacement Project: CEQA Determination and Call for Bids**

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**SUMMARY:**

The Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility utilizes two 64-foot-long screw conveyors (Conveyor Nos. 1 and 2) that operate simultaneously as twins to move and distribute compost to eight reaction chambers. In 2024, staff purchased and installed a full replacement of the rear distribution screw conveyor (Conveyor No. 1). On May 20, 2025, the JPA Board authorized the purchase of the replacement unit for the front distribution screw conveyor (Conveyor No. 2).

Staff proposes to issue a call for bids for installation of the screw conveyor and will return to the JPA Board with a recommendation for construction award in September 2026. Construction will take place in September 2026 upon delivery of the replacement screw conveyor.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Find that the work is exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act and authorize the issuance of a call for bids for the Rancho Front Distribution Screw Conveyor Project.

**ITEM BUDGETED:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

There is no financial impact associated with this action. Sufficient funds are available for the future construction work through CIP Job No. 10799, Rancho Reliability Improvements, which is included in the adopted Fiscal Year 2025-26 JPA Budget.

**DISCUSSION:**

Since 1994, the Rancho Las Virgenes Composting Facility (Rancho) has been processing raw sludge from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility (Tapia) to produce nutrient rich Class A compost. Tapia currently treats an average of 7.0 million gallons (MG) of wastewater per day and pumps approximately 80,000 gallons of combined primary and waste activated sludge

daily to Rancho for processing. The sludge is processed in anaerobic digestors, dewatered, combined with amendment, and processed in the Reactor Building to produce finished Class A compost. Rancho utilizes over 30 screw conveyors to move dewatered sludge, amendment, and compost throughout the facility. Many of the screw conveyors were purchased when the composting facility first came into service in 1994 and are approaching the end of their service life.

In the Reactor Building at Rancho, there are two 64-foot-long screw conveyors (Conveyor Nos. 1 and 2) that operate simultaneously as twins to move and distribute compost to eight reaction chambers through pneumatically actuated slides gates. The levels within the reactor chambers need to be consistent to maximize air flow and heat distribution for the compost in the Reactor Building. Failure of one of the screw conveyors would result in uneven levels and poor distribution of compost, which could potentially interrupt the composting process.

In 2024, staff purchased and installed a full replacement Distribution Screw Conveyor No. 1. As part of the project, Distribution Screw Conveyor No. 2 was removed with intention to replace the unit next fiscal year. Operations have been modified during this time to move and distribute compost manually, which is a labor-intensive process. On May 20, 2025, the JPA Board authorized the purchase of a replacement unit for the front distribution screw conveyor.

Staff proposes to competitively bid the installation of the screw conveyor and return to the JPA Board with a recommendation for construction award in September 2026. Construction will take place upon delivery of the new screw conveyor, which is expected in September 2026.

#### Environmental Determination:

Staff recommends that the JPA Board find the work to be categorically exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to Section 15302(c) of the CEQA Guidelines for replacement or reconstruction work because the project involves the replacement of JPA facilities involving negligible or no expansion of the use of an existing facility.

#### **GOALS:**

Construct, Manage and Maintain all Facilities and Provide Services to Assure System Reliability and Environmental Compatibility

Prepared by: John Soderberg, PE, Associate Engineer

#### **ATTACHMENTS:**

[CEQA Notice of Exemption](#)

[Notice Inviting Sealed Proposals](#)

# Notice of Exemption

## Appendix E

**To:** Office of Planning and Research  
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113  
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk

County of: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**From:** (Public Agency): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(Address)

Project Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Location - Specific:

Project Location - City: \_\_\_\_\_ Project Location - County: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Exempt Status: **(check one):**

- Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: \_\_\_\_\_
- Statutory Exemptions. State code number: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons why project is exempt:

Lead Agency

Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Area Code/Telephone/Extension: \_\_\_\_\_

**If filed by applicant:**

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project?    Yes    No

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by Lead Agency    Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.  
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE INVITING SEALED PROPOSALS (BIDS)**  
**Rancho Front Distribution Screw Conveyor Replacement**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District invites and will receive sealed proposals (bids) up to the hour of **3:00PM on July 23, 2026**, for furnishing the work described in the contract documents. Bids received after the time stated in the Call for Bids will not be accepted. Said bids shall conform to and be responsive to the Specifications and Contract Documents for said work as heretofore approved by the District.

A **mandatory** pre-bid tour will be conducted at **10:00AM on July 8, 2026**. The meeting will begin at District HQ – 4232 Las Virgenes Road, Calabasas, CA, 91302 and follow with an optional job walk. Attendance at the pre-bid conference is a condition precedent to submittal of the bid and the District will not consider a bid from any bidder not represented at the pre-bid conference. Questions regarding the project may be directed to John Soderberg, Associate Engineer at (818) 251-2141 or [jsoderberg@lvmwd.gov](mailto:jsoderberg@lvmwd.gov).

Sets of contract documents may be downloaded for free by going to <https://www.procurement.opengov.com/portal/lvmwd> and following the links to this project. In order to be placed on the plan holder's list, contractors shall register for free as a document holder for this project on OpenGov utilizing the link above. Addendum notifications will be issued through OpenGov. Although OpenGov will email all notifications to registered plan holders after the District uploads the information, prospective bidders are responsible for obtaining all addenda and updated contract documents.

Each bid must be on the District bid form and shall be electronically submitted via OpenGov (following the link above) at or before the time stated in the Notice. Following the submission deadline, all bids will be made available on the OpenGov procurement portal.

No Contractor or Subcontractor may be listed on a bid proposal for a public works project submitted on or after March 1, 2015, unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. No Contractor or Subcontractor may be awarded a contract for public work on a public works project awarded on or after April 1, 2015, unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. Effective January 1, 2016, no Contractor or Subcontractor may perform on a contract for public work on a public works project unless registered with the Department of Industrial Relations pursuant to Labor Code section 1725.5. This project is subject to compliance monitoring and enforcement by the DIR.

All terms and conditions contained in the Specifications and Contract Documents shall become part of the contract. The Board of Directors of Las Virgenes Municipal Water District reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any and all irregularities in any bid. No bidder may withdraw his bid after the said time for bid openings until 60-days thereafter or until the District has made a final award to the successful bidder or has rejected all bids, whichever event first occurs.

*The Board of Directors of the District reserves the right to select the schedule(s) under which the bids are to be compared, and contract(s) awarded.*

*BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNING BODY OF  
LAS VIRGENES MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Dated*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*Gary Burns  
Secretary of the Board*

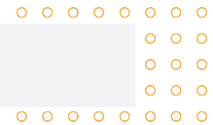


## Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority

May 21, 2026

Ana Schwab, Lowry Crook, Michael Brain, Chris Keosian, Madeline Voitier, and Alex Dunn

### Congress



On April 30, 2026, Congress resolved the impasse over funding the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) by passing the Fiscal Year 2026 (FY26) funding bill—H.R. 7147, the Homeland Security and Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2026. President Trump swiftly signed the legislation into law later that same day, officially ending the nearly three-month DHS shutdown.

The compromise—brokered in the Senate and approved by the House—fully funds the Coast Guard, Secret Service, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), along with other sub-agencies within DHS that do not pertain to immigration enforcement. Funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) was purposefully excluded from the agreement, to be picked up in a separate reconciliation package currently being debated by the U.S. Senate. Concerns over the Trump Administration’s immigration enforcement tactics was the core driver of the shutdown, and Democrats remained unified in opposing additional funding for those agencies without added guardrails. Ultimately, Democrats did not secure policy concessions from the Trump Administration regarding immigration enforcement. Both ICE and CBP continue to operate using surplus funds appropriated in the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025.

As noted above, Congressional Republicans are now working to fund ICE and CBP through the party-line reconciliation process. Budget reconciliation requires only a simple majority in the Senate rather than the 60 votes typically needed for appropriations legislation. Congressional Republican leadership is also currently discussing a separate “Reconciliation 3.0” legislative vehicle to enact many of the Trump Administration’s legislative priorities prior to November’s midterm elections. However, discussions remain fluid and substantive details remain limited.



Additionally, the Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) appropriations cycle is now underway as congressional appropriators have begun the annual hearing and markup process (more information below). The House of Representatives also recently passed its reauthorization of the Farm Bill, which encompasses agricultural policy and nutrition assistance programs. The Farm Bill now awaits consideration in the Senate, but controversy over provisions regulating E15 ethanol production and the application of certain pesticides in agriculture could cause issues between the House and Senate versions of the legislation.

Looking ahead, Congress faces an increasingly crowded legislative calendar this summer as the FY27 funding deadline approaches this fall and midterm election activity intensifies. Significant items on the summer agenda include surface transportation reauthorization (the “Highway Bill”), the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA), the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), and work between lawmakers in both chambers to reconcile differences between competing House and Senate housing affordability reform proposals.

The scope of activity and competing priorities will require congressional leadership to sequence negotiations carefully and, where possible, rely on procedural tools that allow for expedited action—leaving little margin for delay in the months ahead.

### House Republicans Forced to Postpone Consideration of ESA Reform Legislation

On April 22, 2026, House Republican leaders postponed consideration of legislation that would significantly revise the Endangered Species Act (ESA) after internal opposition emerged from lawmakers within the party concerned about potential impacts on offshore drilling and wildlife protections.

The proposed bill, championed by House Natural Resources Committee Chair Bruce Westerman (R-AK-04), aimed to increase consideration of economic impacts when listing species as endangered and to limit lawsuits from environmental organizations, reflecting long-standing Republican efforts to reduce regulatory barriers to development projects.

However, several Republican lawmakers, especially from Florida, raised objections to provisions that could expand the authority of the so-called “God Squad,” a federal panel empowered to exempt projects from ESA requirements even if endangered species are harmed. Critics argued that the bill could weaken environmental safeguards and increase risks to sensitive ecosystems and coastal economies dependent on tourism and conservation. Supporters maintained that reforms are necessary because the current law has not effectively recovered many listed species and can hinder energy and infrastructure projects.



Although party leaders and bill sponsors indicated the legislation could return after revisions, its future remains uncertain as negotiations continue within the House Republican Conference.

## Federal Budget/Appropriations



### Appropriators Express Concerns Regarding Proposed USFS Reorganization and Cuts

At recent congressional hearings on the U.S. Forest Service’s Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) budget request, lawmakers in both chambers raised concerns about the proposed reorganization of the U.S. Forest Service and significant funding reductions outlined in the Trump Administration’s request.

During an April 16, 2026, U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior & Environment hearing, Forest Service Chief Tom Schultz testified that the proposal seeks approximately \$2.1 billion in discretionary funding, roughly \$6.5 billion below enacted FY26 levels. Chief Schultz testified that the request prioritizes core activities such as timber production, grazing, recreation, and National Forest System management. It would also eliminate or reduce funding for several programs, including forest and rangeland research, state and private forestry, and wildland fire management accounts. A central feature of the proposal is the proposed transfer of federal wildland fire responsibilities, including more than 11,000 personnel, to a new entity within the Department of the Interior.

Lawmakers, including Subcommittee Chairman Mike Simpson (R-ID-02) and Ranking Member Chellie Pingree (D-ME-01), highlighted the policy implications of this shift and the lack of detailed information needed for Congress to appropriately evaluate the proposal. They noted that wildfire management changes could significantly affect forest health, public safety, watershed conditions, and water supply reliability across the West. Chief Schultz indicated that an independent feasibility study on the proposed consolidation is forthcoming and may take up to six months to complete.

In a subsequent Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on the Interior & Environment hearing on April 30, 2026, Senators reiterated concerns about whether the agency can maintain adequate staffing and operational capacity under the proposed restructuring. Subcommittee Chair Lisa Murkowski (R-AK) emphasized the need to ensure sufficient



personnel to meet land management and wildfire preparedness responsibilities, particularly in light of forecasts for an intense fire season.

During the Senate hearing, Chief Schultz reported that the agency is actively hiring to fill approximately 1,600 positions and has recruited nearly 9,700 firefighters, slightly ahead of the prior year's pace. Some Senators, however, including Jeff Merkley (D-OR) and Chris Van Hollen (D-MD), raised concerns about the proposed elimination of research funding and the potential closure or consolidation of research facilities in their states. Chief Schultz responded that while facilities may be reconfigured or shared with other federal entities, the agency intends to retain its research functions and personnel.

While the FY27 appropriations process is still in its early stages, the response from appropriators in both chambers suggests Congress may be unlikely to fully embrace the Administration's sweeping reform proposals and budget reductions for the Forest Service.

### **Appropriators Press DHS on Budget Cuts and Disaster Readiness as Shutdown Ends**

On April 16, 2026, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security held a hearing on the Department of Homeland Security's Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) budget request. Lawmakers raised concerns about proposed funding cuts and the operational toll of the extended partial government shutdown that paralyzed DHS components for nearly three months. As noted above, Congress subsequently resolved the impasse on April 30, 2026, when it passed the FY26 funding bill for DHS.

The compromise fully funded the DHS subordinate agencies that testified at this hearing, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), the Coast Guard, the Secret Service, and the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA). Funding for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP) was left out of the agreement, reflecting the core dispute that drove the shutdown. Those sub-agencies, however, continue to operate using surplus funds appropriated under the One Big Beautiful Bill Act of 2025, and Congressional Republican leadership plan to pursue five additional years of ICE and CBP funding through the budget reconciliation process this summer.

Witnesses from each of the five agencies testified to the operational toll of the lapse, citing unpaid personnel, delayed technology deployment, and stalled hiring and security clearance processes. The Administration's FY27 request proposes \$63 billion for DHS overall—a \$2.2 billion or 3.3-percent decrease from the FY26 Continuing Resolution level—and includes a \$1.3 billion reduction to FEMA's non-disaster grant programs, which fund state and local preparedness and first responder activities.



During the hearing, lawmakers raised concerns about the adequacy of FEMA's Disaster Relief Fund heading into wildfire season. Rep. Juan Ciscomani (R-AZ-06) noted that the fund stood at approximately \$3.36 billion due to the funding lapse and pressed FEMA Administrator Karen Evans on whether full-year FY26 Appropriations would be sufficient or whether supplemental resources would be required. Administrator Evans testified that, under full-year FY26 Appropriations and current assumptions, FEMA does not anticipate needing a supplemental at this time—but cautioned that operating the agency under another continuing resolution scenario in FY27 would require a reassessment. Evans acknowledged that active wildfires, ongoing Pacific disaster recovery, and a growing backlog of prior-year obligations leave the agency concerned about its ability to respond to new disasters should conditions deteriorate.

Subcommittee Chairman Mark Amodei (R-NV-02) expressed frustration that House-passed FY26 DHS funding bills had stalled in the Senate, while members on both sides of the aisle praised agency personnel for sustaining operations under constrained conditions. Ranking Member Lauren Underwood (D-IL-14) and other Democratic members raised concerns about FEMA workforce reductions, the potential for religious discrimination in grant awards, and the Administration's proposal to privatize TSA screening operations. Republican members pressed agencies on cyber defenses against threats from China and Iran, FEMA's readiness ahead of wildfire season, and the Secret Service's preparations for the 2028 Olympics and the upcoming presidential campaign cycle.

While the resolution of the funding lapse provides near-term relief for FEMA, TSA, CISA, and other funded components, the FY27 Appropriations process remains in its early stages. The response from members of both parties suggests Congress may resist the Administration's most significant proposed reductions—particularly cuts to FEMA grants and the TSA privatization proposal—as agencies work to recover from the disruptions of the extended shutdown and manage an active disaster season.

## Las Virgenes Pure Water Project Discussed at Senate EPW FY27 EPA Budget Hearing

On April 29, 2026, while appearing before the U.S. Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works (EPW) discussing the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s (EPA) proposed Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) budget request, EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin was asked by Senator Alex Padilla (D-CA) about the status of the Las Virgenes Triunfo JPA’s pending WIFIA loan. The exchange went as follows:

**Senator Padilla:** “I want to ask for your assistance in finalizing some long-delayed WIFIA loans for California water projects. As you know, WIFIA was initiated in the first Trump Administration when it was thought to be better for taxpayers to support communities and projects in the form of loans as opposed to grants. EPA told at least three California applicants—the City of Hayward, Las Virgenes, and Valley Water—that their loans were on track for approval on specific dates between 8 and 12 months ago. And as they were approaching those very specific dates that they were given, they were notified that their applications were postponed indefinitely. So happy to supply the specifics behind those applications and those projects, but can I count on you to help get those WIFIA loans finalized?”

**Administrator Zeldin:** “I’m happy to check up on that. I’ll be in the office tomorrow, and I’ll ask our team what the status is.”

**Senator Padilla:** “I appreciate that.”

Five days later, the White House Office of Management and Budget released the apportionment of the JPA’s WIFIA loan. This is a pivotal step in the federal government’s process to formally close the WIFIA loan.

## House Energy and Water Subcommittee Releases and Marks-Up FY27 Appropriations Bill

On May 14, 2026, the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Energy and Water released its Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) Appropriations bill. The Subcommittee marked up and approved the bill the next day, and on May 20<sup>th</sup>, the full House Appropriations Committee approved the legislation.

The Committee rejected many of the steepest cuts proposed by the Trump Administration in the FY27 President’s Budget Request, and favorably considered many of the accounts Las Virgenes Triunfo JPA supported in its FY27 Appropriations advocacy letter to the Subcommittee.



Notable appropriations include:

### U.S. Bureau of Reclamation

- \$1.86 billion in total FY27 funding for the agency
  - Up from \$1.3 billion in President's FY27 Budget Request
- \$1.6 billion for Reclamation's Water and Related resources account
  - Up from \$1.112 billion in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up from \$1.47 billion enacted in FY26
- \$41 million for the WaterSMART Title XVI Program
  - Up from \$0 in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up from \$12.5 million enacted in FY26
- \$12 million for WaterSMART Grants
  - Up from \$0 in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down \$3 million from FY26 enacted
- \$201 million for WIIN Act Water Storage Projects
  - Up from \$0 in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up from \$50 million FY26 enacted
    - These funds could support water storage projects in California including Sites Reservoir, Shasta Dam, and/or B.F. Sisk Dam
- \$112.61 million for the Lower Colorado River Basin Development Fund
  - Equal to President's FY27 Budget Request
- \$5.05 million for San Gabriel Basin Restoration Fund
  - Up from \$0 in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up from \$3.24 million enacted in FY26
- \$32 million for California Bay-Delta Restoration
  - Equal to FY27 President's Budget Request and FY26 enacted
- \$915,000 for Salton Sea Research Project

### U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Civil Works Program

- \$9.775 billion for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Civil Works program
  - Up from \$6.663 billion in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down from \$10.441 billion FY26 enacted
- \$2.382 billion for USACE Construction
  - Up from \$1.3 billion in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down from \$3.2 billion FY26 enacted
- \$5 million for USACE WIFIA Program
  - Up from \$0 in President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down from \$7 million FY26 enacted



The next step for the FY27 Energy and Water Appropriations bill is to be considered and passed on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. The U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations is expected to draft and consider its version of the Energy and Water Appropriations bill later this year, which will then be sent to the Senate floor.

Once both chambers have passed their versions of the legislation, a Conference Committee will resolve any differences between the bills. Both chambers must then pass the final “conferenced” version of the bill, before it can be sent to the President to be signed and enacted into law.

The numbers discussed in this report, which comprise the House Subcommittee’s bill, are subject to change throughout this negotiating process, and should not be considered final until enacted into law.

### House Interior and Environment Subcommittee Releases and Marks-Up FY27 Appropriations Bill

On May 20, 2026, the U.S. House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Environment released its Fiscal Year 2027 (FY27) Appropriations bill. The Subcommittee marked up and approved the bill the next day, and the full House Appropriations Committee is scheduled to consider the legislation on June 3, 2026.

In the \$39.8 billion bill, the Subcommittee rejected many of the steepest cuts proposed by the Trump Administration in the FY27 President’s Budget Request, and favorably considered many of the accounts Las Virgenes Triunfo JPA supported in its FY27 Appropriations advocacy letter to the Subcommittee.

Most significantly, the Subcommittee funded the JPA’s FY27 Community Project Funding (CPF) Request, including **\$746,868** for the **Advanced Water Purification Facility Brine Line Project**. The request, which was put forward by Representative Julia Brownley (D-CA-26), being funded in the Subcommittee’s mark is a major step forward in the FY27 Appropriations process.

Overall, funding for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was cut by 20% in the measure—after being cut by 4% last year. In addition, funding cuts were proposed for many agencies within the U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)—despite an overall increase in DOI appropriations—reflecting the ongoing pressures and dynamics in the federal budgetary environment.



Notable appropriations include:

### U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

- \$7.04 billion in total funding for the agency
  - Up from \$4.2 billion in President's FY27 Budget Request (proposed 52% cut)
  - Down from \$8.84 billion FY26 enacted (proposed \$1.8 billion/20% reduction)
- \$3.7 billion for State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG)
  - Up from \$738 million President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down \$713.2 million (16.2%) from FY26 enacted
- \$2.102 billion for the State Revolving Fund (SRF) program
  - \$1.192 billion for the Clean Water SRF
    - Up from \$155 million President's FY27 Budget Request
    - Down from \$1.693 billion FY26 enacted
  - \$910 million for the Drinking Water SRF
    - Up from \$150 million FY27 President's Budget Request
    - Down from \$1.126 billion FY26 enacted
- \$64 million for the WIFIA Program
  - Up from \$7.2 million President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down from \$72 million FY26 enacted
- \$5.2 billion for U.S. Forest Service Wildland Fire Management
  - Down from \$6.9 billion President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up from \$4.9 billion FY26 enacted

### U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI)

- \$15.24 billion in total funding for the agency
  - Down from \$15.9 billion President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Up \$694 million from FY26 enacted
- \$1.28 billion for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
  - Up from \$936.1 million President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down \$59.6 million (-4.4%) from FY26 enacted
- \$1.57 billion for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
  - Up from \$1.3 billion President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down \$82.4 million (5%) from FY26 enacted
- \$3.23 billion for the National Parks Service (NPS)
  - Up from \$2.21 billion President's FY27 Budget Request
  - Down from \$37 million (1.3%) from FY26 enacted
- \$1.37 billion for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)
  - Up from \$892.7 million President's FY27 Budget Request

- Down \$52.5 million (\$3.7) from FY26 enacted
- \$1.54 billion for the (recently proposed to be expanded) U.S. Wildland Firefighting Service
  - Down from \$6.91 billion President’s FY27 Budget Request
  - Up \$36 million (3.05%) from FY26 enacted (FY26 funded the service under its previous mission, prior to the Trump Administration’s proposed the expansion, which is still being discussed in Congress)

The next step for the FY27 Interior and Environment Appropriations bill is to be considered and passed by both the full U.S. House Committee on Appropriations, and then on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives. The U.S. Senate Committee on Appropriations will draft and consider its version of the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill later this year, which will then be sent to the Senate floor.

Once both chambers have passed their versions of the legislation, a Conference Committee will resolve any differences between the bills. Both chambers must then pass the final “conferenced” version of the bill, before it can be sent to the President to be signed and enacted into law.

The numbers discussed in this report, which comprise the House Subcommittee’s bill, are subject to change throughout this negotiating process, and should not be considered final until enacted into law.

## Administration/Regulatory

### Interior Adopts “Full Suppression” Wildfire Strategy Under New Centralized Fire Service

The Department of the Interior (Interior) is implementing a new wildfire management strategy under Secretary Doug Burgum that emphasizes “full suppression” of all wildfires on public lands. In an April 8, 2026 memorandum, Secretary Burgum directed Interior’s newly established Wildland Fire Service to prioritize extinguishing every fire—marking a shift from prior practices that allowed some fires to burn under controlled conditions. The directive comes as agencies are preparing for a potentially severe wildfire season driven by dry conditions across much of the West.



The U.S. Wildland Fire Service, created in January 2026 and housed within the Interior, consolidates firefighting personnel and resources from multiple Interior agencies under a single command structure, including the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, and Fish and Wildlife Service. The reorganization has already transferred roughly 4,000 employees into the agency and the Trump Administration aims to grow it to 13,000 staffers, according to its FY27 Budget Request. Interior officials state that the centralized structure is intended to improve coordination, streamline decision-making, and enhance response capacity across approximately 500 million acres of federal land.

The policy shift has raised concerns among wildfire experts and former officials who argue that a strict suppression approach may conflict with established land management practices. Current wildfire science supports the use of “prescribed burns” to reduce fuel loads and maintain ecosystem health. Critics warn that abandoning these strategies could increase long-term wildfire risk.

Interior’s implementation plan preserves a limited role for prescribed burns but subjects them to tighter controls, including centralized approval requirements and restrictions during periods of elevated fire activity. At the same time, the transition shifts key authorities—such as cooperative agreements and fire management decisions—from land management agencies to the new fire service, raising questions about how expertise will be integrated across agencies. The plan also leaves unresolved whether the U.S. Forest Service, which manages a significant share of federal wildfire response, will ultimately be incorporated into the new structure. It remains unclear whether congressional approval is required to transfer those firefighting functions to the Interior department—a move Congress declined to approve last year.

### **President Trump Nominates Cameron Hamilton to Lead FEMA**

On May 11, 2026, President Donald Trump nominated Cameron Hamilton to permanently lead the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Hamilton served as FEMA Acting Administrator in 2025 but was removed after publicly opposing efforts to eliminate the agency. The nomination reflects a broader shift within the Trump Administration away from earlier proposals to dismantle FEMA.

If confirmed, Hamilton would oversee an agency facing operational challenges tied to staffing losses, administrative disruptions, and preparations for the upcoming disaster season. Hamilton has advocated for significant reforms to FEMA, arguing that the agency should operate more efficiently and that states should take greater responsibility in disaster management. The U.S. Senate will now begin the vetting and confirmation process for Hamilton’s nomination.



## BLM Removes Conservation as “Beneficial Use” of Public Land

On May 12, 2026, the U.S. Department of the Interior formally published plans to rescind the Bureau of Land Management’s (BLM) Conservation and Landscape Health Rule. This policy was adopted during the Biden Administration and formally recognized conservation and ecosystem restoration as “uses” of public lands alongside activities such as energy development, recreation, and grazing.

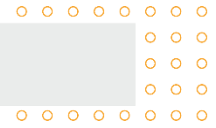
According to the agency, the repeal is intended to emphasize multiple-use land management, increase local decision-making authority, and align public land policies with current administration energy and resource development priorities. Supporters of the changes—including energy and livestock industry organizations—argue that the revisions reduce regulatory burdens and restore balance in land management practices. Meanwhile, environmental groups contend that these actions weaken conservation protections, reduce public oversight, and could increase environmental degradation associated with resource extraction and grazing activities.

## Senate Confirms BLM Director Pearce

On May 18, 2026, the U.S. Senate confirmed former New Mexico Representative Steve Pearce as the Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), making him the first permanent leader of the agency during President Trump’s Administration. Pearce’s confirmation, approved largely along party lines as part of a broader package of nominees, comes as BLM undergoes significant policy and organizational changes affecting federal land management, energy development, grazing regulations, and wildfire services.

Supporters, including several Republican lawmakers, described Pearce as experienced and well-suited to oversee the agency’s responsibilities across millions of acres of public land and mineral resources. Critics, however, raised concerns about his longstanding connections to the energy industry and previous support for public land sales, while emphasizing the need for accountability in protecting public lands and enforcing environmental laws.

## Judicial/Courts



### Supreme Court Ruling Reshapes Congressional Redistricting Landscape

On April 29, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court issued a landmark ruling in *Louisiana v. Callais*. The 6–3 decision, split along the Justices’ ideological lines, significantly limits the application of Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act (VRA)—a central provision historically used to challenge voting maps that disadvantage racial minorities. Although the Court did not declare Section 2 unconstitutional, it reinterpreted its scope by requiring plaintiffs to demonstrate intentional discrimination when contesting electoral maps. Previously, it was often sufficient to show that district boundaries reduced minority voters’ ability to elect candidates of their choice.

The ruling arose from a dispute in Louisiana, where the state was compelled to create a second majority-Black congressional district under Section 2 of the VRA in 2024 following a previous legal challenge to the state’s 2022 redistricting plan. In *Callais*, the Supreme Court determined that this action relied too heavily on race and therefore violated constitutional protections for the plaintiffs.

The decision is expected to have substantial implications for redistricting nationwide. By raising the legal standard for proving violations, it may make it more difficult to challenge maps that dilute minority voting strength. This shift could encourage states—particularly those with unified Republican control of the legislature—to redraw district boundaries in ways that alter existing majority-minority districts. As a result, the ruling could affect electoral outcomes, including the composition of the U.S. House of Representatives—especially in the South, where such “VRA districts” are more prevalent and have historically elected Democratic lawmakers.

At the same time, the decision could create opportunities for Democrats in states under their control. In heavily Democratic states, loosening VRA constraints may enable mapmakers to disperse minority voters across districts to maximize overall partisan advantage—an approach that has historically been constrained by requirements to preserve majority-minority districts. The timing is notable, as it coincides with an unusual wave of mid-decade redistricting efforts by both major political parties seeking favorable district boundaries ahead of November’s midterm elections.



The Court’s majority opinion emphasized constitutional concerns, arguing that earlier interpretations of Section 2 of the VRA sometimes compelled states to engage in race-based decision-making that conflicts with equal protection principles. In contrast, the dissenting justices argued that the ruling weakens one of the last effective tools for addressing racial discrimination in voting and may lead to a decline in minority representation. Legal scholars and civil rights organizations have similarly expressed concern that the decision reduces the practical ability to enforce the tenets of the Voting Rights Act, even if the statute remains formally intact.

Overall, the ruling introduces new uncertainty into how states will approach redistricting and how courts will evaluate future claims of voting discrimination—with potential long-term consequences for political representation and electoral outcomes in the United States Congress.

For more detailed information on the ruling, see BBK’s recent [Legal Alert](#).



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**To:** Las Virgenes - Triunfo Joint Powers Authority  
**From:** Best Best and Krieger  
**Date:** May 21, 2026  
**Re:** Legislation to Consider for Support Positions

**H.R. 2940/S. 4506 – Advancing Water Reuse Act**

*Introduced in the House on April 17, 2025, by Rep. Darin LaHood (R-IL-16). Introduced in the Senate on May 13, 2026, by Sen. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM).*

The Advancing Water Reuse Act would create a federal tax credit—called the “qualifying water reuse project credit”—equal to 30 percent of qualified investments made in eligible water reuse projects. Qualifying projects include the installation, replacement, or modification of onsite water recycling systems in industrial, manufacturing, data center, or food processing facilities; substituting freshwater sources with recycled municipal water; or constructing or expanding municipal water recycling systems.

On April 17, 2025, the House bill was referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means. No members of LVJPA’s House congressional delegation are currently signed onto the bill. On May 13, 2026, the Senate bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. Neither Sen. Adam Schiff (D-CA) or Alex Padilla (D-CA) are co-sponsors of the bill.



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## May 2026 Bill Tracking Matrix

### House of Representatives

Legislation	Summary	Last Action	JPA Delegation Cosponsors
H.R. 168 - Targeted Operations to Remove Catastrophic Hazards (TORCH) Act	This bill aims to reduce wildfire risks and restore forest health by streamlining forest management projects and removing regulatory delays. Key provisions include expanded wildfire recovery zones, vegetation removal near power lines, grazing initiatives to reduce fire hazards, and strengthened partnerships between federal, state, and local agencies. The bill prioritizes proactive, large-scale wildfire mitigation to protect rural communities and ecosystems.	04/04/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Forestry and Horticulture	
H.R. 178 - To require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out activities to suppress wildfires, and for other purposes.	This bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to engage in wildfire suppression and management activities that apply to Forest Service land within 24 hours of identifying a fire.	07/23/2025 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote	
H.R. 204 - ACRES Act	This bill requires the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior to report annually on hazardous fuels reduction activities, detailing the number of federal acres treated and implementing standardized procedures for tracking and verifying data. It also mandates analysis of the effectiveness of these activities in reducing wildfire risk and distinguishes acres treated within and outside the wildland-urban interface. Additionally, the Government Accountability Office must study the bill's implementation and report findings to Congress.	03/04/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably.	
H.R. 231 - Colorado River Basin System Conservation Extension Act	This bill would extend the System Conservation Pilot Program, which was created to test voluntary water conservation measures to manage severe drought in the Colorado River Basin. The legislation extends the current pilot program through 2026.  <i>Companion bill of S.154.</i>	02/12/2025 Reported by Unanimous Consent by House Natural Resources	
H.R. 246 - SALT Fairness for Working Families Act	This bill increases the limit on the individual income tax deduction for certain state and local taxes, which is currently \$10,000 per year (\$5,000 for a married taxpayer filing a separate return). The bill increases the limit to \$15,000 (twice that amount in the case of a joint return).	01/09/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	
H.R. 337 - Groundwater Recharge Technical Assistance Act	This bill would provide \$3 million annually to support groundwater recharge projects. This would require the Secretary of the Interior to use unobligated funds under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law Western Water funding for aquifer storage, clean drinking water, and flood protection efforts.	01/13/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources	



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H.R. 338 - Every Drop Counts Act	This bill would expand the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law's Small Storage Program by making it easier for groundwater recharge projects to qualify for funding, increase the amount of water they can store, and stabilize underground aquifers.	11/19/2025 Subcommittee Hearings Held	
H.R.345 - Fire Department Repayment Act	This bill would establish standard operating procedures for fire suppression costs agreements; reviews and modify fire suppression costs agreements as necessary; ensure the fire suppression costs agreements align with cooperative fire protection agreements; and expedites reviews of standard operating procedures.	07/23/2025 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Unanimous Consent	
H.R.430 - SALT Deductibility Act	This bill would eliminate the \$10,000 cap on the federal tax deduction for state and local taxes (SALT). The cap, which applies from 2018 through 2025, would otherwise expire in 2026.	01/15/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	<b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b>
H.R.435 - Direct Hire To Fight Fires	This bill would grant permanent direct-hire authority to the USDA and Department of the Interior to fill wildland firefighter and support roles more efficiently. It also requires both agencies to adopt policies that improve recruitment and retention, including easing transfers between agencies. Additionally, the bill mandates annual reports to Congress and the public on staffing needs, vacancies by state, and hiring challenges.	07/15/2025 Ordered to be Reported by Unanimous Consent	
H.R.471 Fix Our Forests Act	This bill aims to simplify and expedite environmental reviews for forest management projects in high-risk wildfire areas. It would also promote innovative technologies, modernize standards, and create a framework for research and development in wildfire and land management, while also providing financial assistance to communities and tribes. Additionally, the bill strengthens the Good Neighbor policy to include tribes, facilitating cooperative forest management among various agencies.	03/06/2025 Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Subcommittee on Conservation, Forestry, Natural Resources, and Biotechnology. Hearings held	<b>Rep. George Whitesides</b>
H.R.517 - Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act	This bill would empower state and territory governors to extend federal tax filing deadlines during state-declared emergencies, providing relief without requiring federal disaster declarations. It also doubles the mandatory filing extension for federally-declared disasters from 60 to 120 days.  <i>Companion bill of S. 132.</i>	07/24/2025 Became Public Law No: 119-29	
H.R.527 - Strengthening Wildfire Resiliency Through Satellites Act	This bill would direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish a competitive grant program to fund satellite-based wildfire monitoring, with at least three grants awarded for high-resolution imaging and data analysis. The bill authorizes appropriations of \$20 million annually from fiscal years 2026 to 2028 to support the program.	01/16/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources	

<p>H.R.528 - Post-Disaster Reforestation and Restoration Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to establish a program for reforestation and restoration of federal lands affected by unplanned disturbances. It involves identifying and prioritizing restoration projects, funding them through grants and contracts, and engaging stakeholders. The Secretary must also submit annual progress reports to Congress, focusing on funding needs, project status, and ecological restoration.</p>	<p>09/15/2025 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 232</p>	
<p>H.R.550 - Wildfire Insurance Coverage Study Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a study on insurance coverage for damages caused by wildfires. The study will assess wildfire risk across the U.S., analyze trends in insurance coverage, and examine factors influencing rates and policy renewals. It will also evaluate the regulatory responses of state insurance agencies, including their actions to address increasing premiums and the availability of coverage.</p>	<p>01/16/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Financial Services</p>	<p><b>Rep. Brad Sherman</b></p>
<p>H.R.573 - Studying NEPA's Impact on Projects Act</p>	<p>The bill would require the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to issue an annual report on the impacts of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) on federal projects. The report must detail litigation trends, timelines, and costs associated with environmental reviews, as well as the length of environmental assessments and impact statements.</p>	<p>12/10/2025 Passed House and Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>H.R.582 - Community Protection and Wildfire Resilience Act</p>	<p>This bill will empower communities to implement science-based methods for mitigating wildfire damage and provide funding to design and implement new Community Protection and Wildfire Resilience Plans with community members, first responders, and relevant state agencies.</p>	<p>01/21/2025 Referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Agriculture</p>	
<p>H.R.605 - Headwaters Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to reauthorize and improve the Water Source Protection Program under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. It aims to protect and restore watershed health, water supply and quality, municipal and agricultural water supply systems, and water-related infrastructure, as well as forest health from insect infestation, disease, or wildfire. The bill expands the scope to include "adjacent land" (non-Federal land within the same watershed as National Forest System land).</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2701</i></p>	<p>02/28/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Conservation, Research, and Biotechnology</p>	
<p>H.R.743 - Tim's Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to improve conditions for wildland firefighters by increasing their pay, offering rest and mental health leave, and expanding retirement and healthcare benefits. It includes housing stipends, tuition assistance, and unpaid family leave for those not covered by the Family and Medical Leave Act. The bill also calls for a national database to track job-related health risks and reduce harmful exposures.</p>	<p>03/07/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Forestry and Horticulture</p>	<p><b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b></p>
<p>H.R.766 - Surveilling Effluent Water for Epidemic Response (SEWER) Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a national wastewater surveillance system. The bill directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the CDC, to coordinate efforts to detect and monitor infectious diseases in wastewater, such as COVID-19, influenza, and other pathogens, for public health emergency preparedness. The bill also authorizes \$150 million in funding annually from 2025 to 2029 to support this initiative.</p>	<p>01/28/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	

<p>H.R. 831 - Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Amendment Act</p>	<p>This bill would ensure that state contributions to conservation projects in the Lower Colorado River Basin are able to earn interest and grow before being allocated. It does this by establishing an interest-bearing account for state contributions to the LCR MSCP.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.291.</i></p>	<p>03/17/2026 Passed House and received in the Senate</p>	
<p>H.R.834 - Disaster Assistance Fairness Act</p>	<p>This bill would require FEMA to clear debris from homeowners associations and condominiums when state or local governments deem it a threat to safety or economic recovery. It also clarifies that FEMA should provide financial assistance for repairing essential common elements like roofs, HVAC systems, stairwells, plumbing, and electricity.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.352.</i></p>	<p>02/01/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management</p>	
<p>H.R.836 - Emergency Wildfire Fighting Technology Act</p>	<p>This bill requires the Forest Service and the Department of the Interior to jointly evaluate the container aerial firefighting system, which uses airdrop-capable disposable containers of water or fire retardant to increase the number of airlift assets available for wildfire emergencies. The agencies must assess its effectiveness in mitigating and suppressing wildfires and report their findings to Congress.</p>	<p>02/06/2025 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	<p><b>Rep. George Whitesides</b></p>
<p>H.R.1235 - Federal Infrastructure Bank Act</p>	<p>This bill would create the Federal Infrastructure Bank and its parent entity, the Federal Infrastructure Bank Holding Company (FIBHC), to finance revenue-generating infrastructure projects through loans, equity investments, and guarantees—reserving at least 10% for rural areas. The bank is barred from funding projects tied to the Chinese government and will be overseen by the Federal Reserve. It also establishes a tax credit for early equity investors and includes financial safeguards like an Infrastructure Guarantee Fund.</p>	<p>02/12/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Highways and Transit</p>	
<p>H.R. 1267 - Water Systems PFAS Liability Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill would exempt water utilities from liability under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 with respect to releases of perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).</p>	<p>02/12/2025 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R. 1285 - Water Infrastructure Subcontractor and Taxpayer Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to ensure that federal water infrastructure projects stay on schedule and protect local communities and workers. It requires primary contractors on federally funded water projects to hold a surety bond, ensuring that local sponsors and subcontractors are compensated if the contractor defaults before the project is completed.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S. 570</i></p>	<p>02/13/2025 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	<p><b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b></p>
<p>H.R.1356 - Mudslide Recovery Act</p>	<p>This bill directs the Departments of Interior and Homeland Security to launch a pilot grant program designed to help communities repair the extensive damage caused by mudflows.</p>	<p>02/13/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Economic Development, Public Buildings, and Emergency Management</p>	<p><b>Rep. Brad Sherman</b></p>



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<p>H.R.1721 - Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Secretary of Commerce to study which high-demand critical infrastructure products are currently imported, assess the costs of domestic production, and evaluate the feasibility of manufacturing these goods in rural communities and industrial parks. The findings must be reported to Congress within 18 months of enactment.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S. 1872.</i></p>	<p>04/29/2025 Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p>	
<p>H.R.1849 - Disaster Mitigation and Tax Parity Act</p>	<p>This bill would exempt rebates that homeowners receive for hardening their homes against natural disasters from federal taxes.</p>	<p>03/05/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</p>	<p><b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b></p>
<p>H.R.1871 - Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</p>	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.857.</i></p>	<p>03/05/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</p>	
<p>H.R.1894 - FISH Act</p>	<p>This bill gives the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) the sole authority to protect endangered or threatened species that are anadromous species (species of fish that spawn in fresh or estuarine waters and that migrate to ocean waters) or catadromous species (species of fish that spawn in ocean waters and migrate to fresh or estuarine waters). Currently, the FWS shares this authority with the National Marine Fisheries Service.</p>	<p>03/06/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.1897 - ESA Amendments Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to improve the Endangered Species Act by clarifying definitions, focusing on species recovery, and streamlining permitting processes. It establishes flexible timelines for species listings, supports state-led recovery efforts, and reduces duplicative procedures. The Act also promotes accountability, improves regulatory certainty, and enhances the review process for species management.</p>	<p>12/17/2025 Markup held and reported out of committee 25-16</p>	
<p>H.R.1923 - Modernizing Wildfire Safety and Prevention Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to address the growing threat of large wildfires through firefighter recruitment and retention, updated response technology, and public health measures. It establishes training programs and benefits to support wildland firefighters, improves fire response with risk mapping and a new fire environment office, and creates a nationwide real-time air quality monitoring system.</p>	<p>03/06/2025 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Education and Workforce, Oversight and Government Reform, Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Small Business</p>	
<p>H.R.1938 - Department of Defense PFAS Discharge Prevention Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to address PFAS contamination from military facilities by requiring updates to stormwater discharge permits. It directs the Secretary of Defense to request permit modifications to include quarterly monitoring of PFAS discharges and the implementation of best management practices to reduce contamination. Additionally, the bill allocates a portion of PFAS remediation funding to annual testing of stormwater runoff at Department of Defense facilities.</p>	<p>03/06/2025 Referred to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.1943 - Wildland Firefighter Paycheck Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill would establish special base pay rates for federal wildland firefighters, increasing their salaries across General Schedule grades. It also introduces premium pay for firefighters deployed to major incidents, provides rest and recuperation leave, and ensures continued funding for pay increases to address recruitment and retention challenges.</p>	<p>03/06/2025 Referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, and Agriculture</p>	<p><b>Rep. George Whitesides</b></p>

H.R. 2093 - To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act with respect to permitting terms	This bill would extend the maximum term for certain permits issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program from 5 years, to 10.	03/14/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	
H.R.2269 - WIPPES Act	This bill would require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have "Do Not Flush" labeling, and for other purposes.  <i>Companion bill of S. 1092.</i>	06/23/2025 Passed House via suspension, received in the Senate	
H.R.2344 - Water ISAC Threat Protection Act	This bill would provide funding for clean water and wastewater utilities to become members of the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC). The WaterISAC is a critical source of information and best practices for water systems to protect against, mitigate, and respond to threats.  <i>Companion bill of S. 1118.</i>	03/25/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment	
H.R.2594 - To establish a Water Risk and Resilience Organization to develop risk and resilience requirements for the water sector	This bill would establish the Water Risk and Resilience Organization (WRRO), a non-governmental entity certified by the EPA to develop cybersecurity risk and resilience requirements for water systems serving over 3,300 people. The WRRO will create and enforce cybersecurity standards, monitor compliance, and assess system vulnerabilities, while the EPA retains approval and oversight authority. The bill also authorizes \$10 million in funding and ensures coordination with state and federal rules without preempting state authority.	04/02/2025 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce	
H.R.2766 - Special District Fairness and Accessibility Act	This bill would create the first formal federal definition of "special district." The bill also directs the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide guidance to federal agencies to recognize special districts as local governments, ensuring they have access to appropriate federal financial assistance.  <i>Companion bill of S.2014.</i>	03/18/2026 Committee Consideration and Mark-up Session Held	<b>Rep. Julia Brownley, Rep. George Whitesides</b>
H.R.2940 - Advancing Water Reuse Act	This bill seeks to establish a new investment credit, specifically the "qualifying water reuse project credit." This proposed credit would equal 30 percent of the qualified investment for projects that install water recycling systems in industrial or manufacturing facilities, replace freshwater use with recycled water, or build municipal water recycling systems.  <i>Companion bill to S.4506.</i>	04/17/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	
H.R.3035 - Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act	This bill would seek to ensure that if a project's funding is repaid entirely through non-federal revenue sources and the recipient is not a federal agency, then the assistance will be classified as non-federal for budgeting purposes under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. This change is intended to expand access to WIFIA loans and loan guarantees by preventing federal classification from limiting support for state, local, and other non-federal infrastructure projects.  <i>Companion bill of S.1760.</i>	04/28/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment	
H.R.3110 - PFAS-Free Procurement Act	This bill would prohibit the federal procurement of products containing perfluorooctane sulfonate or perfluorooctanoic acid—commonly known as PFAS—and facilitate the procurement of PFAS-free products.	04/30/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Oversight and Government Reform	

H.R.3158 - Help Hoover Dam Act	<p>This bill would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to access approximately \$50 million in long-stranded, unused funds from the Colorado River Dam Fund for operations, maintenance, and improvements at the Hoover Dam. It also allows Reclamation to partner with hydropower contractors to carry out authorized activities such as upgrades, clean-up efforts, and maintenance.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.1570.</i></p>	05/01/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	
H.R.3272 - COMPOST Act	<p>This bill would add composting as a conservation practice for USDA conservation programs. Both the act of producing compost from organic waste and using compost on a farm would qualify as a conservation practice.</p>	05/08/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture	<b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b>
H.R.3300 - Forest Protection and Wildland Firefighter Safety Act	<p>This bill would exempt aerial fire retardant use from NPDES permits during wildfires.</p>	05/08/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment	
H.R.3376 - Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2025	<p>This bill proposes a range of measures aimed at improving water quality and infrastructure across the country. Key provisions include efforts to address contaminants such as lead and PFAS, expanded grant support for low-income communities to help prevent water service shutoffs, and the creation of a \$35 billion annual trust fund to support water and sewer system upgrades. The legislation also includes workforce development components intended to create jobs in the communities where projects are implemented.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S. 1730</i></p>	05/13/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment	
H.R.3427 - Water Resources Technical Assistance Review Act	<p>This bill would require the Comptroller General of the United States to review all clean water-related technical assistance authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.3317.</i></p>	09/16/2025 Received in the Senate and Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
H.R.3525 - Regulatory Accountability Act	<p>This bill seeks to limit agency overreach by requiring new rules to be clearly tied to congressional authority, ending rulemaking via informal guidance, and strengthening transparency through public comment and data disclosure. It also reforms the Congressional Review Act and ensures courts independently review agency interpretations rather than deferring to them.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S. 1708.</i></p>	05/20/2025 Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary	
H.R.3553 - BRUSH Fires Act	<p>This bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a study with respect to the effectiveness of available wildfire mitigation methods in reducing the risk of wildfire and the severity of damages from wildfire in communities within or adjacent to shrubland ecosystems</p>	02/10/2026 Subcommittee Hearings Held	<b>Rep. Julia Brownley, Rep. George Whitesides</b>

<p>H.R.3717 - Golden Mussel Eradication and Control Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 to specifically address the golden mussel, with a focus on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. The bill authorizes \$15 million annually from FY26–FY30 to support research, demonstration programs, and competitive grants for prevention, monitoring, control, and eradication methods. It also requires the development of guidelines, early warning systems, and coordination among federal, state, and local entities to mitigate ecological and infrastructure impacts.</p>	<p>06/04/2025 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.3816 - Weather Act Reauthorization</p>	<p>This bill seeks to enhance the accuracy and effectiveness of weather forecasting and emergency preparedness. It focuses on modernizing research programs, supporting development of advanced forecasting technologies, and improving communication of severe weather events. The legislation also expands NOAA’s ability to work with private sector data providers and continues support for key public tools used in drought and soil moisture monitoring.</p>	<p>06/06/2025 Referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Energy and Commerce, and Foreign Affairs</p>	
<p>H.R. 3857 - Snow Water Supply Forecasting Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the existing program to integrate advanced snowpack measurement and modeling techniques, including airborne laser altimetry and physics-based hydrologic models. The bill removes a prior reporting requirement, emphasizes improved real-time snow and water supply forecasts, and authorizes \$3 million annually for FY 2027 through 2031.</p>	<p>03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held</p>	
<p>H.R.3862 - Clean Water SRF Parity Act</p>	<p>This legislation would amend eligibility provisions for the Federal Water Pollution Control Act’s Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), so that private wastewater providers have the ability to benefit from the program’s low-interest loans.</p>	<p>06/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.3888 - Water Quality Criteria Development and Transparency Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the EPA to use a public notice-and-comment process before finalizing new criteria, allowing input from communities, industries, and other stakeholders. The bill also allows for limited judicial review to help ensure that EPA decisions are transparent, legally justified, and within the agency’s authority.</p>	<p>06/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.3892 - Financing Lead Out of Water (FLOW) Act</p>	<p>This bill would simplify the tax process for public water systems to use tax-exempt bonds for replacing private lead service lines by exempting these projects from the “business use test.” This change reduces delays and costs caused by the current requirement to verify business operations at each affected residence.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2007.</i></p>	<p>06/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</p>	
<p>H.R. 3897 - Confidence in Clean Water Permits Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to clarify that permits issued under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) must include clear and specific pollutant limits. It affirms that permit holders are considered in compliance if they adhere to the terms of their permit, in line with the U.S. Supreme Court’s decision in <i>San Francisco v. EPA</i> .</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	

<p>H.R. 3898 - Promoting Efficient Review for Modern Infrastructure Today (PERMIT) Act</p>	<p>Package of Clean Water Act (CWA) reform bills intended to streamline the federal permitting process for infrastructure projects, including energy and water initiatives. It sets timelines for agency reviews, encourages coordination between federal agencies, and allows the use of prior environmental analyses when new projects are substantially similar. The bill aims to make permitting more efficient while ensuring compliance with existing environmental laws such as NEPA and the Endangered Species Act.</p>	<p>12/15/2025 Passed House and Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>H.R. 3899 - Clarifying Federal General Permits Act</p>	<p>This bill would authorize the EPA to issue general permits under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) and requires the agency to either renew these permits or provide at least two years' notice if a permit will not be renewed.</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R. 3900 - Water Quality Technology Availability Act</p>	<p>This bill would require that any technology used to meet wastewater discharge standards under effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) must be commercially available within the United States.</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.3902 - Restoring Federalism in Clean Water Permitting Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to review and evaluate current regulations governing the process by which states assume authority for issuing Section 404 Clean Water Act permits, with the goal of making the process more efficient and encouraging broader state participation. It also sets a 60-day limit for judicial review of the EPA's approval of state program assumptions.</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.3922 - Cross-Boundary Wildfire Solutions Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of wildfire mitigation efforts across different land ownerships by identifying gaps in existing federal policies and encouraging greater coordination among agencies and stakeholders.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2033.</i></p>	<p>02/11/2026 Ordered to be Reported in the Nature of a Substitute (Amended) by Unanimous Consent</p>	
<p>H.R.3924 - Wildfire Risk Evaluation Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out a quadrennial fire review. The findings will be used to guide long-term strategies to improve wildfire preparedness, response, and coordination among federal agencies.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2039</i></p>	<p>12/11/2025 Subcommittee Hearings Held</p>	
<p>H.R.3928 - Improving Water Quality Certifications and American Energy Infrastructure Act</p>	<p>This bill clarifies the scope and process of state water quality certifications under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act. It limits evaluations to the direct impacts of the federally licensed or permitted activity on water quality, not unrelated sources. The bill also establishes clearer procedures and timelines, including requiring states to provide written decisions based solely on water quality considerations and to notify applicants within 90 days if additional information is needed to process their request.</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	

<p>H.R.3934 - Water Quality Standards Attainability Act</p>	<p>This bill would require that water quality standards (WQS), developed by states and approved by the EPA, consider the feasibility of meeting those standards using commercially available treatment technologies. It also directs that long-term control plans for combined storm and sanitary sewer systems be taken into account during the standard-setting process.</p>	<p>06/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.3991 - Research for Healthy Soils Act</p>	<p>This legislation would authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make grants available to study the incidence and impacts of microplastics and PFAS in biosolids on farmland.  <i>Companion bill of S. 2500.</i></p>	<p>06/12/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture</p>	
<p>H.R.4038 - Wildfire Response and Preparedness Act</p>	<p>This bill would create a 30-minute national standard response time to the extent practical to any wildland fire on federal land administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior.  <i>Companion bill of S.902.</i></p>	<p>01/14/2026 Subcommittee Hearings Held</p>	
<p>H.R.4075 - Fire Weather Development Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish a program to improve fire weather and fire environment forecasting, detection, and delivery of products or services through collaboration with other Federal and State agencies or departments, local emergency managers, and relevant entities.</p>	<p>06/23/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	
<p>H.R.4109 - Recycling and Composting Accountability Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to improve data collection and transparency around recycling and composting infrastructure across the United States. It requires the EPA to collaborate with states, local governments, and tribes to assess and report on the current state of composting and recycling facilities, estimate participation and contamination rates, and evaluate access to these services. The bill mandates regular reporting on federal agency recycling performance, studies how recyclable materials are diverted from reuse markets, and encourages market development for recycled and composted materials</p>	<p>06/24/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.4121 - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2026 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies, including the following that manage or assist in recovery of wildfire damage:  U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)  <i>House version of S.2256</i></p>	<p>Signed 11/12/2025 Public Law 119-37</p>	
<p>H.R.4144 - Groundwater Rise and Infrastructure Preparedness Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) to map projected groundwater rise along the U.S. coastline through 2100 and assess its impacts on flooding risk and saltwater intrusion. The bill mandates the creation of public tools for planners and emergency managers and calls for a two-phase study, in collaboration with the National Academies, to evaluate how groundwater rise may affect infrastructure—such as roads, sewers, and building foundations—as well as public health risks, including contamination of drinking water and farmland.</p>	<p>06/25/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	

H.R.4168 - PFAS National Drinking Water Standard Act	This bill would codify the EPA's final PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation, establishing enforceable maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for six of the most hazardous PFAS chemicals, including PFOA and PFOS, in public drinking water systems.	06/26/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce	
H.R.4181 - Wildfire Infrastructure and Landowner Tax Relief Act	This bill aims to encourage homeowners to invest in wildfire mitigation by offering targeted federal tax relief. It excludes from taxable income any government or nonprofit assistance used for hazardous fuel reduction or firefighting infrastructure on personal property, and allows an above-the-line tax deduction for out-of-pocket expenses related to wildfire prevention. The bill is designed to reduce financial barriers to proactive fire risk reduction and support community resilience.	06/26/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	
H.R.4192 - Military PFAS Transparency Act	This bill would require the Department of Defense to submit annual, site-specific reports on PFAS cleanup progress, funding, and challenges. It calls for improved, risk-based cleanup strategies and expanded lab testing capacity. The bill also mandates the creation of a public dashboard within one year to provide accessible, up-to-date information on PFAS cleanup efforts.	06/26/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Armed Services	
H.R.4213 - Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2026	This bill provides FY2026 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), including the relevant agencies and activities:  Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	06/26/2025 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 139	
H.R.4302 - Improving Atmospheric River Forecasts Act	This bill would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish a forecast improvement program within the National Weather Service.  <i>Companion bill of S.322.</i>	07/07/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology	<b>Rep. George Whitesides</b>
H.R.4315 - National Infrastructure Investment Corporation (NIIC) Act	This bill would create a bank that would be authorized to provide loans and loan guarantees to local infrastructure projects, giving local governments another potential funding source in addition to support provided by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law or other federal and state funding sources.	07/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	
H.R.4466 - Cultivating Investment in Recycling and Circular Local Economies (CIRCLE) Act	This bill would create a 30% investment tax credit to encourage upgrades and expansion of recycling infrastructure in the U.S. This credit would gradually phase out over 10 years. Local governments could also receive direct rebates for their recycling investments.	07/16/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means	



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<p>H.R.4486 - Microplastics Safety Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Food &amp; Drug Administration to submit a report to Congress on the human health impacts of exposure to microplastics in food and water, focusing on risks to children’s health, the endocrine system, and reproductive health, as well as associated risks related to cancer and chronic illnesses.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2353.</i></p>	<p>07/17/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.4503 - ePermit Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to improve environmental reviews and authorizations through the use of interactive, digital, and cloud-based platforms. This is intended to enhance coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies and project sponsors, make community engagement more accessible, and increase transparency by establishing robust data architectures and modern software solutions. The bill seeks to achieve these goals by developing data standards, prototype tools, and a unified interagency data system, including a common authorization portal.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3800.</i></p>	<p>12/10/2025 Passed in House and Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>H.R.4553 - Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and several independent agencies.</p> <p><i>House version of S.3293.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	
<p>H.R.4556 - Protect Our Treatment for Enamel, Erosion, and Tooth Health (TEETH) Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to consult and publish a rapid response evidence review by independent and nonpartisan experts at the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (NASEM) when proposing new water fluoridation guidance.</p>	<p>07/21/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.4669 - FEMA Act</p>	<p>This bill would restore FEMA as an independent Cabinet-level agency to lead disaster response more effectively. It would speed recovery by providing states with project-based grants, reducing bureaucracy, and encouraging mitigation investments. The bill would reform permitting and procurement, establish a Recovery Task Force to close old disaster cases, simplify aid applications, and improve communication with survivors. It would enhance pre-disaster mitigation, maintain state flexibility on building codes, prohibit political bias in aid, increase transparency, and mandate reviews to improve FEMA’s policies and reduce fraud.</p>	<p>09/03/2025 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by the Yeas and Nays: 57 - 3</p>	
<p>H.R.4733 - Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program Establishment Act</p>	<p>This bill would make permanent a national water assistance program by directing the Secretary of Health and Human Services to provide grants to states, territories, and tribes to help low-income households pay drinking water and wastewater bills. The program would align eligibility with existing federal assistance programs like LIHEAP, TANF, and SNAP, ensuring consistent income requirements. It would also provide technical support to small, rural, and Tribal water systems to improve service delivery.</p>	<p>07/23/2025 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	<p><b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b></p>
<p>H.R.4754 - Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service.</p> <p><i>House version of S.2431.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	

<p>H.R.4776 - SPEED Act</p>	<p>The bill proposes changes to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) permitting process. It would establish shorter permitting timelines, modify requirements for environmental analyses, and define "Major Federal Action" to clarify when NEPA applies. The bill also includes provisions for judicial review of NEPA claims, such as a 150-day filing deadline, a revised standard of review, and limits on certain procedural measures that can delay projects.</p> <p><i>Counterpart bill to S.3224</i></p>	<p>12/18/2025 Passed House 221-196</p>	
<p>H.R.4903 - Plastic Health Research Act</p>	<p>This bill establishes a comprehensive federal research program on plastic exposure health effects, covering macro-, micro-, and nanoplastics. It authorizes grants for research entities, creates "Centers of Excellence for Plastic Exposure Health Research," and requires annual congressional reporting. The legislation appropriates \$10 million annually from 2026-2030 for each program section, prioritizing improved research methodologies and addressing knowledge gaps in plastic-related health impacts. RetryClaude can make mistakes. Please double-check responses.</p>	<p>08/05/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.4961 - Public Utility Remediation and Enhancement for Water Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to establish a grant program administered by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to help publicly owned treatment works comply with requirements for treating emerging contaminants, PFAS. The legislation authorizes \$200,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2026 through 2028 to fund these efforts.</p>	<p>08/12/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5002 - Protect Americans from Climate Disasters Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to reinstate all employees and programs at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that assist communities in preparing for and mitigating damage from extreme weather events. This includes ensuring the National Weather Service, is fully staffed.</p>	<p>08/19/2025 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	
<p>H.R.5072 - Water Crisis Prevention Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to require the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a review concerning existing Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) funding available to States, localities, individuals, and small businesses after water infrastructure failures. Upon completing this review, the Comptroller General will submit a report to Congress with recommendations for identifying high-risk areas and providing funding to mitigate future water infrastructure disasters.</p>	<p>08/29/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5078 - PILLAR Act</p>	<p>The bill would reauthorize the State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program for ten years, maintaining a 60% federal cost share for single entities and 70% for multi-entity groups. It offers a 5% bonus in federal cost share for adopting multi-factor authentication by FY2028. The Act broadens coverage to include operational technology, promotes responsible AI use, prioritizes outreach to small communities, and requires state and local entities to plan for sustaining cybersecurity investments long term.</p>	<p>11/18/2025 Received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>H.R.5089 - Weather Act Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to reauthorize and amend the 2017 Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act to enhance NOAA's weather research and forecasting capabilities. The legislation focuses on improving public safety through better tornado, hurricane, and tsunami warnings while investing in AI, high-performance computing, and modernized radar systems. It also expands commercial weather data partnerships and provides specialized forecasting services for agriculture and water management.</p>	<p>09/10/2025 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by Voice Vote</p>	<p><b>Rep. George Whitesides</b></p>



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<p>H.R.5166 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2026 funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and several independent agencies. <i>House version of S.3290.</i></p>	<p>Signed 02/03/2026 Public Law 119-75</p>	
<p>H.R.5342 - Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the science agencies, and several related agencies. Within that includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). <i>House version of S.2354.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	
<p>H.R.5513 - Water Infrastructure Resiliency Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to expand eligibility for additional subsidization for various technological investments. Specifically, the amendment targets processes, materials, techniques, and technology—including asset management software and advanced construction systems—used to meet goals related to water-efficiency, energy-efficiency, and stormwater runoff mitigation.</p>	<p>09/20/2025 Referred to the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment</p>	
<p>H.R.5566 - Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act</p>	<p>The legislation would reauthorize the following three water infrastructure resilience programs for five years (Fiscal Year 2027-2031), at current authorization levels: Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program <i>Companion bill to S.3590.</i></p>	<p>09/26/2025 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5610 - Improving Drought Monitoring Act</p>	<p>This bill would extend the Drought Monitor program through 2030, create an interagency working group to improve data consistency and reliability, and require coordination between the Farm Service Agency and Forest Service. The group must develop better data methods and report recommendations to Congress within a year.</p>	<p>09/26/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture</p>	
<p>H.R.5652 - Wildfire Recovery Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Stafford Act to guarantee that the federal government covers at least 75% of eligible fire management assistance costs. It directs FEMA to establish, within three years, criteria for raising the federal cost share based on the financial burden to state and local governments. The bill also requires FEMA to update its policies to reimburse governments for the predeployment of firefighting assets in anticipation of wildfires.</p>	<p>09/30/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5661 - Water Preservation and Affordability Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to promote “resource preservation techniques” such as water and energy efficiency and stormwater mitigation. It requires their use in funded projects and increases funding for wastewater efficiency and clean water resiliency programs through FY2031.</p>	<p>09/30/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	



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<p>H.R.5730 - Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Grant Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize federal funding for the Sewer Overflow and Stormwater Reuse Municipal Grants Program under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The bill updates the program's authorization to provide \$350 million annually for fiscal years 2026 through 2031.</p>	<p>10/10/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5823 - Watershed Protection and Forest Recovery Act</p>	<p>This bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out emergency watershed protection measures on National Forest System (NFS) land by establishing the "Emergency Forest Watershed Program". These measures are defined as actions necessary for runoff retardation, soil-erosion prevention, and flood mitigation resulting from a natural disaster or natural occurrence that causes sudden impairment to natural resources on NFS land.</p>	<p>10/24/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Agriculture</p>	
<p>H.R.5833 - Clean Water Affordability Act</p>	<p>This bill would update the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to expand and clarify how states can provide additional financial assistance through their Clean Water State Revolving Funds (CWSRF). The bill raises the cap on how much of a state's annual federal capitalization grant can be used for subsidization—such as grants, negative-interest loans, or principal forgiveness—to the greater of 50% of that grant or the state's 10-year average of excess state contributions. It also requires states to use at least 20% of their federal grant for subsidization if there are eligible applications.</p>	<p>10/24/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5834 - Critical Water Supplies for Resilient Communities Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to modernize and extend the federal program that funds alternative water source projects. The bill removes the "pilot program" designation and converts it into a full grant authority, while updating the definition of "critical water supply needs" to focus on publicly informed local, regional, or statewide water supply and drought-resilience planning. It also requires EPA to submit annual reports to Congress detailing funded projects and how they meet identified water supply challenges. Finally, the bill extends the program's authorization through 2031.</p>	<p>10/24/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5846 - Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant Program Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize funding for the Solid Waste Infrastructure for Recycling Grant Program. Specifically, the legislation amends the Save Our Seas 2.0 Act to allocate \$65,000,000 annually for the program from fiscal years 2027 through 2036.</p>	<p>10/28/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.5868 - Water Cybersecurity Enhancement Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to address the growing threat of cyberattacks against public water systems. Specifically, the legislation seeks to provide grants under the Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Program to fund training programs and materials. These new provisions would support public water systems in protecting themselves from and effectively responding to cyberattacks, extending the program's authorization from 2026 through 2031.</p>	<p>10/28/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	

<p>H.R.6075 - Water Infrastructure Modernization Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modernize water infrastructure by defining “intelligent water infrastructure technology,” including real-time monitoring, AI-driven optimization, predictive maintenance, and advanced digital design tools, and by reauthorizing the alternative water source pilot program while doubling authorized funding to \$50 million through 2028.</p>	<p>11/18/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.6090 - FRESHER Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, directing the Interior Secretary to study the environmental impacts of stormwater runoff from oil and gas operations, with findings due to Congress within one year.</p>	<p>11/18/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	<p><b>Rep. Brad Sherman</b></p>
<p>H.R.6094 - Fire Innovation Unit Act</p>	<p>This bill would establish a seven-year public-private wildfire technology pilot, led jointly by the Agriculture and Interior Departments, to test and deploy innovative prevention, detection, and mitigation technologies, with participating agencies and partners defined and annual reports to Congress required.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.3190.</i></p>	<p>11/18/2025 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Science, Space, and Technology</p>	
<p>H.R.6116 - Safe Hydration is an American Right in Energy Development Act</p>	<p>This bill would require testing and public reporting of underground drinking water sources before, during, and after hydraulic fracturing operations, prohibit injection without compliance, and direct EPA to maintain a public database, with an exemption where no drinking water source exists within one mile of a site.</p>	<p>11/18/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	<p><b>Rep. Brad Sherman</b></p>
<p>H.R.6163 - Determination of NEPA Adequacy Streamlining Act</p>	<p>This bill would allow federal agencies to rely on prior environmental reviews for new projects deemed substantially the same, or to modify existing documents to meet NEPA requirements when they are not.</p>	<p>11/19/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.6204 - Large-Scale Water Recycling Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize the Large-Scale Water Recycling by an additional 5 years.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3693.</i></p>	<p>11/20/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.6229 - Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act Amendments of 2025</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize the WIFIA program and update it to better support small and rural communities by defining “small community” as those with populations under 25,000 and requiring expanded outreach and technical assistance, including engineering and financial planning support. The bill authorizes the use of collaborative project delivery methods such as design-build and construction management at-risk, directs a study on their effectiveness, reauthorizes Corps of Engineers Water Infrastructure Financing funding of \$68 million for EPA and \$15 million for the Army Corps through FY 2029, and extends secured loan maturities to up to 55 years for projects with useful lives exceeding 35 years.</p>	<p>11/20/2025 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	

<p>H.R.6279 - Urban Canal Modernization Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work specifically for "urban canals of concern". An "urban canal of concern" is defined as a transferred works or segment that, if it were to fail, would result in an estimated at-risk population exceeding 100 individuals, and which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be an urban canal reach. The bill authorizes the Secretary or the transferred works operating entity to carry out necessary extraordinary operation and maintenance work on these canals.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.2753.</i></p>	<p>11/21/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.6626 - PFAS Accountability Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to establish a federal cause of action for individuals significantly exposed to PFAS, require medical monitoring at the expense of responsible manufacturers, and provide detailed provisions for claims, including presumptions of exposure for individual and class-action plaintiffs, while preserving state-law remedies.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to S.3460.</i></p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary</p>	
<p>H.R.6639 - Water Agency and Transparency Enhancement Review (WATER) Act</p>	<p>This bill would codify parts of Executive Order 14181 to streamline water resources and disaster-response efforts in California. Specifically, the bill would create interagency coordination at the federal level to address permitting obstacles for water projects, with a focus on the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). It directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce to identify major surface and groundwater projects, assign compliance officials, and propose changes to regulations or procedures that "unduly burden" these projects by causing unnecessary delays, costs, or obstacles.</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.6640 - Build Now Act</p>	<p>This bill would streamline environmental reviews for Central Valley Project (CVP) enhancement projects by requiring completion within one year of permit submission. The bill defines "CVP enhancement project" and clarifies that "environmental review" includes NEPA and ESA Section 7 compliance. If the deadline is missed, the agency must either grant an extension with the applicant's consent or deny the permit</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.6641 - Central Valley Water Solution Act</p>	<p>This bill would provide financial and technical support for over 20 water infrastructure projects in California's Central Valley, including groundwater banking, recharge basins, reverse osmosis plants, and canal subsidence correction. Most funding would be non-reimbursable and exempt from matching requirements, but projects must comply with environmental laws and coordinate with tribes and state agencies.</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resource</p>	
<p>H.R.6667 - PFAS Research and Development Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize EPA's research and development authority on PFAS through 2030. The bill extends funding for projects measuring PFAS in air and water, studying human health impacts, and mitigating environmental contamination.</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Science, Space, and Technology</p>	

<p>H.R.6668 - Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act</p>	<p>This bill would require EPA to develop Clean Water Act water quality criteria for all measurable PFAS or PFAS classes within three years and establish effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for eight priority industry categories. The bill mandates immediate PFAS monitoring for three additional industries—Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard; Airports; and Electrical and Electronic Components—with a determination on ELG standards by December 31, 2026. It also requires EPA to promulgate Method 1633 by January 31, 2026, authorizes \$1 billion from FY 2026–2030 to help publicly owned treatment works address PFAS contamination, and provides \$12 million annually over the same period to support EPA implementation.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of S.3457.</i></p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.6669 - No Taxation on PFAS Remediation Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Internal Revenue Code to exclude from federal income tax any reimbursements individuals receive for cleaning up PFAS contamination, particularly in communities without municipal water service. The bill also extends the statute of limitations for related credits or refunds and applies retroactively to reimbursements made in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</p>	
<p>H.R.6984 - Data Center Transparency Act</p>	<p>This bill would require data centers to report on their environmental impacts, including water use, recycling practices, and greenhouse gas and pollutant emissions. The EPA would provide quarterly updates, while the Energy Information Administration would track electricity consumption and effects on residential utility costs.</p>	<p>01/08/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.6990 - PROTECT Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the EPA to classify all PFAS chemicals as hazardous air pollutants within 180 days and, within one year, identify and regulate industrial sources of emissions.</p>	<p>01/08/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce</p>	
<p>H.R.7376 - Local Water Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize \$200 million annually for the voluntary grant fund to give local and state governments the flexibility to make conservation improvements aimed at decreasing water pollutants through partnerships within their communities.</p>	<p>02/11/2026 Ordered to be Reported by Voice Vote</p>	
<p>H.R.7461 - FEMA Accountability Act</p>	<p>This bill would increase transparency in disaster funding by requiring FEMA to submit monthly reports to Congress on the status of the Disaster Relief Fund. These reports must detail spending, unobligated balances, and delayed projects, follow standardized data formats, and be publicly posted online within ten days to improve oversight and accessibility.</p>	<p>02/10/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.7543 - Plastic Pellet Free Waters Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Environmental Protection Agency to establish regulations prohibiting the discharge of plastic pellets into waterways. The bill directs EPA to incorporate zero-discharge standards into federal and state wastewater and stormwater permits for manufacturers, processors, and transporters of pre-production plastics, aiming to prevent spills and runoff that contribute to microplastic pollution and protect water quality.</p>	<p>02/12/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure</p>	
<p>H.R.7567 - Farm, Food, and National Security Act of 2026</p>	<p>This is the 2026 iteration of the Farm Bill, which would reauthorize and modify Department of Agriculture programs through FY2031.</p>	<p>03/04/2026 Ordered to be Reported (Amended) by the Yeas and Nays: 34 - 17</p>	

H.R.7845 - DROUGHT Act	This bill would increase flexibility under the WIFIA program by allowing certain high-priority projects—such as those in extreme drought areas, low-income communities, or of regional or national significance—to receive up to 90 percent federal financing, up from the current 80 percent cap. The bill also prioritizes these projects for funding while maintaining existing loan repayment terms, timelines, and interest rates.	03/05/2026 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce	
H.R.7889 - Advancing Water Research and Collaboration Act	This bill would reauthorize the Water Resources Research Act (WRRRA) from Fiscal Year 2026 through Fiscal Year 2029 and increase the appropriations authorization for the program from \$15 million to \$16 million per year. The Water Resources Research Act of 1984, established a network of Water Resources Research Institutes (WRRIs) in each state that work to address state & regional water challenges with federal funds.	03/09/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Natural Resources	<b>Rep. Julia Brownley</b>
H.R.8016 - Forever Chemical Regulation and Accountability Act	This bill would establish a comprehensive framework to assess, report on, and phase out non-essential uses of PFAS. The bill requires studies on health and environmental risks, mandates reporting and phase-out schedules for manufacturers, and directs EPA to eliminate releases of PFAS into the environment within 10 years. It also sets deadlines for removing PFAS from certain consumer products, creates regional response hubs for cleanup and alternatives, imposes fees to support oversight, strengthens legal accountability for contamination, and updates liability rules to ensure affected individuals can pursue claims.  <i>Companion bill to S.4153.</i>	03/19/2026 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Oversight and Government Reform, Science, Space, and Technology, Transportation and Infrastructure, and Armed Services	
H.R.8027 - Advanced Wastewater Treatment Assistance Act	This bill would establish a five-year federal grant program to support water utilities in deploying advanced treatment technologies that remove contaminants such as PFAS and reduce harmful algal blooms. The bill authorizes \$1 billion over five years to cover up to 50 percent of project costs, directs at least 49 percent of funding to financially disadvantaged communities with waived cost-share requirements, limits administrative costs, and requires a national study on the effectiveness of these technologies.	03/19/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	
H.R.8308 - CERTAIN Act	This bill would establish new federal permitting and environmental review procedures intended to accelerate infrastructure project approvals while increasing coordination and transparency across agencies. The bill sets enforceable timelines for permit application reviews, NEPA analyses, and agency decisions; creates mechanisms for coordinated multi-agency reviews led by a designated lead agency; and allows judicial review of missed deadlines and permitting actions. It also limits when agencies can suspend or revoke issued permits, establishes dispute-resolution and reporting responsibilities for the Council on Environmental Quality, and directs agencies to assess and expand staffing capacity for permitting reviews.	04/15/2026 Referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, and Energy and Commerce	
H.R.8409 - Post-Disaster Protection Act	This bill would amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to extend the deadline for appealing disaster assistance determinations from 60 days to 90 days. The bill is intended to provide disaster survivors and other applicants additional time to challenge aid decisions and improve fairness in the recovery process.	04/21/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure	
H.R.8439 - Commission on Natural Disaster Risk Management and Insurance Act	This bill would establish an independent, bipartisan commission to study how natural disasters affect the availability and affordability of insurance in the United States. Comprised of experts in areas such as insurance, engineering, and emergency management, the commission would evaluate financial risks from disasters, examine potential risk-sharing tools and resilience strategies, and provide Congress with recommendations to improve long-term economic and disaster resilience, particularly for vulnerable and high-risk communities.	04/22/2026 Referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services	



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<p>H.R.8495 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2027</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2027 funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and several independent agencies.</p>	<p>04/24/2026 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 540</p>	
<p>H.R.8632 - PFAS Cleanup Act</p>	<p>This bill would address health and environmental costs of PFAS chemical pollution by imposing a 45% excise tax on manufacturers and importers of these substances. It also establishes a federal tax credit allowing public water systems to recover 25% of removal costs when contamination exceeds EPA safety standards, holding polluters financially accountable while funding efforts to restore clean drinking water nationwide.</p>	<p>04/30/2026 Referred to the House Committee on Ways and Means</p>	
<p>H.R.8646 - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2027</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2026 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies, including the following that manage or assist in recovery of wildfire damage:  U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)</p>	<p>05/01/2026 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 548</p>	
<p>H.R.8357 - 6PPD Task Force Act</p>	<p>This bill would establish an interdisciplinary task force of government officials, tribal representatives, and industry experts to address environmental damage caused by 6PPD-Q, a toxic byproduct of a common tire preservative linked to coho salmon die-offs. The task force would accelerate research into safer chemical alternatives, create a public online data repository for mitigation strategies, and issue annual progress reports to protect aquatic ecosystems, public health, and national supply chains.  <i>Companion bill to S.4325</i></p>	<p>04/16/2026 Referred to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources</p>	
<p>H.R.8739 - Brownfields Revitalization for a Better Tomorrow Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend federal environmental law to improve cleanup and redevelopment of contaminated sites by doubling maximum grant funding limits, expanding eligibility to include 501(c)(6) nonprofits, and allowing grant funds to cover demolition. It prioritizes former military installations, provides technical assistance and matching fund waivers for small and disadvantaged communities, and mandates Inspector General audits and public state inventories of brownfield projects. The EPA would also be directed to study loan programs and streamline federal permitting for site reuse.</p>	<p>05/14/2026 Forwarded by Subcommittee to Full Committee by Voice Vote</p>	
<p>H.R.8845 - Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2027</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the science agencies, and several related agencies. Within that includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p>	<p>05/15/2026 Placed on the Union Calendar, Calendar No. 567</p>	
<p>H.R. - Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2027</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and several independent agencies.</p>	<p>05/20/2026 Marked up out of committee with a vote of 34-25.</p>	



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<p>H.R.____ - Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2027</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service.</p>	<p>05/21/2026 Marked up out of subcommittee with a vote of 7-5.</p>	
<b>Senate</b>			
Legislation	Summary	Last Action	JPA Delegation Cosponsors
<p>S.77 - The Early Participation in Regulations Act</p>	<p>This bill would mandate that federal agencies provide an advance notice of proposed rule making for "major rules," which have significant economic or regulatory impact to encourage early public input.</p>	<p>01/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S.91 - Western Wildfire Support Act</p>	<p>The bill mandates the USDA and Department of the Interior to establish spatial fire management plans by FY2026. It creates Treasury accounts for wildfire funding, programs for training volunteer firefighters, grants for slip-on tank units, the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for invasive species management, and a related advisory board. The Department of Defense must reimburse wildfire suppression costs caused by its activities, and the Joint Fire Science Program will advance drone research for firefighting. It also requires disaster preparedness programs to include post-fire assistance and authorizes FEMA to fund state-operated websites for post-fire recovery resources.</p>	<p>12/02/2025 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining. Hearings held</p>	
<p>S.120 - Disaster Housing Reform for American Families Act</p>	<p>Under current law, FEMA provides mobile homes as temporary housing for disaster victims for up to 18 months. This bill would expand this by allowing victims to transition into disaster-resilient single-family homes with four units or less, designed to resemble affordable housing and meet federal standards for quality, flood management, and disaster resilience. After victims return to permanent homes, these properties would be repurposed as long-term affordable housing through local public housing agencies or private programs.</p>	<p>01/16/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b></p>
<p>S.132 - Filing Relief for Natural Disasters Act</p>	<p>This bill would empower state and territory governors to extend federal tax filing deadlines during state-declared emergencies, providing relief without requiring federal disaster declarations. It also doubles the mandatory filing extension for federally-declared disasters from 60 to 120 days.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R. 517.</i></p>	<p>01/16/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</p>	
<p>S.133 - Fire Suppression and Response Funding Assurance Act</p>	<p>This bill would help ensure that state and local fire suppression resources pre-deployed for wildfires qualify for FEMA's Fire Management Assistance Grants (FMAG). It also allows flexibility to increase the federal cost share above the current 75% limit during extreme events. While the bill doesn't require a higher federal cost share, it permits adjustments for consecutive fires or severe circumstances, providing greater support for wildfire response efforts.</p>	<p>01/16/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Adam Schiff</b></p>

S. 135 - Wildland Firefighter Paycheck Protection Act	This bill seeks to prevent attrition and ensure workforce stability by making permanent pay increases for wildland firefighters, introducing a dedicated pay scale, and providing additional pay for fire deployments and prolonged incidents. It also directs agencies to align work-life balance policies and improve rest and recuperation measures to reduce burnout.	01/16/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Adam Schiff</b>
S.140 - Wildfire Prevention Act	This bill would streamline environmental processes for removing hazard trees near forest roads, trails, and power lines to reduce fire risks. It also directs land management agencies to use livestock grazing for vegetation management and establishes a pilot program to promote new technologies in wildfire prevention, detection, communication, and mitigation.	12/02/2025 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining. Hearings held	
S.154 - Colorado River Basin System Conservation Extension Act	This bill would extend the System Conservation Pilot Program, which was created to test voluntary water conservation measures to manage severe drought in the Colorado River Basin. The legislation extends the current pilot program through 2026. <i>Companion bill to H.R. 231.</i>	06/23/2025 Held at the desk in House	
S.291 - Lower Colorado River Multi-Species Conservation Program Amendment Act	This bill would ensure that state contributions to conservation projects in the Lower Colorado River Basin are able to earn interest and grow before being allocated. It does this by establishing an interest-bearing account for state contributions to the LCR MSCP. <i>Companion bill to H.R. 831.</i>	02/04/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Ordered to be reported without amendment favorably	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Adam Schiff</b>
S.306 - Fire Ready Nation Act	This bill would establish an official Fire Weather Services Program within NOAA to enhance wildfire response. It funds research and new technology to improve fire forecasts and creates a Fire Weather Testbed to develop advanced firefighting tools, including unmanned aircraft for data collection. The bill also facilitates data sharing across federal agencies to improve coordination and codifies the Incident Meteorologist Service, ensuring IMET forecasters continue supporting emergency responders while receiving fair compensation for extended deployments.	09/11/2025 Held at the desk in House	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>
S.322 - Improving Atmospheric River Forecasts Act	This bill would require the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to establish a forecast improvement program within the National Weather Service. <i>Companion bill of H.R.4302.</i>	01/29/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>
S.350 - Wildfire Emergency Act	This bill would grant the U.S. Forest Service pilot authority to use private financing to expand up to 20 forest restoration projects. It funds workforce development for forest conservation and wildland firefighting and establishes a DOE energy resilience program to keep critical facilities operational during wildfires. The bill expands DOE weatherization grants, providing up to \$13,000 for low-income households to install wildfire-resistant upgrades. It also accelerates wildfire detection efforts, creates a prescribed fire-training center in the West, and authorizes \$50 million for community land stewardship grants.	07/17/2025 Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>



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<p>S. 352 - Disaster Assistance Fairness Act</p>	<p>This bill would require FEMA to clear debris from homeowners associations and condominiums when state or local governments deem it a threat to safety or economic recovery. It also clarifies that FEMA should provide financial assistance for repairing essential common elements like roofs, HVAC systems, stairwells, plumbing, and electricity.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R. 834.</i></p>	<p>01/30/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S. 453 - Wildfire Intelligence Collaboration and Coordination Act</p>	<p>This bill would create a national Wildfire Intelligence Center to improve the federal response to wildfires. The center, established through a collaboration between the Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and Department of the Interior, would streamline coordination and facilitate information sharing across federal and state agencies, tribal entities, academia, and the private sector.</p>	<p>02/06/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b></p>
<p>S.570 - Water Infrastructure Subcontractor and Taxpayer Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to ensure that federal water infrastructure projects stay on schedule and protect local communities and workers. It requires primary contractors on federally funded water projects to hold a surety bond, ensuring that local sponsors and subcontractors are compensated if the contractor defaults before the project is completed.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R. 1285.</i></p>	<p>02/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.647 - Regional Leadership in Wildland Fire Research Act</p>	<p>This bill would create regional research centers at universities nationwide to advance wildfire mitigation and research. These centers would develop fire and vegetation models and technologies tailored to their regions. A National Center Coordination Board would oversee their work, while Regional Advisory Boards, including wildfire agencies and Tribal and state governments, would provide guidance.</p>	<p>02/20/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b></p>
<p>S.857 - Water Conservation Rebate Tax Parity Act</p>	<p>This bill expands the tax exclusion for energy conservation subsidies provided by public utilities to include certain subsidies for water conservation or efficiency measures and storm water management measures.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.1871.</i></p>	<p>03/05/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Adam Schiff</b></p>
<p>S.861 - Disaster Assistance Simplification Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to establish a universal application across federal agencies for disaster survivors who are seeking federal assistance to recover from hurricanes, floods, wildfires, and other natural disasters.</p>	<p>11/07/2025 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 264</p>	
<p>S.902 - Wildfire Response and Preparedness Act</p>	<p>This bill would create a 30-minute national standard response time to the extent practical to any wildland fire on federal land administered by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.4038.</i></p>	<p>12/02/2025 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining. Hearings held</p>	

S.1092 - WIPPES Act	<p>This bill would require the Federal Trade Commission to issue regulations requiring certain products to have "Do Not Flush" labeling, and for other purposes.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.2269.</i></p>	09/19/2025 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 166	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>
S.1118 - Water ISAC Threat Protection Act	<p>This bill would provide funding for clean water and wastewater utilities to become members of the Water Information Sharing and Analysis Center (WaterISAC). The WaterISAC is a critical source of information and best practices for water systems to protect against, mitigate, and respond to threats.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.2344</i></p>	03/25/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.1462 - Fix Our Forests Act	<p>This bill aims to simplify and expedite environmental reviews for forest management projects in high-risk wildfire areas. It would also promote innovative technologies, modernize standards, and create a framework for research and development in wildfire and land management, while also providing financial assistance to communities and tribes. Additionally, the bill strengthens the Good Neighbor policy to include tribes, facilitating cooperative forest management among various agencies.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R. 471.</i></p>	10/27/2025 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 212	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>
S.1480 - American Infrastructure Bonds Act	<p>This bill aims to assist state and local governments finance infrastructure projects. It proposes the creation of a taxable, direct-pay bond program, which would give governments more affordable borrowing options—especially important for rural communities facing high interest rates.</p>	04/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance	
S.1481 - LOCAL Infrastructure Act	<p>This bill seeks to help state and local governments save money by reinstating a financial tool known as advance refunding. This tool allows governments to refinance existing tax-exempt municipal bonds at lower interest rates when market conditions improve—similar to refinancing a mortgage. Advance refunding was previously a common way for governments to reduce borrowing costs and free up funds for local projects like schools, hospitals, and infrastructure. However, it was repealed in 2017. The bill would amend the tax code to restore this option.</p>	04/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance	
S.1484 - FORECAST Act	<p>This bill would aim to strengthen the United States' ability to predict extreme weather events weeks to years in advance by enhancing NOAA's subseasonal-to-seasonal (S2S) forecasting capabilities. The bill appropriates \$28.5 million for FY 2026 and 2027, along with additional funds as needed, to improve data models, computing infrastructure, and collaboration with research institutions. It also establishes a workforce development program to train experts in advanced forecasting technologies like AI, machine learning, and high-performance computing</p>	04/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b>
S.1523 - Water Research Optimization Act	<p>This bill would seek to modernize and streamline hydrological forecasting within the National Weather Service by placing all 13 River Forecast Centers under the oversight of the Office of Water Protection. The bill also formally designates the National Water Center (NWC)—located at the University of Alabama—as NOAA's lead hub for coordinating water-related operational research and activities across federal agencies.</p>	10/21/2025 Placed on Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders. Calendar No. 196	

S.1549 - Water Cybersecurity Enhancement Act	This bill would amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to expand the Drinking Water Infrastructure Risk and Resilience Program by providing grants for cybersecurity training and preparedness. Specifically, it allows funding for training programs, manuals, and guidance materials focused on protecting community water systems from and responding to cyberattacks. The bill extends program eligibility and funding authorization through fiscal years 2026 to 2031.	05/01/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.1570 - Help Hoover Dam Act	This bill would authorize the Bureau of Reclamation to access approximately \$50 million in long-stranded, unused funds from the Colorado River Dam Fund for operations, maintenance, and improvements at the Hoover Dam. It also allows Reclamation to partner with hydropower contractors to carry out authorized activities such as upgrades, clean-up efforts, and maintenance.  <i>Companion bill of H.R. 3158.</i>	05/01/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	<b>Sen. Alex Padilla, Sen. Adam Schiff</b>
S. 1708 - Regulatory Accountability Act	This bill seeks to limit agency overreach by requiring new rules to be clearly tied to congressional authority, ending rulemaking via informal guidance, and strengthening transparency through public comment and data disclosure. It also reforms the Congressional Review Act and ensures courts independently review agency interpretations rather than deferring to them.  <i>Companion bill of H.R. 3525.</i>	05/12/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	
S.1730 - Water Affordability, Transparency, Equity, and Reliability Act of 2025	This bill proposes a range of measures aimed at improving water quality and infrastructure across the country. Key provisions include efforts to address contaminants such as lead and PFAS, expanded grant support for low-income communities to help prevent water service shutoffs, and the creation of a \$35 billion annual trust fund to support water and sewer system upgrades. The legislation also includes workforce development components intended to create jobs in the communities where projects are implemented.  <i>Companion bill of H.R. 3376.</i>	05/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.1743 - Extreme Heat Economic Study Act	This bill directs the National Integrated Heat Health Information System (NIHHIS) and its partner agencies to conduct and publish a comprehensive study within four years on the economic impacts of extreme heat events. The study must evaluate costs related to public health, insurance and workers' compensation, energy use, infrastructure damage, agricultural losses, labor productivity, and business interruptions. It also requires recommendations for developing a national tracking system for heat-related healthcare costs and labor impacts. The bill authorizes \$3.5 million to carry out the study and aims to inform future policies for mitigating the growing financial toll of extreme heat.	05/13/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	
S.1760 - Restoring WIFIA Eligibility Act	This bill would seek to ensure that if a project's funding is repaid entirely through non-federal revenue sources and the recipient is not a federal agency, then the assistance will be classified as non-federal for budgeting purposes under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990. This change is intended to expand access to WIFIA loans and loan guarantees by preventing federal classification from limiting support for state, local, and other non-federal infrastructure projects.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.3035.</i>	05/14/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Budget	
S. 1872 - Critical Infrastructure Manufacturing Feasibility Act	This bill would direct the Secretary of Commerce to study which high-demand critical infrastructure products are currently imported, assess the costs of domestic production, and evaluate the feasibility of manufacturing these goods in rural communities and industrial parks. The findings must be reported to Congress within 18 months of enactment.  <i>Companion bill of H.R. 1721.</i>	11/10/2025 Held at the desk in House	



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<p>S.1963 - Emergency Disaster Relief Fund Act of 2025</p>	<p>This bill would replenish the Disaster Relief Fund (DRF) with \$25 billion in supplemental appropriations.</p>	<p>06/05/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S.2007 - Financing Lead Out of Water (FLOW) Act</p>	<p>This bill would simplify the tax process for public water systems to use tax-exempt bonds for replacing private lead service lines by exempting these projects from the "business use test." This change reduces delays and costs caused by the current requirement to verify business operations at each affected residence.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.3892.</i></p>	<p>06/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</p>	
<p>S.2014 - Special District Fairness and Accessibility Act</p>	<p>This bill would create the first formal federal definition of "special district." The bill also directs the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to provide guidance to federal agencies to recognize special districts as local governments, ensuring they have access to appropriate federal financial assistance.  <i>Companion bill of H.R. 2766.</i></p>	<p>06/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S.2033 - Cross-Boundary Wildfire Solutions Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of wildfire mitigation efforts across different land ownerships by identifying gaps in existing federal policies and encouraging greater coordination among agencies and stakeholders.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.3922</i></p>	<p>12/02/2025 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Public Lands, Forests, and Mining. Hearings held</p>	
<p>S.2039 - Wildfire Risk Evaluation Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to carry out a quadrennial fire review. The findings will be used to guide long-term strategies to improve wildfire preparedness, response, and coordination among federal agencies.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.3924</i></p>	<p>06/11/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S.2247 - Disaster Assistance Improvement and Decentralization (AID) Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to modernize federal disaster response by improving the Stafford Act and advancing reforms to make FEMA more efficient and locally responsive. It aims to cut red tape, allowing state and local governments—particularly small communities with limited capacity—to better tailor recovery efforts to local needs. The bill provides technical and financial support to help navigate the complex disaster assistance process and ensures more predictable federal funding. It also prevents future presidential administrations from pausing or cutting off aid during active recovery efforts.</p>	<p>07/10/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</p>	
<p>S.2256 - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2026 appropriations for the Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Food and Drug Administration, and related agencies.  <i>Senate version of H.R.4121.</i></p>	<p>Signed 11/12/2025 Public Law 119-37</p>	

<p>S.2353 - Microplastics Safety Act</p>	<p>This bill would direct the Food &amp; Drug Administration to submit a report to Congress on the human health impacts of exposure to microplastics in food and water, focusing on risks to children's health, the endocrine system, and reproductive health, as well as associated risks related to cancer and chronic illnesses.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.4486.</i></p>	<p>07/17/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions</p>	
<p>S.2354 - Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations to the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice (DOJ), the science agencies, and several related agencies. Within that includes the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).</p> <p><i>Senate version of H.R. 5342.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	
<p>S.2374 - Climate Change Resiliency Fund for America Act</p>	<p>This bill would would authorize the Treasury Department to issue \$200 million to \$1 billion annually in tax-exempt "climate bonds." These bonds would be available for purchase by any American to support the fund. The Department of Commerce would administer the Climate Change Resiliency Fund, providing grants to finance infrastructure projects aimed at strengthening the nation's resilience against increasing extreme weather events.</p>	<p>07/22/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance</p>	
<p>S.2388 - Water Infrastructure Modernization Act</p>	<p>This bill bill seeks to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to reauthorize and expand a pilot program for alternative water source projects. Key provisions include defining "intelligent water infrastructure technology" to encompass advanced systems for wastewater treatment, stormwater management, leak detection, and real-time monitoring. Furthermore, the proposed legislation increases authorized grant funding from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 annually until 2028 and outlines reporting requirements for the Administrator regarding project grants and improvements.</p>	<p>07/23/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.2421 - CLEAR Waters Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act by explicitly defining and adding exclusions to the term "navigable waters." Specifically, it seeks to exclude waste treatment systems, ephemeral features that only flow due to precipitation, and groundwater from this classification. The bill empowers the Administrator and the Secretary of the Army to identify additional features for exclusion.</p>	<p>07/23/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.2430 - Wildfire Insurance Coverage Study Act</p>	<p>This bill would require a federal study to better understand how increasing wildfire risks affect homeowners' and commercial property insurance coverage. The study would assess the scope of wildfire risks, the availability and cost of insurance, insurer refusals to renew policies based on location, state regulatory responses, and the need for a national wildfire risk map. The goal is to provide clearer data to address rising premiums, coverage losses, and improve protections for homeowners in wildfire-prone areas.</p>	<p>07/24/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs</p>	
<p>S.2431 - Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for the Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and several related agencies including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Forest Service.</p> <p><i>Senate version of H.R.4754.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	

<p>S.2437 - Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill aims to amend the existing Snow Water Supply Forecasting Program Authorization Act. The proposed changes focus on enhancing the program through the development and deployment of integrated snowpack measuring and modeling technologies, including imaging spectroscopy and machine learning. It also seeks to improve water supply forecasting for better water management decisions across multiple jurisdictions and reauthorizes funding for the program from fiscal years 2027 through 2031.</p>	<p>03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held</p>	
<p>S.2472 - Department of Defense PFAS Discharge Prevention Act</p>	<p>This bill would mandate the Secretary of Defense to request modifications to stormwater discharge permits for military facilities. These modifications would require quarterly monitoring of PFAS discharges and the implementation of best management practices or control technologies to reduce these pollutants. Furthermore, the bill stipulates that at least one percent of funds allocated for PFAS remediation efforts must be used annually to support these monitoring and reduction activities.</p>	<p>07/28/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Armed Services</p>	
<p>S.2500 - Research for Healthy Soils Act</p>	<p>This legislation would authorize the U.S. Department of Agriculture to make grants available to study the incidence and impacts of microplastics and PFAS in biosolids on farmland.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.3991.</i></p>	<p>07/29/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	
<p>S.2583 - NOAA Weather Radio Modernization Act</p>	<p>This bill would mandate the expansion and modernization of the NOAA Weather Radio network, ensuring its 24/7 operation, resilience to emergencies, and improved coverage, especially in underserved or high-risk areas. Additionally, the bill calls for the development of national standards for flash flood alert systems and proposes a reclassification of certain NOAA employee positions as protective services, along with a 10-year staffing plan to support critical forecasting and warning functions.</p>	<p>07/31/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation</p>	
<p>S.2701 - Headwaters Protection Act</p>	<p>This bill seeks to reauthorize and improve the Water Source Protection Program under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003. It aims to protect and restore watershed health, water supply and quality, municipal and agricultural water supply systems, and water-related infrastructure, as well as forest health from insect infestation, disease, or wildfire. The bill expands the scope to include "adjacent land" (non-Federal land within the same watershed as National Forest System land).  <i>Companion bill of H.R.605.</i></p>	<p>09/03/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	
<p>S.2753 - Urban Canal Modernization Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to authorize certain extraordinary operation and maintenance work specifically for "urban canals of concern". An "urban canal of concern" is defined as a transferred works or segment that, if it were to fail, would result in an estimated at-risk population exceeding 100 individuals, and which the Secretary of the Interior determines to be an urban canal reach. The bill authorizes the Secretary or the transferred works operating entity to carry out necessary extraordinary operation and maintenance work on these canals.  <i>Companion bill of H.R.6279.</i></p>	<p>03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held</p>	

<p>S.3140 - Flood Protection and Infrastructure Resilience Act</p>	<p>This bill would update USDA conservation and watershed programs to strengthen flood protection and long-term watershed resilience. It allows the Emergency Watershed Protection Program to implement restoration measures that go beyond addressing immediate damage when doing so benefits the watershed’s long-term health and reduces repeated impairments. The bill increases federal cost-share options for rehabilitating aging watershed infrastructure, including higher support—up to 90% of total costs—for projects in limited-resource areas. It also updates the Regional Conservation Partnership Program to explicitly include flood and drought mitigation, improved watershed-scale resilience, and broader conservation of soil, water, wildlife, and agricultural land.</p>	<p>11/06/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	
<p>S.3190 - Fire Innovation Unit Act</p>	<p>This bill would establish a seven-year public-private wildfire technology pilot, led jointly by the Agriculture and Interior Departments, to test and deploy innovative prevention, detection, and mitigation technologies, with participating agencies and partners defined and annual reports to Congress required.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.6094.</i></p>	<p>11/18/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	
<p>S.3224 - SPEED Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend NEPA to streamline environmental reviews by clarifying its procedural role, limiting analysis to proximate and reasonably foreseeable impacts, and excluding speculative effects. The bill also imposes expedited judicial review timelines to reduce delays in permitting and economic development projects.</p> <p><i>Counterpart bill to H.R.4776.</i></p>	<p>11/19/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.3290 - Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2026 funding for the Department of the Treasury, the Executive Office of the President, the judiciary, the District of Columbia, and several independent agencies.</p> <p><i>Senate version of H.R.5166.</i></p>	<p>Signed 02/03/2026 Public Law 119-75</p>	
<p>S.3293 - Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2026</p>	<p>This bill provides FY2025 appropriations for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers civil works projects, the Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Energy (DOE), and several independent agencies.</p> <p><i>Senate version of H.R.4553.</i></p>	<p>Signed 01/23/2026 Public Law 119-74</p>	
<p>S.3317 - Water Resources Technical Assistance Review Act</p>	<p>This bill would require the Comptroller General of the United States to review all clean water-related technical assistance authorities of the Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.3427.</i></p>	<p>12/03/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	<p><b>Sen. Adam Schiff</b></p>
<p>S.3353 - Relief for Farmers Hit with PFAS Act</p>	<p>This bill would provide state-level funding to support farmers affected by PFAS contamination. Authorized uses include financial assistance, PFAS testing for soil and water, health monitoring, equipment upgrades, alternative production or remediation strategies, educational programs, and research on remediation systems. The bill also establishes a USDA task force to identify additional eligible programs for PFAS-related assistance and provide technical support to states for coordinated responses.</p>	<p>12/04/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry</p>	

<p>S.3457 - Clean Water Standards for PFAS Act</p>	<p>This bill would require EPA to develop Clean Water Act water quality criteria for all measurable PFAS or PFAS classes within three years and establish effluent limitations guidelines (ELGs) for eight priority industry categories. The bill mandates immediate PFAS monitoring for three additional industries—Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard; Airports; and Electrical and Electronic Components—with a determination on ELG standards by December 31, 2026. It also requires EPA to promulgate Method 1633 by January 31, 2026, authorizes \$1 billion from FY 2026–2030 to help publicly owned treatment works address PFAS contamination, and provides \$12 million annually over the same period to support EPA implementation.</p> <p><i>Companion bill of H.R.6668.</i></p>	<p>12/11/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.3460 - PFAS Accountability Act</p>	<p>This bill would amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to establish a federal cause of action for individuals significantly exposed to PFAS, require medical monitoring at the expense of responsible manufacturers, and provide detailed provisions for claims, including presumptions of exposure for individual and class-action plaintiffs, while preserving state-law remedies.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6626.</i></p>	<p>12/11/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.3465 - UPGRADE Act</p>	<p>This bill would strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act by providing sustained technical and financial support for small, rural, and economically disadvantaged water systems through FY 2031. The bill expands the Small, Underserved, and Disadvantaged Communities Grant Program to include unincorporated communities, allowing them to work with states and local partners to address contaminated wells, failing septic systems, and other water access challenges. It also reauthorizes funding for qualified nonprofits to assist small systems in improving water quality, mitigating contaminants, and maintaining safe drinking water for vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>12/11/2025 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.3590 - Water Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Act</p>	<p>The legislation would reauthorize the following three water infrastructure resilience programs for five years (Fiscal Year 2027-2031), at current authorization levels:</p> <p>Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Midsize and Large Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program Clean Water Infrastructure Resiliency and Sustainability Program</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.5566</i></p>	<p>01/07/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works</p>	
<p>S.3609 - Community Protection and Wildfire Resilience Act</p>	<p>This bill would establish a new FEMA-led grant program, in coordination with the Forest Service, to help states, tribes, and local governments strengthen wildfire preparedness and community resilience. The bill authorizes \$1 billion annually to support the development and implementation of Community Protection and Wildfire Resilience Plans, funding activities such as early detection, evacuation planning, protection of vulnerable populations, home and infrastructure hardening, defensible space, and emergency communications. Grants would prioritize high-risk, low-income, and recently impacted communities, expand eligibility for structure hardening under existing programs, and require studies on insurance incentives, federal wildfire authorities, hazard mapping, and first-responder radio interoperability.</p>	<p>01/08/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs</p>	<p><b>Sen. Alex Padilla</b></p>
<p>S.3693 - Large-Scale Water Recycling Reauthorization Act</p>	<p>This bill would reauthorize the Large-Scale Water Recycling by an additional 5 years.</p> <p><i>Companion bill to H.R.6204.</i></p>	<p>03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held</p>	

S.3709 - Streamlining Federal Grants Act of 2026	This bill seeks to modernize federal grant management by establishing a Grants Council and requiring agencies to designate senior officials to oversee grant policies and improve service delivery. The bill standardizes data practices, promotes plain-language funding notices, and aims to reduce administrative barriers, particularly for underserved applicants. It also requires agencies to develop publicly reviewed improvement plans and enhances oversight and reporting to improve the accessibility and effectiveness of federal grant programs.	01/28/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	
S.3732 - Water Security and Drought Resilience Act	This bill would reauthorize and expand the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act’s Small Storage Program, which supports projects that increase surface or groundwater storage between 200 and 30,000 acre-feet. The bill also establishes a new grant program for natural water retention and release projects—such as aquifer recharge, floodplain restoration, and runoff timing adjustments—that enhance water availability using nature-based approaches and existing storage systems.	03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held	Sen. Alex Padilla
S.3737 - GROW SMART Act	This bill would update federal drought policy by funding collaborative water-sharing projects among agricultural, municipal, and industrial users. The bill supports water-efficient approaches—such as water-thrifty crops and advanced technologies like agrovoltatics and hydroponics. Eligible participants, including irrigation districts, Tribes, and nonprofits, could receive up to 75 percent federal cost-sharing for long-term drought resilience projects, with funding authorized to help protect groundwater supplies and stabilize rural economies during severe water shortages.	03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held	Sen. Alex Padilla
S.3738 - MORE WATER Act	This bill would reauthorize the Bureau of Reclamation’s large-scale recycled water program, providing federal grants covering up to 25 percent of project costs. In addition to restoring funding authority, the bill streamlines the approval process by reauthorizing expired programmatic approvals and creating a new framework that allows projects to move forward without requiring separate congressional authorization for each one. The goal is to accelerate construction timelines, reduce costs, and expand water recycling capacity.	03/17/2026 Committee on Energy and Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water and Power hearings held	Sen. Alex Padilla
S.3800 - ePermit Act	This bill aims to improve environmental reviews and authorizations through the use of interactive, digital, and cloud-based platforms. This is intended to enhance coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies and project sponsors, make community engagement more accessible, and increase transparency by establishing robust data architectures and modern software solutions. The bill seeks to achieve these goals by developing data standards, prototype tools, and a unified interagency data system, including a common authorization portal.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.4503.</i>	02/05/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	Sen. Alex Padilla
S.3854 - Advanced Weather Model Computing Development Act	This bill would establish a partnership between the Department of Energy and NOAA to improve weather and climate forecasting through advanced computing technologies. The bill supports the creation of research centers at national laboratories, promotes collaboration on tools such as artificial intelligence and high-performance computing, and requires regular reporting to Congress to track progress in enhancing forecasting capabilities and workforce development.	02/12/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation	
S.3895 - Fairness in Federal Disaster Declarations Act	This bill would revise how FEMA evaluates requests for disaster assistance by requiring standardized, weighted criteria for determining eligibility. The bill directs FEMA to consider localized impacts, community trauma, and economic conditions such as poverty levels and tax base, and applies these criteria retroactively to certain past denials. The goal is to create a more consistent and transparent process for distributing federal disaster aid.	02/24/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	

S.3923 - Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Reauthorization Act	This bill seeks to strengthen federal forecasting and emergency communication systems by improving atmospheric river prediction, wildfire weather forecasting, and drought monitoring. The bill directs NOAA to enhance coordination with agencies like FEMA, upgrade weather radio technology, and expand research and tools for hazard prediction, while also requiring NOAA and USGS to incorporate atmospheric river risks into landslide preparedness efforts.	03/04/2026 Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation. Ordered to be reported with amendments favorably	
S.4022 - Disaster Recovery Improvement Act	This bill would establish an interagency task force to evaluate and improve federal disaster recovery programs. The task force—led by FEMA and including multiple federal agencies, as well as state and local officials—would identify gaps in existing programs, gather input from local leaders, and develop recommendations to streamline aid delivery and reduce delays, including during transitions between presidential administrations.	03/05/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	
S.4146 - Local Data for Better Conservation Act	This bill would require the Secretary of the Interior to incorporate relevant data collected by state agencies when making decisions to list or delist species under the Endangered Species Act. The goal is to ensure that federal determinations are based on the most complete and available scientific information.	03/19/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.4153 - Forever Chemical Regulation and Accountability Act	This bill would establish a comprehensive framework to assess, report on, and phase out non-essential uses of PFAS. The bill requires studies on health and environmental risks, mandates reporting and phase-out schedules for manufacturers, and directs EPA to eliminate releases of PFAS into the environment within 10 years. It also sets deadlines for removing PFAS from certain consumer products, creates regional response hubs for cleanup and alternatives, imposes fees to support oversight, strengthens legal accountability for contamination, and updates liability rules to ensure affected individuals can pursue claims.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.8016.</i>	03/19/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.4213 - Data Center Water and Energy Transparency Act	This bill would require large data centers—those with at least 25 megawatts of capacity—to report annual electricity and water usage to federal or state agencies. The bill also mandates five-year projections and efficiency plans, enabling better assessment of impacts on utility systems, communities, and the environment. It includes enforcement mechanisms such as fees and penalties for noncompliance, with the goal of improving transparency and accountability in the data center industry.	03/25/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources	
S.4325 - 6PPD Task Force Act	This bill would establish an interdisciplinary task force of government officials, tribal representatives, and industry experts to address environmental damage caused by 6PPD-Q, a toxic byproduct of a common tire preservative linked to coho salmon die-offs. The task force would accelerate research into safer chemical alternatives, create a public online data repository for mitigation strategies, and issue annual progress reports to protect aquatic ecosystems, public health, and national supply chains.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.8357.</i>	04/16/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works	
S.4506 - Advancing Water Reuse Act	This bill seeks to establish a new investment credit, specifically the “qualifying water reuse project credit.” This proposed credit would equal 30 percent of the qualified investment for projects that install water recycling systems in industrial or manufacturing facilities, replace freshwater use with recycled water, or build municipal water recycling systems.  <i>Companion bill to H.R.2940.</i>	05/13/2026 Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance	



## Las Virgenes-Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Federal Grant Report

### [Bureau of Reclamation – WaterSMART Enhancing Water Resources Projects](#)

#### Program Details

The WaterSMART Enhancing Water Resources Projects program provides funding for on-the-ground projects that benefit water resource management for multiple uses, including water conservation and efficiency, water infrastructure improvements, and river and watershed restoration. The program prioritizes projects that were developed collaboratively, balance multiple community interests, and provide significant watershed benefits. Projects at an advanced stage of design and engineering – generally 60% final design or above – are prioritized in the merit review.

#### Grant Awards and Timeline

This program has two application submission periods. Total program funding is \$60,000,000, with individual awards ranging from a minimum of \$50,000 to a maximum of \$3,000,000, and approximately 30 awards expected. Total project cost, including both Federal and non-Federal shares, should not exceed \$6,000,000. **The first application deadline is September 9, 2026, and the second and final deadline is September 8, 2027.**

#### Cost Share and Matching Requirements

A non-federal cost share of at least 25% of total project costs is generally required. Watershed groups (Category C applicants) may apply with a 50% cost share without a Category A partner. Projects that exceed the minimum cost share by at least 5% may receive additional points in the merit review.

#### Eligible Projects

Eligible projects include water supply reliability improvements (canal lining, irrigation measurement, SCADA automation – conservation actions must be paired with a formal instream flow benefit mechanism); water management activities (point-of-diversion changes, return flow treatment, storage improvements); aquatic, riparian, or floodplain habitat restoration; invasive species removal; fish passage and habitat improvements; and forest/fuels management with a clear nexus to water resources.

#### Agency Point of Contact

Bureau of Reclamation  
Program Coordinator: Katherine Tucker  
Email: [ktucker@usbr.gov](mailto:ktucker@usbr.gov)  
Phone: (303) 445-2586

## [Bureau of Reclamation – WaterSMART: Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects](#)

### **Program Details**

The WaterSMART Title XVI Water Reclamation and Reuse Projects program provides funding for the planning, design, and/or construction of water reclamation and reuse projects. Projects must have a completed feasibility study submitted to Reclamation for review prior to the application deadline. There are two applicant categories: Category A applicants are sponsors of one of the 53 Congressionally authorized Title XVI projects, and Category B applicants are sponsors of water reclamation and reuse projects eligible under Section 4009(c) of the WIIN Act.

### **Grant Awards and Timeline**

This program has two application submission periods. Total program funding is \$40,000,000, with awards ranging from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$40,000,000, and approximately 10 awards expected. Category A applicants may request up to \$20,000,000 in Federal funds; Category B applicants may request up to \$40,000,000. **The first application deadline is August 26, 2026, and the second and final deadline is August 26, 2027.**

### **Cost Share and Matching Requirements**

A non-federal cost share of at least 75% of total project costs is required. Projects that exceed the minimum cost share by at least 5% may receive additional points in the merit review.

### **Eligible Projects**

Eligible projects include the planning, design, and/or construction of water reclamation and reuse facilities (Category A & B).

### **Agency Point of Contact**

Bureau of Reclamation  
Program Coordinator: Maribeth Menendez  
Email: [mmenendez@usbr.gov](mailto:mmenendez@usbr.gov)  
Phone: 303-445-2094

## Bureau of Reclamation – WaterSMART: Desalination Construction Projects

### **Program Details**

The WaterSMART Desalination Construction Projects program provides funding for the planning, design, and/or construction of facilities to desalinate seawater or brackish surface water or groundwater. To be eligible, projects must have a completed feasibility study submitted to Reclamation for review prior to the application deadline, and must be included in a state-approved plan or have Federal participation requested by the state's Governor.

### **Grant Awards and Timeline**

This program has two application submission periods. Total program funding is \$120,000,000, with awards ranging from a minimum of \$1,000 to a maximum of \$120,000,000, and approximately 10 awards expected. The Federal share may not exceed 25% of total project costs. **The first application deadline is August 26, 2026, and the second and final deadline is August 26, 2027.**

### **Cost Share and Matching Requirements**

A non-federal cost share of at least 75% of total project costs is required. Projects that exceed the minimum cost share by at least 5% may receive additional points in the merit review.

### **Eligible Projects**

Eligible projects include the planning, design, and/or construction of facilities to desalinate seawater or brackish surface water or groundwater.

### **Agency Point of Contact**

Bureau of Reclamation

Program Coordinator: Maribeth Menendez

Email: [mmenendez@usbr.gov](mailto:mmenendez@usbr.gov)

Phone: 303-445-2094



To:	Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA
From:	Syrus Devers
Date:	June 1st, 2026
Re:	State Legislative Report

### Legislative Report

The house of origin deadline was May 29th, which means any bill introduced in 2026 must be sent to the other house before that date. This transition process results in lobbyists having a lot of “hurry up and wait” time as all attention turns to the floor of each house and bills are taken up one at a time. The slower pace will not last long. All surviving bills will only have 30 more days to be heard and passed in the assigned policy committees. The final policy committee deadline for all bills is July 2nd.

#### **Hot bill list:**

SB 1153 (Caballero–support): This is the ACWA sponsored bill to address wildfire readiness and liability. As reported last month, Senator Stern raised some points to be addressed in the bill. After several weeks of discussion, it was decided to continue the discussions while the bill is in the Assembly. Speaking of which, SB 1153 passed the Senate floor with unanimous support on a vote of 33-0.

SB 872 (McNerney–support): This bill is supported by water agencies connected to the State Water Project (SWP) in any way. It would fund capital improvements on the SWP, most notably subsidence remediation, as well as improvements within the Delta. As previously reported, the bill was sent to the Senate suspense file where it was successfully passed...or so we thought. The bill passed “as amended,” but nobody in the room at the time knew what amendments the author had agreed to. It turns out that the amendments deleted all of the funding. The bill now creates a fund within the Budget that can receive funds for capital improvements on the SWP in the event money can be found someday. Yours truly predicts the Assembly will not see the value of a fund with no funds in it and kill it.

AB 2180 (Ward–support): This is the other ACWA sponsored bill to provide a legal foundation for tiered rates when attacked by Prop 218 lawsuits. Despite the covert opposition from the Howard Jarvis folks, covert because they acted through others, the bill passed the Assembly Floor and is rumored to be set for a hearing in Senate Local Government on June 10th..

AB 1893 (Gallager–support): Local assistance grants for wildfire preparednesses. Unanimous support...in a policy committee with no jurisdiction over spending. It sounded too good to be true, and it was. The bill died on suspense. (So far this is our only loss.)

AB 2215 (Calderon–support): This bille extends the Department of Water Resources water permits for the SWP until 2085, but excludes any benefit to the Delta Conveyance Project (DCP). At the time this report was prepared the bill was waiting for a vote on the Assembly floor. While all appears smooth on

## Syrus Devers Advocacy

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the surface, northern water interests just cannot let anything that benefits southern water interests go without causing a problem. Concerns were raised at ACWA's State Legislative Committee that the bill will allow "more water to be diverted from the Delta." After almost an hour-long debate, ACWA voted to support the bill.

SB 1085 (Durazo-support): This bill would close a loophole in the requirement to prove up a water supply for a residential development over 500 units. Despite the building industry trying to sow confusion, the bill was sent to the Assembly on a vote of 35-1.

# Las Virgenes - Triunfo JPA Bill Matrix

High

**AB 1873 (Bennett, D) County of Ventura: fire suppression: backup energy source.**

**Current Text:** 03/26/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/20/2026 - Referred to Coms. on N.R. & W. and E.M.

**Location:** 05/20/2026 - Senate Natural Resources and Water

**Summary:** Existing law requires, by July 1, 2030, a water supplier, as defined, to have access to sufficient backup energy sources to operate critical fire suppression infrastructure, as defined, needed to supply water for at least 24 hours for the purpose of fire suppression in high or very high fire hazard severity zones in the County of Ventura, or to have access to alternative sources of water supplied by a different water supplier or agency that can serve this same purpose of supplying backup water to critical wells and water pumps for 24 hours, as provided. Existing law authorizes a water supplier that uses a backup energy source that is not permanent and stationary to use mobile backup energy sources or procure an energy source via an established mutual aid agreement provided that the backup energy source can provide power within 12 hours of the National Weather Service alerting the County of Ventura of a red flag warning and provide power for at least 24 hours after a loss of power and within 60 minutes of a loss of power. Existing law requires, if any fire damages and makes uninhabitable more than 10 residential dwellings within the service area of a water supplier, a report be made by the Ventura County Fire Department in cooperation with the water supplier, as specified. This bill would authorize a water supplier to use a backup energy source that is not permanent or stationary, provided that the backup energy source can, among other things, provide power within 90 minutes of a loss of power, or as soon as practically possible after deenergization. The bill would require a water supplier that uses a backup energy source that is not permanent and stationary to notify the Ventura County Office of Emergency Services as soon as practically possible, but no later than 72 hours after a loss of power, if that backup energy source does not provide power within 90 minutes of a loss of power. (Based on 03/26/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Watch	High

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

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

**Status:** 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/22/2026)

**Location:** 05/14/2026 - Assembly DEAD

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

water supplies for firefighting response or suppression purposes in very high fire and high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[AB 2013 \(Bennett, D\)](#) High and very high fire risk areas: community water systems: preparedness and resiliency.**

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

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT on 4/7/2026)

**Location:** 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas. This bill would require a community water system that services more than 100 customers that are located in a high or very high fire risk area, as defined, to include an annex to its disaster preparedness plans, as provided, that includes information regarding system preparedness and resiliency during a wildfire. The bill would require the annex to contain several things, including, among others, an assessment that identifies the minimum number of and type of water pumps that are necessary to maintain average daily capacity, including, but not limited to, the operation of fire hydrant systems at the rated capacity. (Based on 04/06/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Oppose Unless Amended	High

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

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

**Status:** 05/06/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 05/06/2026 - Senate Local Government

**Summary:** The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 03/11/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[AB 2215 \(Calderon, D\)](#) Water rights: permits: State Water Project.**

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

**Status:** 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

**Calendar:** [05/22/26 #19 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)

**Location:** 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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

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

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[AB 2529 \(Johnson, R\)](#) Civil claims: public entities and employees: declaration.**

**Current Text:** 04/09/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/15/2026 - Set for Hearing 5/18/2026

**Calendar:** [05/22/26 #16 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS](#)

**Location:** 05/15/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

**Summary:** The Government Claims Act governs the tort liability and immunity of, and claims and actions against, public entities, officers, and employees. Existing law requires that a claim against a public entity or public employee be signed by the claimant or by some person on the claimant's behalf. This bill would require a claim against a public entity or public employee to include a declaration that, upon information and belief, the contents of the claim are true and correct. (Based on 04/09/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[SB 872 \(McNerney, D\)](#) Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund.**

**Current Text:** 05/14/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, declares that the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta (Delta) is a critically important natural resource for California and the nation and it serves as both the hub of the California water system and the most valuable estuary and wetland ecosystem on the west coast of North and South America. Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Water Resources. Existing law requires the department and the Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the principal options for the Delta and requires the department to evaluate and comparatively rate each option for its ability to do specified things, including, among others, to maintain Delta water quality for Delta users, and to preserve, protect, and improve Delta levees. Existing law establishes in the agency the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy. Existing law requires the conservancy to act as a primary state agency to implement ecosystem restoration in the Delta and to support efforts that advance environmental protection and the economic well-being of Delta residents. Existing law provides for the preservation of specified management areas of the Suisun Marsh, pursuant to a protection plan prepared and adopted by the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, as provided. 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. This bill would establish the Delta Levees and Canal Subsidence Fund in the State Treasury and, upon appropriation, would make the moneys in the fund available to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for expenditure consistent with the allocations described below. The bill would authorize the secretary to seek out, and the fund to accept, state moneys from, among other sources, any bond funds, the General Fund, or the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. The bill would authorize the fund to accept moneys from nonstate sources, including federal and private moneys, and would continuously appropriate those moneys without regard to fiscal year, for allocation as described, thereby making an appropriation. (Based on 05/14/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[SB 1001 \(Archuleta, D\)](#) Local agency, public utility, or mutual water company: personnel access: Personal Identity Verification-Interoperable.**

**Current Text:** 04/21/2026 - Amended [HTML](#) [PDF](#)

**Status:** 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 4/27/2026)

**Location:** 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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

Position	Priority
Support	High

**[SB 1085 \(Durazo, D\)](#) Water supply planning: housing developments.**

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

**Status:** 05/19/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 05/18/2026 - Assembly DESK

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

associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

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

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

**Location:** Assembly Desk

**Summary:** The California Emergency Services Act requires all public water systems, as defined, with 10,000 or more service connections to review and revise their disaster preparedness plans in conjunction with related agencies, including, but not limited to, local fire departments and the Office of Emergency Services, to ensure that the plans are sufficient to address possible disaster scenarios. A person, as defined, who violates the provisions of this act is guilty of a misdemeanor. This bill, beginning January 1, 2028, would require all urban retail water suppliers, as defined, serving a high or very high fire hazard severity zone to include incident-specific response procedures for wildfires as part of their disaster preparedness plans, including any applicable emergency response plan as required by federal law. The bill would require these plans to include, among other things, mitigation actions, including actions, procedures, and equipment, that can obviate or significantly lessen the impact of a wildfire on the water system and the supply of drinking water provided by the water supplier. Because violation of these requirements by certain urban retail water suppliers would constitute a misdemeanor, the bill would expand the scope of a crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 04/28/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Support	High

**Low**

**[AB 1895 \(Hadwick, R\)](#) Surplus Land Act: exemptions: land unsuitable for housing.**

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

**Status:** 04/23/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(5). (Last location was L. GOV. on 3/2/2026)

**Location:** 04/23/2026 - Assembly DEAD

**Summary:** Current law requires land to be declared either surplus land or exempt surplus land, as supported by written findings, before a local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency's policies or procedures. Current law establishes procedures for the disposal of surplus land. These procedures do not apply to the disposal of exempt surplus land. Current law establishes various categories of exempt surplus land, including surplus land that is a former street, right-of-way, or easement, and is conveyed to an owner of an adjacent property. This bill would broaden the definition of exempt surplus land to include land that is unsuitable for housing development due to the presence of one or more specified characteristics, including land with slope instability that increases risk of mudslides, landslides, subsidence, liquefaction, and other seismic hazards. (Based on 02/12/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Watch	Low

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

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

**Status:** 05/18/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. (Ayes 53. Noes 17.) In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.

**Location:** 05/18/2026 - Senate Rules

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

Position	Priority
SPOT BILL	Low

**[AB 2568 \(Johnson, R\)](#) Water district directors: compensation.**

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

**Status:** 05/20/2026 - Referred to Com. on L. GOV.

**Location:** 05/20/2026 - Senate Local Government

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

Position	Priority
Watch	Low

**[AB 2728 \(Soria, D\)](#) Open and Transparent Water Data Act.**

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

**Status:** 05/18/2026 - Read second time. Ordered to third reading.

**Calendar:** *05/22/26 #280 A-THIRD READING FILE - ASSEMBLY BILLS*

**Location:** 05/18/2026 - Assembly THIRD READING

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

Position	Priority
SPOT BILL	Low

**[SB 1313 \(McNerney, D\)](#) Drinking water: perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances.**

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

**Status:** 05/14/2026 - Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(b)(8). (Last location was APPR. SUSPENSE FILE on 5/11/2026)

**Location:** 05/14/2026 - Senate DEAD

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

Position	Priority
Watch	Low

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

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

**Status:** 05/20/2026 - In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.

**Location:** 05/19/2026 - Assembly DESK

**Summary:** Existing law authorizes any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for irrigation purposes, and requires any corporation organized for or engaged in the business of selling, distributing, supplying, or delivering water for domestic use, to provide in its articles or bylaws that water shall be sold, distributed, supplied, or delivered only to owners of its shares and that those shares are appurtenant to certain lands, as specified. Under existing law, these corporations are known as mutual water companies. This bill would prohibit a mutual water company from charging, issuing a bill, or otherwise seeking to hold tenants of shareholders responsible for the costs of water or its delivery, except for specified tenants, and would require all notices of charges for water to be sent to the last known address of the shareholder or tenant, as applicable. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 04/23/2026 text)

Position	Priority
Watch	Low

Total Measures: 16

Total Tracking Forms: 16

**DATE:** June 1, 2026  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Engineering and Facilities

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**SUBJECT: Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Update**

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**SUMMARY:**

On August 1, 2016, the JPA Board selected Scenario No. 4, use of Las Virgenes Reservoir for indirect potable reuse, as the preferred alternative for the Recycled Water Seasonal Storage Basis of Design Report. The selected alternative was subsequently renamed the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo (PWP). Staff was also directed to report back to the Board on the next steps for implementation of the project.

Staff released a request for proposals (RFP) for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the (PWP) on May 8, 2020. The selection of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager to support the effort was an important next step to begin implementation of the Pure Water Program. Utilization of an Owner's Advisor/Program Manager is consistent with the approach taken by other public agencies pursuing potable reuse projects of similar scope and complexity. Among the critical elements of the proposed scope were completion of the preliminary design and environmental documentation, procurement of a progressive design-build (PDB) firm, and regulatory support.

On September 8, 2020, the JPA Board accepted a proposal from Jacobs Engineering Group, Inc., and authorized the Administering Agent/General Manager to execute a professional services agreement for Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services for the PWP.

On March 4, 2024, the JPA authorized Amendment No. 2 for Jacobs to provide Owner's Advisor/Program Manager services, which defined the next phase of their support for the program during the 60 percent design of the Advanced Water Purification Facility. Additionally, on December 8, 2025, the JPA authorized the award of a progressive design-build contract, in the amount of \$303,733,342, for the Phase 2 final design and construction of an Advanced Water Purification Facility and Reverse Osmosis Concentrate Pipeline for the project, together with a JPA-controlled allowance reserve, in the amount of \$12,720,542

These important steps bring the PWP program into the construction phase of work following a groundbreaking event on April 10, 2026.

This report serves to provide a summary of the progress to-date on the work performed, including major monthly milestones, key program accomplishments, key considerations and a look-ahead of upcoming activities.

**GOALS:**

Lead in Sanitation and Recycled Water Services Focusing on Maximum Reuse

Prepared by: Nancy Lawrence, Executive Assistant/Clerk of the Board

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Monthly Update on Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo](#)

To: Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA Board of Directors  
From: Oliver Slosser, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District  
Date: June 1, 2026  
Re: Pure Water Project JPA Board Monthly Update

## Pure Water Project Overview

The Pure Water Project (PWP) is an opportunity to proactively address three major challenges facing the Las Virgenes-Triunfo JPA:

- comply with more stringent regulatory requirements for discharging to Malibu Creek,
- balance seasonal variation of recycled water demand, and
- create a valuable resource to supplement the region's water supplies, enabled by California's reservoir water augmentation requirements.

By 2030, the plan is to have an operational advanced water purification facility (AWPF) to treat tertiary effluent from the Tapia Water Reclamation Facility for indirect potable reuse, and convey the product water to the Las Virgenes Reservoir, where it will be blended with Metropolitan Water District of Southern California (Metropolitan) supply.

## Monthly Major Milestones

The PWP achieved the following in May:

### Phase 2 – AWPF and ROC Pipeline

- Mass Excavation at AWPF began
- Construction management staff conducted ongoing inspection of the site and construction progress. Supported confirmation of Walsh pay apps and schedule recovery
- Finalizing the 100 Issued for Construction plans for the AWPF and ROC pipeline
- Finalized allowance draw authorization protocols
- Processed four allowance draw requests for a net total of \$75,513
  - AOR-001 - \$849,659 - Thousand Oaks road improvements and Fiber Optic addition (fiber optic work for City of Thousand Oaks will go towards obligation to City for road improvements)
  - AOR-002 - \$87,896 - Permitting Fees and Water Charges
  - AOR-003 - \$658,976 - Tapia Preformed Monochloramine Design and Antiscalent Testing Change Orders
  - AOR-004 - (\$1,521,018) - Builder's Risk Credit back to Allowances

- Advanced coordination with Calleguas, City of Thousand Oaks, and private parties regarding upsizing the ROC line to allow for future connections by industrial users in Thousand Oaks.
- Continued planning for ongoing encroachment permits, easement modifications, and road restriping with the City of Agoura Hills.
- Presented to City of Westlake Village City Council and Public Safety Advisory Board about restriping plans on Agoura Rd.
- Met with the City of Westlake Village and local business representatives to continue development of traffic control through the City during ROC installation.
- Continued coordination with TreePeople for the Sweetwater Canyon mitigation site including development of agreement
- Completed payment and contract for Peterson Ranch mitigation site, and completed reporting to regulatory bodies
- Finalized interior finished for the AWPF.
- Developed RFP for construction management support for pipeline work.

### **Phase 1 – Ancillary Pipelines**

- Began development of change orders with Walsh for additional permitting support and development of 100% design during Guaranteed Maximum Price negotiations.
- Completed utility research along the ancillary pipeline alignments.
- Worked with staff to identify portions of the ancillary pipelines in Agoura Rd. and Lindero Canyon Rd. intersection that will be completed with waterline relocation
- Finalized 30% design and moving forward to 60% design which will form the basis for Guaranteed Maximum Price negotiations.
- Received 30% design cost model at \$78M dollars; met with Walsh staff to identify priorities for lowering the cost.
- Developed RFP for construction management support for pipeline work.

### **Funding and Financing**

- Coordination with State Revolving Fund staff for completion of the SRF loan and Water Recycling Grant.
- Met with Bureau of Reclamation staff about pending BABA waiver, federal environmental signoff, and financial capability analysis
- Local Resource Program agreement with Metropolitan Water District continues to go through internal approval at Metropolitan
- Met with WIFIA for next steps to finalizing agreement.

## Construction Photos



AWPF Owner's Trailer, Walsh Trailer, and Warehouse



Mass Grading of AWPF site

## Look Ahead

The PWP is focused on the following activities for April 2026:

- The PWP and the Walsh team will continue to coordinate with other agencies on the project, including City of Agoura Hills, City of Thousand Oaks, City of Westlake Village, and Calleguas MWD.

- Continued mass excavation and grading.
- Prepare for Guaranteed Maximum Price negotiation for GMP 3
- Finalize Local Resource Program Agreement
- Process change orders for 100% design of ancillary pipelines

**DATE:** June 1, 2026  
**TO:** JPA Board of Directors  
**FROM:** Finance and Administration

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**SUBJECT: Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Budget**

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**SUMMARY:**

The Fiscal Years 2026-28 Biennial Budget represents the proposed budget for the next two fiscal years. The proposed two-year combined operating and capital improvements budget continues to reflect preparatory on-going and one-times expenses related to the completion and operation of the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

Following review of the proposed budget, staff will incorporate any recommended changes in a final version to be presented for Board approval. The JPA Board adopts the budget for the first year and approves the budget plan for the second year. Prior to commencement of the second year of the budget, the JPA Board will be presented with an update and any modifications recommended for the second year. The Fiscal Year 2026-27 Proposed Budget is \$198.0 million, consisting of \$29.6 million for operations and \$168.4 million for capital improvements. The Fiscal Year 2027-28 Proposed Budget is \$209.4 million, consisting of \$30.4 million for operations and \$179.0 million for capital improvements.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Review and provide feedback on the Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Budget.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The proposed two-year combined operating and capital improvements budget is \$198.0 million for Fiscal Year 2026-27 and \$209.4 million for Fiscal Year 2027-28.

**DISCUSSION:**

Background:

The JPA has prepared a biennial budget since 2016. Following review of the proposed budget, staff will incorporate any recommended changes in a final version to be presented for Board approval. The Board adopts the budget for the first year and approves the budget plan for the second year. Prior to commencement of the second year, the JPA Board will be presented

with an update and any modifications recommended for the second year.

### Operating Revenues:

Revenues for Fiscal Years 2026-27 and 2027-28 reflect decreases of 15.0 percent and 12.0 percent, respectively, over Fiscal Year 2025-26 budgeted revenues, primarily driven by decreases in the proposed wholesale recycled water rates.

The proposed wholesale recycled water rates for Fiscal Years 2026-27 and 2027-28 are \$693.64 and \$699.71 per acre-foot, respectively. The proposed rates are based on the JPA's operating costs for recycled water reservoirs, system operations and pump stations, administrative overhead costs for recycled water operations, and the depreciation expense for recycled water capital assets. The primary factor driving the decrease in wholesale recycled water rates compared to the prior year budget is the reduction in depreciation expense for recycled water capital assets. One of the major capital assets, the recycled water pipeline, became fully depreciated in Fiscal Year 2024-25, resulting in an approximate \$0.6 million decrease in total depreciation expense.

### Operating Expenses:

Fiscal Year 2026-27 total operating expenses are projected to increase by 11.0 percent over the Fiscal Year 2025-26 budget and 11.1 percent over the Fiscal Year 2025-26 estimated actuals.

Administrative expenses in Fiscal Year 2026-27 budget are projected to be \$655,000 above Fiscal Year 2025-26 estimated actuals. The increase is primarily attributable to one-time outside services related to the sewer system hydraulic modeling study and sprayfields repurposing study. The sewer system hydraulic model will provide staff with system-wide data on the available capacity of the sewer system under both dry and wet weather conditions. It is expected to improve operations and planning by identifying capacity deficiencies, informing future capital improvement projects, and supporting the startup and testing of the Advanced Water Purification Facility (AWPF) — during which large volumes of treated water will be discharged to the sewer system. The model will also support efforts for wastewater augmentation to fully utilize the available capacity in the AWPF.

Maintenance costs in Fiscal Year 2026-27 are budgeted to be \$111,000, or 5.8% higher than Fiscal Year 2025-26 estimated actuals, primarily driven by an uptick in projected building maintenance and direct labor costs year-over-year.

Operating costs for Fiscal Year 2026-27 are budgeted to be \$1.7 million higher than Fiscal Year 2025-26 estimated actuals. The increase is primarily attributed to higher projected chemical supply costs and anticipated increases in energy costs for Fiscal Year 2026-27. Chemical expense increases are budgeted based on known contracts plus Consumer Price Index (CPI) escalations. Projected energy expenses are budgeted conservatively with 8% annual increases based on Southern California Edison's 2025-2028 "base rates" that are subject to a 5% CPI cap, plus non-general rate case cost components (historically no more than 3% in additional cost).

Fiscal Year 2027-28 budgeted expenses are projected to increase by 2.4 percent over Fiscal Year 2026-27, which is 13.8 percent higher than estimated actuals for Fiscal Year 2025-26 for

the above-mentioned reasons.

#### Capital Expenses:

The Fiscal Year 2026-27 Capital Improvements Program Budget is projected to be \$168.4 million with costs for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo (Pure Water Project) estimated to be \$161.1 million. The Fiscal Year 2027-28 Capital Improvements Program Budget is projected to be \$179.0 million with costs for the Pure Water Project estimated to be \$174.7 million.

#### Pure Water Project Financing:

On April 6, 2026, the JPA Board approved an agreement with Wells Fargo Bank to enter into a \$150 million non-revolving line of credit (LOC) as a means of providing interim bridge financing for the Pure Water Project. The agreement was finalized on May 14, 2026, and the JPA anticipates drawing on the loan to fund on-going construction expenses beginning in July 2026. The JPA also anticipates closing a prior approved construction grant and loan agreement with the State Water Control Resources Board within the current fiscal year, which will provide funding, in the amount of approximately \$84 million, for the Pure Water Project. Additionally, the JPA has been notified of final approval to receive funding for the Pure Water Project through the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Water Infrastructure Financing and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program is anticipated to close in the near-term. These interim, state, and federal financing sources will be the primary means of funding the significant construction-related expenses projected for the Pure Water Project over the upcoming two years.

Subsequent debt service payments related to the Pure Water Project financings will come directly from the JPA's partner agencies, Las Virgenes Municipal Water District (LVMWD) and Triunfo Water and Sanitation District (TWSD). Both partner agencies adopted five-year rate adjustments that include the projected capital costs for the Pure Water Project and corresponding debt-service requirements based on a 70.6% LVMWD and 29.4% TWSD allocation of costs. The payments will be made directly by each partner through the Las Virgenes - Triunfo Public Financing Authority.

#### On-going Review of Budget and Ability to Adjust to Economic Conditions :

As part of the budget process, staff provides the JPA Board with monthly reports that reflect budget-to-actual results during the fiscal year. During Fiscal Year 2026-27, these monthly reports will be critical to assess whether or not the JPA's revenues and expenditures are in-line with budgeted projections.

As staff continues to monitor the JPA's financial position, any proposed adjustments or budget reduction proposals will be presented to the Board with an analysis of the anticipated impacts to the organization and its customers, both in the near and long-terms. This approach will support the Board to adapt the JPA's response to the most current financial conditions, while minimizing the impact on the essential services provided to customers.

#### **GOALS:**

Ensure Effective Utilization of the Public's Assets and Money

Prepared by: Amelia Dawson, Principal Financial Analyst

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Operating Budget](#)

[Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Capital Improvements Program Budget](#)

[JPA Presentation for Fiscal Years 2026-28 Proposed Biennial Budget](#)

## Operations Summary

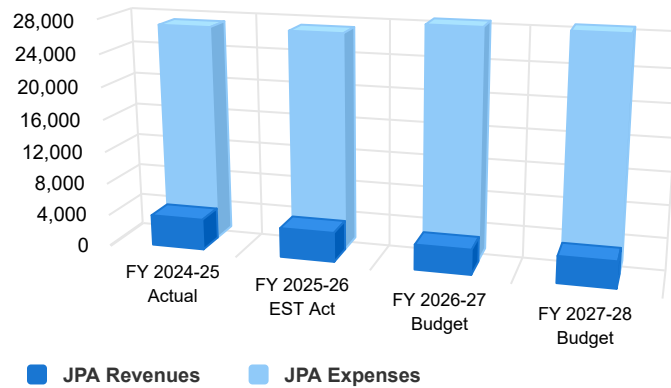
	FY 24-25 Actual	FY 25-26 Budget	FY 25-26 Est Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	FY 27-28 Budget
<b>OPERATING REVENUES</b>					
4235 RW Sales - LVMWD	\$ 2,878,007	\$ 2,609,184	\$ 2,747,164	\$ 2,403,136	\$ 2,500,899
4240 RW Sales - TWSD	803,277	1,028,074	800,505	672,137	692,713
4505 Other Income from Operations	60,770	55,000	129,863	58,000	58,000
<b>TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES</b>	<b>\$ 3,742,054</b>	<b>\$ 3,692,258</b>	<b>\$ 3,677,532</b>	<b>\$ 3,133,273</b>	<b>\$ 3,251,612</b>
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSE</b>					
6260 Rental Charge Facility Replacement	366,493	324,365	332,433	295,880	295,880
6516 Other Professional Services	242,784	300,000	160,791	751,000	101,000
6517 Audit Fees	3,855	5,000	4,640	6,400	6,600
6872 Outside Services	8,125	155,000	7,433	-	-
7135 Earthquake Insurance	198,008	253,217	199,335	186,189	214,118
7135 Property Insurance	433,014	466,809	485,494	547,161	629,235
7203 Allocated Building Maintenance	128,057	91,000	143,567	136,241	137,206
7225 Allocated Support Services	8,237,564	8,175,025	8,088,831	8,315,573	8,497,752
7226 Allocated Operations Services	3,971,673	3,395,143	4,089,662	3,928,923	4,225,512
Sub-total	\$ 13,589,573	\$ 13,165,559	\$ 13,512,186	\$ 14,167,367	\$ 14,107,303
<b>MAINTENANCE EXPENSE</b>					
5500 Labor	633,148	1,061,033	514,776	683,378	723,130
5510 Supplies/Material	721,771	540,000	526,676	526,000	527,000
5515 Outside Services	687,271	542,200	679,411	565,000	570,000
5518 Building Maintenance	149,482	140,000	129,173	226,000	227,040
5520 Permits and Fees	-	2,500	-	10,000	10,000
5525 Consulting Services	18,400	-	36,493	-	-
5525 Special Studies	9,120	-	12,667	-	-
5530 Capital Outlay	-	75,000	-	-	-
Sub-total	\$ 2,219,192	\$ 2,360,733	\$ 1,899,196	\$ 2,010,378	\$ 2,057,170
<b>OPERATING EXPENSE</b>					
5400 Labor	3,264,372	3,253,289	3,407,166	3,436,056	3,589,849
5405 Utilities	2,988,159	3,287,775	3,239,912	3,584,890	3,898,207
5410 Supplies/Material	1,780,263	1,700,000	1,732,048	2,210,347	2,425,847
5415 Outside Services	255,893	585,580	257,160	556,322	571,322
5417 Odor Control	241,075	300,000	78,727	415,000	215,000
5420 Permits and Fees	306,666	280,100	435,362	451,000	451,000
5425 Consulting Services	40,739	45,000	55,948	50,000	55,000
5430 Capital Outlay	201,323	125,000	64,539	230,000	255,000
6200 Forms, Supplies and Postage	-	-	280	-	-
Sub-total	\$ 9,078,490	\$ 9,576,744	\$ 9,271,142	\$ 10,933,615	\$ 11,461,225
<b>PUBLIC INFORMATION</b>					
6604 Public Education Programs	31,720	31,948	14,471	9,848	10,291
6606 Community Group Outreach	-	-	356,090	240,000	215,000
Sub-total	\$ 31,720	\$ 31,948	\$ 370,561	\$ 249,848	\$ 225,291

## Operations Summary (continued)

	FY 24-25 Actual	FY 25-26 Budget	FY 25-26 Est Actual	FY 26-27 Budget	FY 27-28 Budget
<b>RESOURCE CONSERVATION</b>					
6785 Watershed Programs	-	-	3,000	-	-
6788 District Sprayfield	434,095	350,000	323,299	527,575	529,781
6789 005 Discharge	103,597	500	115,852	50,000	50,000
Sub-total	\$ 537,692	\$ 350,500	\$ 442,151	\$ 577,575	\$ 579,781
<b>SPECIALTY EXPENSE</b>					
5700 SCADA Services	13,958	100,000	-	92,000	102,000
5712 Compost Sales/Use Tax	1,329	2,500	-	-	-
5715 Laboratory Services	422,687	400,000	379,771	674,617	706,359
5725 General Supplies/Small Tools	48	-	-	-	-
7202 Allocated Laboratory Expense	772,255	745,042	825,344	960,912	1,147,998
Sub-total	\$ 1,210,277	\$ 1,247,542	\$ 1,205,115	\$ 1,727,529	\$ 1,956,357
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>\$ 26,666,944</b>	<b>\$ 26,733,026</b>	<b>\$ 26,700,351</b>	<b>\$ 29,666,312</b>	<b>\$ 30,387,127</b>
<b>NET OPERATING EXPENSE</b>	<b>\$(22,924,890)</b>	<b>\$(23,040,768)</b>	<b>\$(23,022,819)</b>	<b>\$(26,533,039)</b>	<b>\$(27,135,515)</b>

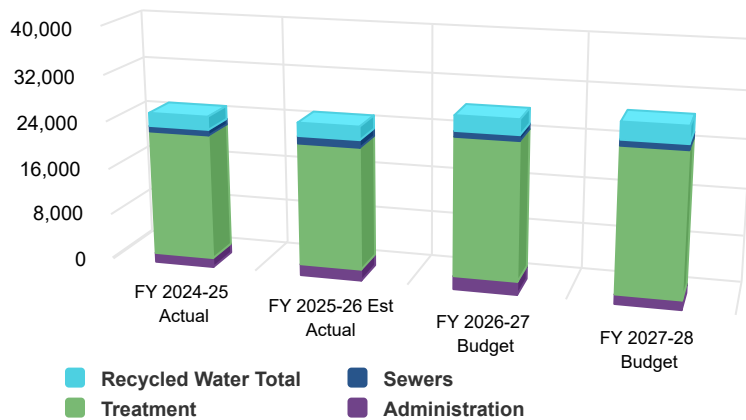
## Operations Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024-25 Actual	FY 2025-26 Est Actual	FY 2026-27 Budget	FY 2027-28 Budget
<b>JPA Revenues</b>	3,742	3,678	3,133	3,252
<b>JPA Expenses</b>	26,667	26,704	29,666	30,387
<b>Net Operating Expense</b>	<b>22,925</b>	<b>23,026</b>	<b>26,533</b>	<b>27,136</b>



## Operating Expense Summary (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024-25 Actual	FY 2025-26 Est Actual	FY 2026-27 Budget	FY 2027-28 Budget
RW Pump Stations	1,749	1,718	2,081	2,242
RW Tanks, Reservoirs and Wells	115	206	221	228
RW Systems Operations	3	6	6	6
RW Distribution System	72	155	160	162
Recycled Water Total	1,938	2,085	2,467	2,637
Pure Water Demonstration	883	799	919	996
Sewers	1,218	1,402	853	954
Treatment/Reclamation	12,542	12,738	14,049	14,543
Treatment/Composting	8,332	7,378	8,692	9,092
Treatment/Centrate Treatment	369	365	409	431
Treatment Total	21,243	20,481	23,151	24,066
Administration	1,488	1,936	2,275	1,733
<b>Total JPA Operations</b>	<b>26,770</b>	<b>26,704</b>	<b>29,666</b>	<b>30,387</b>



## RW Wholesale Rate Computations FY 2026-27 Budgeted Costs

	Total Cost	Base Cost	Add'l Pumping	East-West Cost
Pump Stations	2,080,704	1,237,391	843,313	
Reservoirs	220,662	220,662		
System Operations	5,832	5,832		
Distribution	160,233	160,233		
RW Operations	2,467,431			
RW Ops/JPA Ops	9.01%			
Total JPA Admin	2,275,307			
RW Administration	204,964	204,964		
<b>Subtotal: Operations &amp; Admin</b>	<b>2,672,395</b>	<b>1,829,082</b>		
Depreciation FY 24-25	400,821	400,821		
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$ 3,073,216</b>	<b>\$ 2,229,903</b>	<b>\$ 843,313</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Costs per Acre Foot</b>		<b>\$ 497.64</b>	<b>\$ 196.00</b>	<b>\$ 693.64</b>

## FY 2026-27 Estimated Deliveries

	Acre Feet	Rate		
LV Valley	168	497.64/AF	\$	83,604
LVMWD East	1,602	693.64/AF	\$	1,111,211
LVMWD West	1,742	693.64/AF	\$	1,208,321
<b>Total LVMWD</b>	<b>3,512</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>2,403,136</b>
TWSD	969	693.64/AF	\$	672,137
	<b>4,481</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>3,075,273</b>

## FY 2027-28 Budgeted Costs

	Total Cost	Base Cost	Add'l Pumping	East-West Cost
Pump Stations	2,241,839	1,331,061	910,778	
Reservoirs	220,307	220,307		
System Operations	5,960	5,960		
Distribution	161,509	161,509		
RW Operations	2,629,615			
RW Ops/JPA Ops	9.41%			
Total JPA Admin	1,733,084			
RW Administration	163,151	163,151		
<b>Subtotal: Operations &amp; Admin</b>	<b>2,792,766</b>	<b>1,881,988</b>		
Depreciation FY25-26	400,821	400,821		
<b>Total Cost</b>	<b>\$ 3,193,587</b>	<b>\$ 2,282,809</b>	<b>\$ 910,778</b>	<b>\$ -</b>
<b>Costs per Acre Foot</b>		<b>\$ 494.44</b>	<b>\$ 205.27</b>	<b>\$ 699.71</b>

## FY 2027-28 Estimated Deliveries

	Acre Feet	Rate		
LV Valley	180	494.44/AF	\$	88,999
LVMWD East	1,624	699.71/AF	\$	1,136,329
LVMWD West	1,823	699.71/AF	\$	1,275,571
<b>Total LVMWD</b>	<b>3,627</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>2,500,899</b>
TWSD	990	699.71/AF	\$	692,713
	<b>4,617</b>		<b>\$</b>	<b>3,193,612</b>

## Fiscal Year 2026-27 Operating Budget Allocation of Joint Powers Expenses to Participants

Expenses (Revenues)	JPA Expenses by Allocation Groups					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Sewer Expenses	853,482	-	-	-	-	853,482
Treatment Reclamation	-	9,906,655	4,142,719	-	-	14,049,374
Treatment Composting	-	6,073,333	2,618,928	-	-	8,692,261
Treatment Injection	-	126,758	282,359	-	-	409,117
Pump Stations	-	2,080,704	-	-	-	2,080,704
Tanks/Reservoir Wells	-	220,662	-	-	-	220,662
System Operation	-	5,832	-	-	-	5,832
Water System	-	160,233	-	-	-	160,233
Administrative Expenses	-	2,268,907	-	6,400	-	2,275,307
PWP Demo	-	919,340	-	-	-	919,340
Revenues	-	(3,133,273)	-	-	-	(3,133,273)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>853,482</b>	<b>18,629,151</b>	<b>7,044,006</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,533,039</b>

Participants Share	Allocation of Each Group to Participants											
	A		B		C		D		E		Total	
U-1 Sanitation District	36.3%	309,814	53.1%	9,892,079	35.0%	2,468,329	25.0%	1,601	82.2%	-	47.8%	12,671,823
U-2 Sanitation District	3.1%	26,458	17.5%	3,260,101	34.3%	2,419,548	25.0%	1,601	-	-	21.5%	5,707,708
Recycled Water Fund	-	-	-	(282,980)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.1%)	(282,980)
<b>Total LVMWD</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>336,272</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>13,152,181</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>4,887,877</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.2%</b>	<b>18,379,531</b>
<b>Total TWSD</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>517,210</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>5,476,970</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>2,156,129</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.8%</b>	<b>8,153,508</b>
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>853,482</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,629,151</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,044,006</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26,533,039</b>

### GROUP

- A Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's reserve capacity rights in the trunk sewer.
- B Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's reserve capacity rights in the treatment plant and recycled water system.
- C Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's flow into the treatment plant.
- D Each participant is allocated an equal share.
- E Basis of allocation is each participant's average monthly cash balance.

## Joint Powers Authority Participant Sewage Flows and Expense Allocation FY 2026-27

Participant	Projected Sewage Flows			Allocation of Total Expenses to Participants		
	Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	Million Gallons Per Year (MGD)	Percent Based on Flows	Total EXP	\$ Per MG	%
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D) / (B)	
U-1 Sanitation District	2.53	923	35.0%	12,671,823	13,722	47.8%
U-2 Sanitation District	2.48	905	34.3%	5,707,708	6,305	21.5%
LVMWD	5.01	1829	69.4%	18,379,531	10,051	69.3%
TWSD	2.21	807	30.6%	8,153,508	10,108	30.7%
<b>Total All Participants</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>2635</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>26,533,039</b>	<b>10,068</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
Return Flows	1.06	387				
Westlake Wells	0.15	55				
	<b>8.43</b>	<b>3077</b>				

## Fiscal Year 2027-28 Operating Budget Allocation of Joint Powers Expenses to Participants

Expenses (Revenues)	JPA Expenses by Allocation Groups					
	A	B	C	D	E	Total
Sewer Expenses	954,233	-	-	-	-	954,233
Treatment Reclamation	-	10,085,536	4,457,313	-	-	14,542,849
Treatment Composting	-	6,588,000	2,504,268	-	-	9,092,268
Treatment Injection	-	135,212	295,791	-	-	431,003
Pump Stations	-	2,241,839	-	-	-	2,241,839
Tanks/Reservoir Wells	-	227,950	-	-	-	227,950
System Operation	-	5,960	-	-	-	5,960
Water System	-	161,509	-	-	-	161,509
Administrative Expenses	-	1,726,484	-	6,600	-	1,733,084
PWP Demo	-	996,432	-	-	-	996,432
Revenues	-	(3,251,612)	-	-	-	(3,251,612)
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>954,233</b>	<b>18,917,310</b>	<b>7,257,372</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27,135,515</b>

Participants Share	Allocation of Each Group to Participants											
	A		B		C		D		E		Total	
U-1 Sanitation District	36.3%	346,387	53.1%	10,045,092	35.0%	2,543,096	25.0%	1,651	82.2%	-	47.7%	12,936,225
U-2 Sanitation District	3.1%	29,581	17.5%	3,310,529	34.3%	2,492,837	25.0%	1,651	-	-	21.5%	5,834,598
Recycled Water Fund	-	-	-	(300,215)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.1%	(300,215)
<b>Total LVMWD</b>	<b>39.4%</b>	<b>375,968</b>	<b>70.6%</b>	<b>13,355,621</b>	<b>69.4%</b>	<b>5,035,933</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>3,302</b>	<b>82.2%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>68.1%</b>	<b>18,770,823</b>
<b>Total TWSD</b>	<b>60.6%</b>	<b>578,265</b>	<b>29.4%</b>	<b>5,561,689</b>	<b>30.6%</b>	<b>2,221,439</b>	<b>50.0%</b>	<b>3,298</b>	<b>17.8%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>31.9%</b>	<b>8,364,692</b>
<b>Total Allocation</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>954,233</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18,917,310</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>7,257,372</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>27,135,515</b>

### GROUP

- A Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's reserve capacity rights in the trunk sewer.
- B Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's reserve capacity rights in the treatment plant and recycled water system.
- C Basis of allocation to each participant is participant's flow into the treatment plant.
- D Each participant is allocated an equal share.
- E Basis of allocation is each participant's average monthly cash balance.

## Joint Powers Authority Participant Sewage Flows and Expense Allocation FY 2027-28

Participant	Projected Sewage Flows			Allocation of Total Expenses to Participants		
	Million Gallons Per Day (MGD)	Million Gallons Per Year (MGD)	Percent Based on Flows	Total EXP	\$ Per MG	%
	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(D) / (B)	
U-1 Sanitation District	2.53	923	35.0%	12,936,225	14,009	47.7%
U-2 Sanitation District	2.48	905	34.3%	5,834,598	6,446	21.5%
LVMWD	5.01	1829	69.4%	18,770,823	10,265	69.2%
TWSD	2.21	807	30.6%	8,364,692	10,370	30.8%
<b>Total All Participants</b>	<b>7.22</b>	<b>2635</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>27,135,515</b>	<b>10,297</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
Return Flows	1.06	387				
Westlake Wells	0.15	55				
	<b>8.43</b>	<b>3077</b>				

Project	Capital Improvement Program		FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28
10635	Pure Water Project		161,134,000	174,662,625
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	113,760,604		123,311,813
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	47,373,396		51,350,812
10520	SCADA System Communication Upgrades		314,000	314,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	221,684		221,684
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	92,316		92,316
10724	Multi Site Security Assessment and Improvement - JPA		424,929	424,929
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	300,000		300,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	124,929		124,929
10743	Fire Hardening - JPA Facilities		141,643	141,643
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	100,000		100,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	41,643		41,643
10745	Discharge Point Rehabilitation		642,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	453,252		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	188,748		
10753	Tapia Air Line Repair		330,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	232,980		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	97,020		
10756	Trunk Sewer System Improvements		627,479	1,087,819
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	443,000		768,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	184,479		319,819
10799	Rancho Reliability Improvements		283,286	283,286
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	200,000		200,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	83,286		83,286
10800	Tapia Water Reclamation Facility Improvements		132,000	132,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	93,192		93,192
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	38,808		38,808
10804	Rancho Las Virgenes - New Flare		827,000	428,227
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	583,862		302,328
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	243,138		125,899
10839	Tapia Sulzer Blower Check Valve Replacement		241,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	170,146		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	70,854		
10843	Tapia Generator Replacement		150,000	150,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	105,900		105,900
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	44,100		44,100
202507	Tapia Process Pipe/Tank Painting		200,000	200,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	141,200		141,200
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	58,800		58,800
202509	Tapia Primary Wet Well Mixing Pipe Replacement		637,394	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	450,000		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	187,394		
202510	Tapia Headworks Piping		-	30,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)			21,180
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)			8,820
202516	Forklift (Rancho)		120,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	84,720		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	35,280		
202517	Forklift (Tapia)		120,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	84,720		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	35,280		
202602	Water Quality Laboratory Instrumentation		250,000	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	176,500		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	73,500		
202606	IT Capital Purchases (JPA)		56,657	56,657
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	40,000		40,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	16,657		16,657
202607	Rancho Centrate Blower Replacement		516,997	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	365,000		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	151,997		
202611	Towable bypass pump		-	85,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)			60,010
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)			24,990
202701	Bar Screen Design for Replacement		141,643	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	100,000		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	41,643		
202704	Water Quality Laboratory Biological Safety Cabinet		35,411	-
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	25,000		
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	10,411		
	<b>LV Share Amount Total (70.6%)</b>	<b>118,131,760</b>		<b>125,665,307</b>
	<b>TWSD Share Amount Total (29.4%)</b>	<b>49,193,679</b>		<b>52,330,879</b>
	<b>Sanitation Replacement Total (100%)</b>		<b>167,325,439</b>	<b>177,996,186</b>
10851	Reclaimed Valve Box Raising and Repairs		50,000	50,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	35,300		35,300
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	14,700		14,700
10852	Upgrade Wireless Communications Backhaul System (RW)		264,000	132,000
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	186,384		93,192
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	77,616		38,808
202518	RW Pipeline Replacement		708,215	708,215
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)	500,000		500,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)	208,215		208,215
202703	Tapia REW Line Valve Replacement		-	148,725
	LV Share Amount (70.6%)			105,000
	TWSD Share Amount (29.4%)			43,725
	<b>LV Share Amount Total (70.6%)</b>	<b>721,684</b>		<b>733,492</b>
	<b>TWSD Share Amount Total (29.4%)</b>	<b>300,531</b>		<b>305,449</b>
	<b>RW Replacement Total (100%)</b>		<b>1,022,215</b>	<b>1,038,941</b>
	<b>Grand Total LVMWD Share Amount</b>	<b>118,853,444</b>		<b>126,398,799</b>
	<b>Grand Total TWSD Share Amount</b>	<b>49,494,210</b>		<b>52,636,327</b>
	<b>CAPITAL PROJECTS GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>168,347,654</b>	<b>179,035,126</b>

# PROPOSED FY 2026-27 / FY 2027-28 BUDGET

Joint Powers Authority  
June 1, 2026



# JPA Proposed Budget FY2026-28

- Total Budget
  - Fiscal Year 2026-27 - \$198.0 M
  - Fiscal Year 2027-28 - \$209.4 M
- Operating Budget
  - Fiscal Year 2026-27 - \$29.6 M
  - Fiscal Year 2027-28 - \$30.4 M



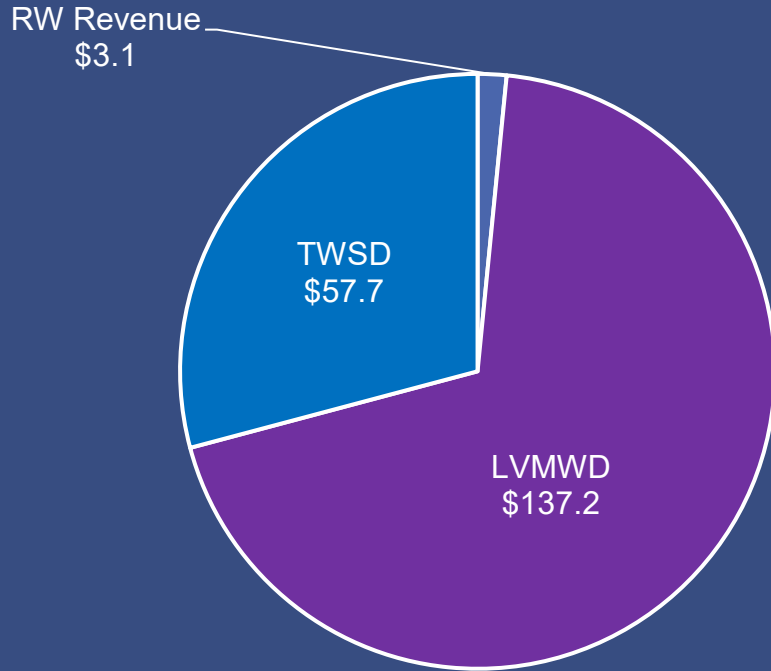
# Las Virgenes – Triunfo Joint Powers Authority Allocated Net Expenses (Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 26-27 Budget	FY 27-28 Budget
JPA Revenues	\$3,133	\$3,252
JPA Expenses	29,666	30,387
Net Operating Expense	\$ 26,533	\$27,136
Las Virgenes Municipal Water District	\$18,380	\$18,771
Triunfo Water & Sanitation District	8,153	8,365
Total Allocated Expenses	\$26,533	\$27,136

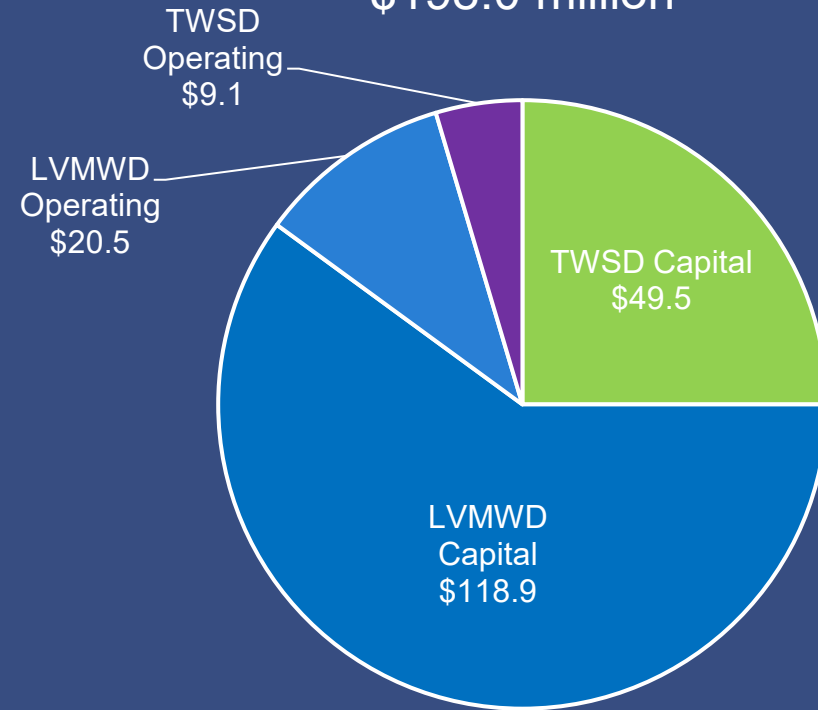


# FY 2026-27 Sources / Uses

Sources  
\$198.0 million

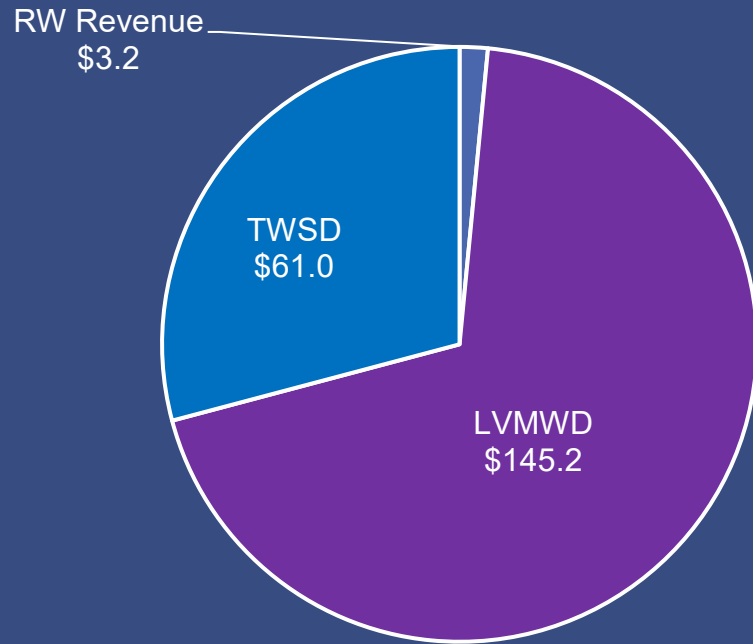


Uses  
\$198.0 million

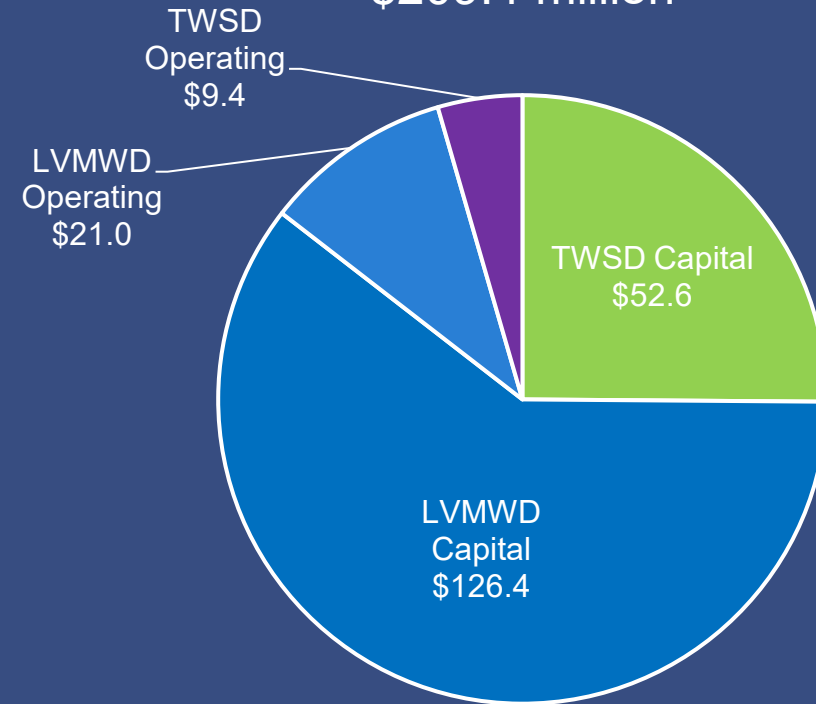


# FY 2027-28 Sources / Uses

Sources  
\$209.4 million



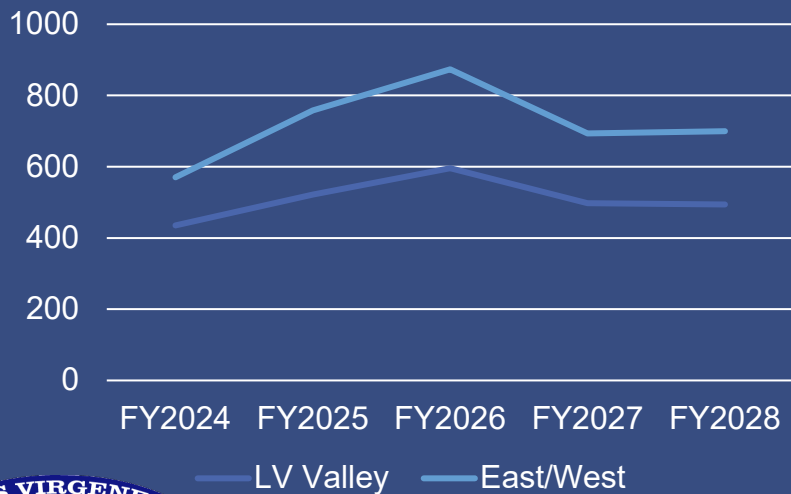
Uses  
\$209.4 million



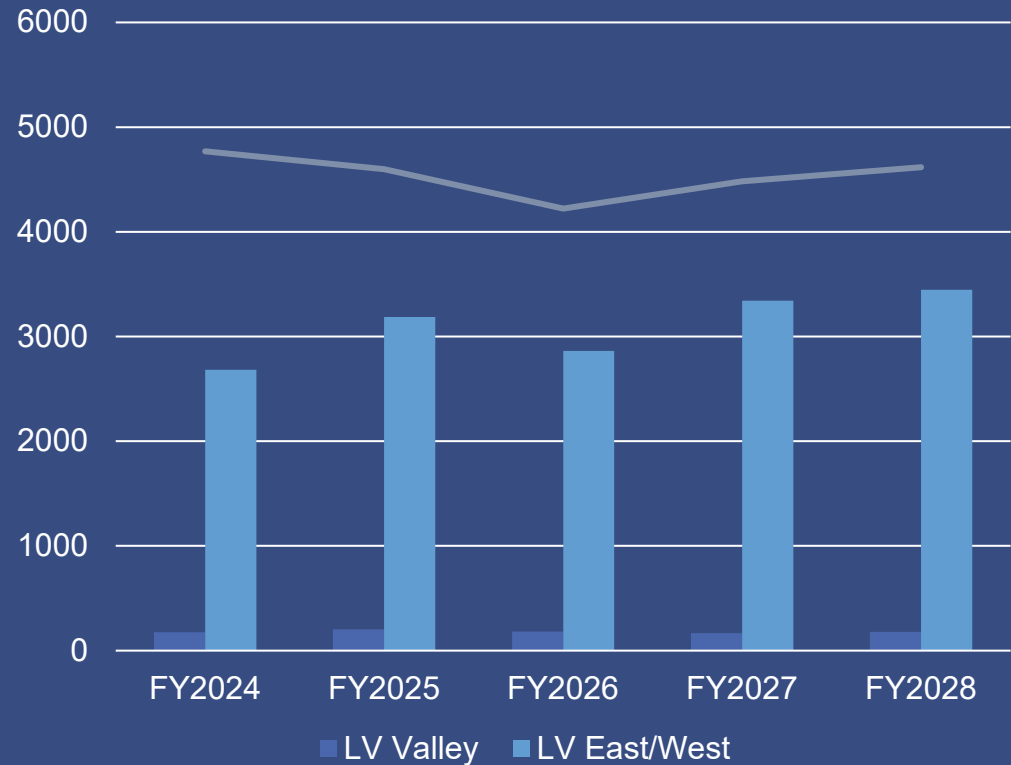
# RW Wholesale Rates

- FY2026-27 - \$693.64/AF
- FY2027-28 - \$699.71/AF

RW Rate - AF



RW – AF Billed



# Significant Capital Projects

Project	FY2026-27	FY2027-28
Pure Water Project	\$161,134,000	\$174,662,625
Rancho Las Virgenes – New Flare	827,000	428,227
RW Pipeline Replacement	708,215	708,215
Discharge Point Rehabilitation	642,000	-
Tapia Primary Wet Well Mixing Pipe Replacement	637,394	-
Trunk Sewer System Improvements	627,479	1,087,819
Rancho Centrate Blower Replacement	516,997	-
Multi Site Security Assessment & Improvement	424,929	424,929



# Recommendation

- Provide feedback on Fiscal Year 2026-28 proposed budget.



**DATE:** June 1, 2026  
**FROM:** General Manager

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**SUBJECT: Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo: Authorization to Upsize a Portion of Reach 3 of Reverse Osmosis Concentrate Pipeline**

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**SUMMARY:**

The Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo (PWP), initiated in 2016, is designed to address regional water challenges including recycled water supply and demand imbalances, stringent regulatory limits for discharges to Malibu Creek, and reliance on imported water. A key component of the PWP is the Reverse Osmosis Concentrate (ROC) Pipeline, which will convey brine from the Advanced Water Purification Facility to the Calleguas Municipal Water District (CMWD) Salinity Management Pipeline for ocean discharge.

Staff proposes to upsize a portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline (in Ventura County) from 12- to 14-inches in diameter to increase capacity for high-salinity discharges from the growing biotechnology industry in the Thousand Oaks area. The currently planned ROC Pipeline capacity is largely committed, and upsizing would add 200 to 300 gallons per minute of additional capacity. The proposal would support economic development in the region, reduce the strain on local wastewater systems that are currently challenged with salt loading, and assist businesses to avoid the costly trucking of brine for disposal.

The estimated cost to upsize the ROC pipeline ranges from \$1.5 to \$2.5 million and would be funded from the existing JPA Board-approved allowance reserve of \$12,720,542. No new or additional appropriation would be required. Further, staff anticipates that the cost of upsizing could be recovered through a proposed three-party agreement between the JPA, CMWD and Amgen, pending completion of an economic study commissioned by CMWD and being prepared by One Water Econ.

Overall, the ROC Pipeline upsizing is recommended as a strategic investment that would enhance infrastructure capacity, support regional industry growth and economic development, and offer strong potential for full-cost recovery. Staff recommends authorization to instruct Walsh Construction to upsize a portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline from 12- to 14-inches in diameter and to explore potential cost-recovery opportunities with CMWD, Amgen and other biotechnology companies.

**RECOMMENDATION(S):**

Authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to instruct Walsh Construction on upsizing a portion of Reach 3 of the Reverse Osmosis Concentrate (ROC) Pipeline from 12- to 14-inches in diameter and to explore opportunities to recover the cost associated with the upsizing the ROC Pipeline for the Pure Water Project Las Virgenes-Triunfo.

**FISCAL IMPACT:**

Yes

**ITEM BUDGETED:**

Yes

**FINANCIAL IMPACT:**

The financial impact of this action is estimated at up to \$2,500,000. The work would be funded from JPA Board-approved allowance reserve of \$12,720,542 for the PWP. Staff is still in the process of negotiating with Walsh Construction on the final amount for the work; however, no additional appropriation is required at this time. Staff anticipates that the JPA will ultimately be reimbursed for the cost through one or more of the cost recovery mechanisms described in this report, including a proposed three-party agreement between the JPA, CMWD and Amgen or the potential sale of the upsized portion of Reach 3 to CMWD. Proceeds from such a sale could reimburse the full upsizing cost and potentially contribute to offsetting other PWP-related costs.

Additionally, the JPA may receive Congressionally Directed Funding (CDF) that could be used to partially offset the upsizing cost. Staff was recently informed that the U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Environment selected an application by the JPA and submitted by Congresswoman Julia Brownley for \$746,868 in CDF funding. The House, Senate and President still need to authorize the CDF funding.

**DISCUSSION:**

Purpose of Upsizing Reach 3 of ROC Pipeline:

During the progression of final design and through coordination with regional stakeholders, staff identified an opportunity to upsize a portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline from 12- to 14-inches in diameter (see attached map). The purpose of the upsizing would be to provide additional conveyance capacity to accommodate brine discharges from biotechnology companies — including Amgen and others doing business in the Thousand Oaks/Newbury Park area.

The Rancho Conejo Industrial Area supports a growing cluster of biotechnology firms and is the subject of active economic development efforts by the City of Thousand Oaks. The recently approved Conejo Summit Project proposes approximately 755,000 square feet of new industrial space with an anticipated workforce of up to 985 employees at full buildout, designed in part to attract additional biotechnology and life sciences tenants to the corridor. Many such firms generate high-salinity waste streams that will require reliable brine disposal capacity. The originally proposed 12-inch ROC Pipeline can accommodate approximately 1,000 gallons per minute (gpm). Operation of the JPA's AWP will require the discharge of approximately 750 gpm, which would limit the available capacity for new dischargers to 250 gpm. This constraint would limit opportunities to accommodate additional flows in the ROC Pipeline and thereby support the growth of the regional industry. The proposed upsizing of the ROC pipeline would increase its capacity by an additional 200 to 300 gpm.

The availability of the ROC Pipeline for additional discharges carries several co-benefits. In the event that companies were to discharge waste streams to the City of Thousand Oaks sewer system, it would result in additional salt loading and permit compliance issues with discharges from the City's Hill Canyon Wastewater Treatment Plant. To avoid this impact, the companies would likely need to truck and haul away large amounts of brine for proper disposal at another facility – which would come at a significant cost. Access to the ROC Pipeline could drastically reduce disposal costs and reliability for these companies. The collaboration could also result in significant cost-savings for the JPA through fees or the sale of the upsized portion of the pipeline to CMWD.

#### Estimated Cost of Upsizing ROC Pipeline:

The estimated cost for upsizing the identified portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline from the currently design 12-inches to 14-inches in diameter is estimated to range from \$1,500,000 and \$2,500,000. The final amount is currently being negotiated with Walsh Construction as of the publishing deadline for this report. The estimate includes the incremental cost of the larger pipe, additional fittings, and any associated design modifications required by Walsh Construction.

#### Proposed Funding Source:

Staff recommends that the cost of upsizing be funded from the JPA Board-approved allowance reserve of \$12,720,542, which was established under Contract Amendment No. 8. The allowance reserve was specifically established to address design refinements, unforeseen conditions, and scope adjustments that arise during the final design and construction phase of work. Although not specifically listed in the original allowance reserve, the upsizing of this portion of Reach 3 is an appropriate use of these funds as it represents a design refinement that enhances the long-term utility and value of the ROC Pipeline. Additionally, staff anticipates that the JPA is likely to be successful in cost recover for the investment.

#### Cost Recovery Strategy:

Staff is actively exploring opportunities with CMWD, Amgen, and other biotechnology companies to share in the cost for the JPA to both construct and upsize Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline. The potential cost recovery mechanisms include, but are not limited to, the following:

- **Three-Party Agreement:** a three-party agreement between the JPA, CMWD and Amgen could be prepared to establish a partnership for regional brine management that leverages the additional capacity created by upsizing Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline. CMWD's existing Salinity Management Pipeline (SMP) infrastructure and relationships with industrial dischargers in the Thousand Oaks area position CMWD as a natural lead and partner for this effort. The terms of the agreement would define the roles of the parties and financial arrangements to meet collective goals and objectives.
- **Sale of the Upsized Portion of Reach 3 to CMWD:** Another possibility under consideration is for CMWD to purchase the upsized portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline from the JPA for a negotiated amount. Under this arrangement, CMWD would assume ownership of the upsized pipeline segment and would be responsible for all on-going operation and maintenance costs associated with that portion of the pipeline. Proceeds from the sale would reimburse the JPA for a portion of the investment to

construct Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline, including the proposed upsizing. The total value of this portion of the ROC Pipeline, including design, construction and upsizing costs, is estimated at between \$20 and \$21 million.

- **Agreements with Biotechnology Companies:** Staff is also exploring the possibility of entering into an agreement or agreements directly with the interested biotechnology companies in the Thousand Oaks area. Such agreements would provide a means for reimbursement to the JPA in exchange for conveyance capacity within the upsized portion of Reach 3.

Staff will return to the JPA Board with a recommended cost recovery strategy once discussions with CMWD, biotechnology companies, and other stakeholders have progressed to a point where specific terms can be defined.

The proposal to upsize a portion of Reach 3 of the ROC Pipeline from 12- to 14-inches represents a prudent and forward-looking investment that will provide additional conveyance capacity for biotechnology brine discharges, create potential revenue and cost recovery opportunities for the JPA, and enhance the regional utility of the PWP infrastructure. Staff recommends that the Board authorize the Administering Agent/General Manager to instruct Walsh Construction to proceed with the upsizing and to explore cost recovery opportunities as described herein.

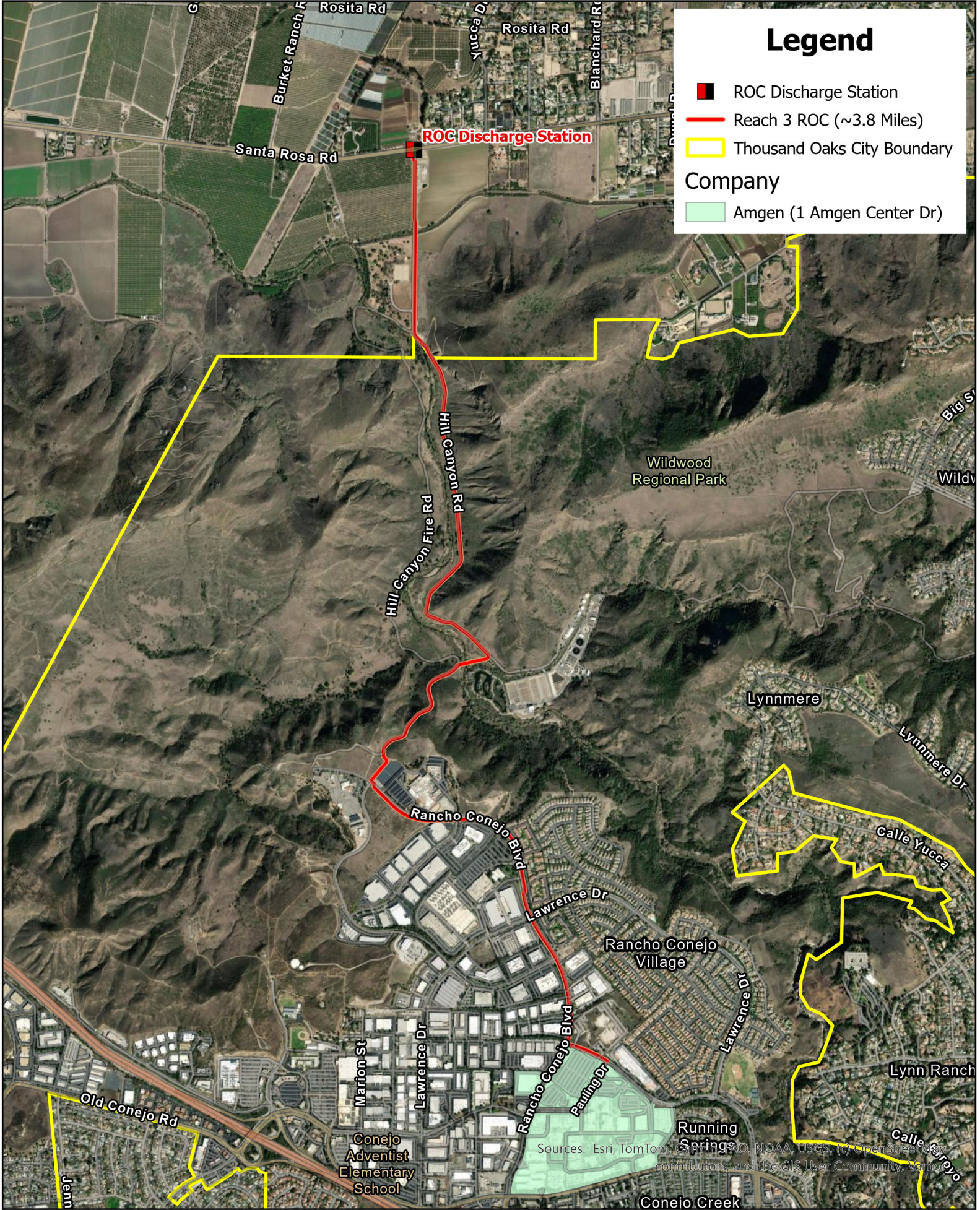
**GOALS:**

Construct, Manage and Maintain all Facilities and Provide Services to Assure System Reliability and Environmental Compatibility

Prepared by: Joe McDermott, PE, Assistant General Manager

**ATTACHMENTS:**

[Reach 3 of ROC Pipeline](#)

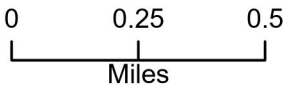


### Legend

- ROC Discharge Station
- Reach 3 ROC (~3.8 Miles)
- Thousand Oaks City Boundary

**Company**

- Amgen (1 Amgen Center Dr)



## Reverse Osmosis Concentrate (ROC) Pipeline

Reach 3



Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, NOAA, USGS, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community, Vanto