
SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER

Senator Josh Becker, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

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Author: Kalra
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Urgency: No **Fiscal:** Yes
Consultant: Genevieve Wong

Subject: Water policy: California Native American tribes

SUMMARY

This bill would declare it statewide policy to recognize and address the wrongs inflicted upon California Native American tribes regarding access to, and control over, water by state-sanctioned acts of termination, removal, and assimilation and would direct relevant state agencies to take steps to implement this policy.

BACKGROUND AND EXISTING LAW

California Natural Resources Agency Tribal policy. The California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) oversees more than 29 departments, conservancies, and commissions. It's mission is to protect, manage, and restore the state's environment and its vast natural, cultural, and historical resources. It is made up of various departments, conservancies, boards, commissions, councils, and museums.

On November 20, 2012, CNRA adopted its Tribal Consultation Policy with the purpose of ensuring "effective government-to-government consultation between [CNRA], [CNRA's departments, boards, commissions, councils, and conservancies] and Indian tribes and tribal communities to further [CNRA's] mission, and to provide meaningful input into the development of regulations, rules, policies, programs, projects, plans, property decisions, and activities that may affect tribal communities." The policy acknowledges that each agency within CNRA has a different statutory mandate and may have consultation, communication, collaboration, or interaction requirements that are imposed on it by other laws and regulations, including federal law. To that end, the policy is intended to improve CNRA's consultation, communication, and collaboration with tribes to the extent that it does not conflict with existing applicable laws or regulations. Additionally, the policy explicitly states that it is not a regulation and it does not create, expand, limit, waive, or interpret any legal rights or obligations.

CNRA's policy contains 5 main components: (1) outreach, (2) tribal liaisons, (3) tribal liaison committee, (4) access to contact information, and (5) training.

Outreach. CNRA's tribal policy requires CNRA and its departments, boards, commissions, councils, and conservancies to identify Native American tribes to consult at the earliest possible time in the planning process and allow a reasonable opportunity for tribes to respond and participate. Each is required to distribute public documents, notices and information to California Indian Tribes, tribal communities, and tribal consortia and to conduct meetings, outreach, and workshops at time and locations that facilitate tribal participation as much as possible.

Tribal Liaisons. Each department, board, commission, council, and conservancy within CNRA is required to designate at least one tribal liaison to ensure that outreach and communication efforts are consistent with the CNRA policy.

Tribal Liaison Committee. The Tribal Liaison Committee is made up of each of the tribal liaisons and are required to meet regularly to review tribal consultation efforts and opportunities and share information.

Contact information. CNRA is required to work with the Native American Heritage Commission to maintain a contact list of tribal representatives from federally-recognized and non-federally recognized California Native American Tribes.

Training. CNRA provides training to tribal liaisons and executive staff, managers, supervisors, and employees on implementation of the CNRA tribal policy.

Further, CNRA has published a Tribal Grant Administration Guidance document to provide CNRA staff that design and administer grant programs where California Native American tribes are eligible applicants with best practices and general guidance on how to better serve tribes through equitable, culturally-relevant grant guidelines development, grant applicant scoring review, and grant administration post-award.

Additionally, CNRA has developed a Tribal Stewardship Policy, with the goal of expanding tribal stewardship at least 7.5 million acres of California land and coastal waters and establishes standard practices to advance meaningful and durable tribal stewardship through (1) ancestral land return, (2) collaboration, and (3) access.

Department of Water Resources Office of Tribal Affairs. The Department of Water Resources (DWR) is one of the departments within CNRA. In 2016, DWR adopted its Tribal Engagement Policy with the intention of strengthening DWR's commitment to improving communication, collaboration, and consultation with California Tribes. DWR adopted the following policy principles to achieve early and meaningful tribal engagement and to strengthen and sustain collaboration with California Tribes.¹

- Establish meaningful dialogue between DWR and California Tribes early on in planning for CEQA projects to ensure that DWR's tribal outreach efforts are consistent with mandated tribal consultation policies, and to ensure that California Tribes know how information from consultation affected DWR's decision making process;
- Establish guidelines to share information between DWR and California Tribes, while protecting their confidential information to the fullest extent of the law;
- Consult with California Tribes to identify and protect tribal cultural resources where feasible, and to develop treatment and mitigation plans to mitigate for impacts to tribal cultural resources and cultural places;

¹ https://water.ca.gov/-/media/DWR-Website/Web-Pages/Programs/Delta-Conveyance/Tribal-Engagement/DWR_Tribal_Engagement_Policy_508.pdf

- Develop criteria in communication plans and grant funding decisions for all applicable DWR programs that will facilitate tribal participation;
- Provide cultural competency training for DWR executives, managers, supervisors, and staff on tribal engagement and consultation practices;
- Recognize that California Tribes have distinct cultural, spiritual, environmental, economic, public health interests, and traditional ecological knowledge about California's natural resources;
- Enable California Tribes to manage and act as caretakers of tribal cultural resources.

Delta Stewardship Council. The Delta Stewardship Council is another agency within CNRA. The Delta Stewardship Council adopted its Tribal Consultation Policy in 2015 to ensure effective government-to-government consultation between the council and Indian tribes and tribal communities and to provide meaningful input into the development of regulations, rules, policies, programs, projects, plans, property decisions, and activities that may affect tribal communities. Similar to CNRA's policy, the council's policy is not intended to replace or supplant obligations mandated by federal law and it is intended that the policy defines provisions for improving council consultation, communication, and collaboration with tribes. Also, the Council's Tribal Consultation Policy includes five components that are similar to CNRA's tribal policy: (1) outreach, (2) tribal liaisons, (3) tribal liaison committee, (4) access to contact information, and (5) training.

Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (formerly the Office of Planning and Research) (LCI) serves as a long-range planning and research agency. LCI's focus is on areas impacting land-use, climate, and housing opportunities, amongst others. It does not have an overarching policy, but rather standard operating practices that are specific to either the program or policy area. Additionally, LCI is in the process of updating SB 18 Tribal Consultation Guidelines and developing a Tribal Consultation Toolkit. According to LCI's website, the update builds on Tribal consultations and outreach that began in September 2025. LCI's updated Tribal Consultation Guidelines and Toolkit is intended to aid jurisdictions in understanding and complying with legislative requirements around planning and tribal consultation. The updated guidelines will be designed to provide more comprehensive tools to help jurisdictions facilitate meaningful consultations with Tribal governments, build lasting relationships rooted in trust and respect, and foster a more inclusive planning process.

State Water Resources Control Board Tribal Affairs Program. The State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) and the nine regional water quality control boards (regional water boards) are charged with protecting the water quality of the state's bodies of water and allocating surface water rights. According to the State Water Board's website, the Tribal Affairs Program within the Office of Public Engagement, Equity, and Tribal Affairs is dedicated to strengthening its partnerships with California Native American Tribes by providing resources, guidance, and support that honor tribal sovereignty, culture, and community priorities. Through this end, the State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (collectively, the Water

Boards) strive to create meaningful opportunities for collaboration that respect tribal voices and contribute to a more sustainable and equitable future for all Californians. Within the Tribal Affairs Program, there are 4 main focuses: tribal affairs contacts, tribal consultations, tribal beneficial uses, and tribal funding.

Tribal affairs contacts. The Tribal Affairs Program is staffed by a Tribal Liaison, a Tribal Affairs Program Manager, and a Tribal Affairs Specialists. Additionally, each Regional Water Board and program division has designated Tribal Coordinators, who aid in fostering transparency, strengthening communication, and supporting government-to-government consultation with Tribes.

Tribal consultations. In 2019, the Water Boards finalized its Tribal Consultation Policy, affirming its responsibility to consult directly with California Native American Tribes on policies, projects, and actions that may impact tribal rights, resources, or interests. In 2025, the Water Boards began revising its policy to strengthen and improve its consultation practices. This revised policy is intended to outline the legal requirements, principals, goals, staff expectations, and commitments guiding government-to-government relationships. Additionally, the Water Boards is in the process of updating its Tribal Consultation and Engagement Protocol, which will provide detailed procedures and steps for Tribal Coordinators and Water Board staff engaging and consulting with tribes.

Tribal Beneficial Uses. Tribal Beneficial Uses are water quality designations that are intended to recognize and protect the unique and vital relationship between California Native American tribes and water. TBUs provide a framework to ensure that water quality standards account for tribal uses. All 10 Regional Water Boards are at different stages in their processes to include tribal beneficial uses in their water quality control plans.

Tribal funding. The Water Boards offer various financial programs to assist California Native American tribes in protecting and improving California's waters. Funding from these loan and grant programs primarily comes from voter-approved bonds and federal money. To help navigate the various funding opportunities, Tribal Affairs Program staff help provide support for tribally led projects seeking funding opportunities, technical support to help tribes assess and prepare projects for funding applications, and one-on-one coordination to connecting tribes with the right resources and staff.

Existing law:

- 1) Establishes the State Water Board to administer water rights, develop, adopt, and enforce water quality standards, implement safe drinking water solutions, and enforce water efficiency standards. (Water Code (WAT) §13000, *et seq.*, Health and Safety Code (HSC) §116765, *et seq.*, and WAT §10608, *et seq.* respectively).
 - a) Authorizes the State Water Board to investigate all bodies of water to ascertain whether a riparian or appropriate right is valid. (WAT §1051).
- 2) Establishes the Department of Water Resources (DWR) and grants it broad authority over, and responsibilities in, California water management, including dams, flood control projects, the State Water Project, sustainable groundwater management, and

the California Water Plan. (WAT §6000 *et seq.*, §8300 *et seq.*, §11419 *et seq.*, §10720 *et seq.*, and §10004 *et seq.*, respectively).

- 3) Requires the State Water Board and Regional Water Quality Control Boards (regional water boards) to begin outreach as early as possible to identify issues of environmental justice in planning, policy, and permitting processes. Further, requires the State Water Board, subject to appropriations, to hire environmental justice and tribal community coordinator positions to adhere to environmental justice goals and objectives, promote meaningful engagement in the decision-making process, inform regulations that address water quality issues that disproportionately impact disadvantaged communities, and solicit community input on projects to be listed in the regional water boards supplemental environmental project list. (WAT §189.7).
- 4) Declares that it is state policy that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes and directs all relevant state agencies to consider this policy when administering programs. (WAT §106.3).
- 5) Protects the existing rights of California Native American tribes within the Klamath River Basin as of the adoption of the Klamath River Basin Compact in 1959. (WAT §5901).
- 6) Authorizes an Indian tribe to voluntarily and fully participate in implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management of 2014. (WAT §10720.3).
- 7) Requires the State Water Board and regional water boards to make concise, programmatic findings on potential environmental justice, tribal, and racial equity considerations when adopting or amending water quality control plans or state policies for water quality control. (WAT §13149.2).
- 8) Requires the State Water Board to consult with various state agencies and California Native American tribes in establishing a Freshwater and Estuarine Harmful Algal Bloom Program to protect water quality and public health. (WAT §13182).
- 9) Requires DWR to adopt guidelines for Integrated Regional Watershed Management (IRWM) plans that, among other things, require that the IRWM planning and implementation process be public and allow appropriate local agencies and stakeholders, including Native American tribes that have lands within the region, to participate. (WAT §10541).
- 10) Encourages state agencies to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized tribes, and to consult with non-federally recognized tribes and tribal organizations, in order to allow tribal officials the opportunity to provide meaningful and timely input in the development of policies, processes, programs, and projects that have tribal implications. (Government Code (GOV) §11019.81).
 - i) Defines “consultation” as the meaningful and timely processing of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties’ cultural values and, where feasible, seeking

agreement. Consultation between government agencies and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation also shall recognize tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural significance. (GOV §65352.4).

- b) Requires a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency, prior to the release of a negative declaration, a mitigated negative declaration, or an environmental impact report for a project, to consult with California Native American Tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of a proposed project if the tribe requested notification and requested consultation for the project. CEQA must evaluate effects of the project on tribal cultural resources, historic resources, and unique archaeological resources as environmental impacts. (Public Resources Code §§21073 – 21074, and 21080.31 et seq.).

PROPOSED LAW

This bill would:

- 1) Declare it to be the established policy of the state to recognize and address the inequities regarding access to, and control over, water caused by state-sanctioned acts of termination, removal, and assimilation inflicted on California Native American tribes through financial assistance, protection of tribal water uses, consultation on water projects, plans, and policies, and incorporation of indigenous knowledge to restore and protect ecosystems.
- 2) Require the following state agencies to implement this policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria to address identified inequities:
 - a) State Water Board.
 - b) Regional water boards.
 - c) CNRA and all its departments, conservancies, boards, commissions, and offices.
 - d) The Delta Stewardship Council.
 - e) The Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation.
- 3) Require the above listed agencies to identify and offer financial assistance to California Native American tribes consistent with existing legal and policy requirements for financial assistance programs.
- 4) Require the State Water Board, when conducting an investigation of bodies of water regarding a claimed riparian or appropriative right, to, upon request, consult with a California Native American tribe whose ancestral territory includes the water body or water bodies at issue.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT

According to the author, “California Native American Tribes have lived on this land since time immemorial, developing a deep and comprehensive understanding of its ecological systems. This includes its watersheds, around which indigenous communities have cultivated highly diverse cultural and culinary practices. Unfortunately, colonization, historic land seizures, and other state-sanctioned actions have deprived Tribes of the water resources and management practices that support their communities. While many state agencies, including the Department of Water Resources, have made efforts to rectify these inequities, their work remains vulnerable to legal challenges. AB 2218 addresses this issue by establishing a state policy of recognizing and addressing water-related inequities perpetrated against the Indigenous People of California, giving the state the statutory backing it needs to respectfully and effectively address generations of injustice.”

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

Writing in an oppose unless amended position, the Association of California Water Agencies and other groups are concerned that this bill “would require state agencies to operate under [the] policy without clear directions or guidelines of when to appropriately apply it.” The group points to the State’s Human Right to Water Law, which requires state agencies to consider the human right to water when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria, and asks that the bill be amended similarly. Further, the groups are concerned that “without clear standards, guardrails, or limits, [the] bill could expose state agencies and permit applications to an increase in litigation, project delay, and financial challenges.” The groups request a savings clause to confirm that nothing modifies, impairs, or supersedes any existing water right, permit, or license and language that states that the bill does not create a new cause of action or incur additional responsibilities to legal users of water or any public water system.

COMMENTS***Application with CNRA.***

In addition to the State Water Board, regional water boards, and LCI, this bill applies to all of the departments, conservancies, boards, commissions, and councils within CNRA. This includes 8 departments such as the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Department of Conservation, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Parks and Recreation, Department of Water Resources, Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety; 10 conservancies, such as the California Tahoe Conservancy, Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Conservancy, Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy, and the State Coastal Conservancy; 20 boards and commissions, such as the Board of Forestry, California Coastal Commission, California Energy Commission, California Water Commission, California Fish and Game Commission, and Parks and Recreation Commission; and 3 councils, including the Biodiversity Council, Delta Stewardship Council, and the Ocean Protection Council.

While each of these agencies, as a part of CNRA, are subject to CNRA’s general tribal policy, some agencies, such as DWR and the Delta Stewardship Council, may have also developed their own individual policies and protocols as well.

Specific requirements of agencies are vague.

Opponents of the bill argue that this bill will be difficult for the listed state agencies to implement because it is unclear exactly what actions the agency would have to take to comply with the bill. Under the bill, specified state agencies would be required, when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria, to *implement* the policy of recognizing and addressing inequities relating to water through financial assistance, protection of tribal water uses, consultation on water projects, plans, and policies, and incorporation of indigenous knowledge to restore and protect ecosystems. However, the bill does not provide specifics on what a state agency would have to do to ensure that it has properly addressed California Native American tribe inequities. For example, if an agency is developing the criteria for a financial assistance program for habitat restoration, how will it know if it has adequately protected tribal water uses in its grant criteria. Or if administering a grant, that it has adequately consulted with the impacted tribe? As state agencies implement this bill, it will likely create uncertainty in knowing whether it has fulfilled the bill's requirements and inconsistency between agencies in its application.

According to the bill's sponsor, specific standards or thresholds of implementation should not be inserted because each circumstance will be different. It would not be appropriate, according to sponsors of the bill, to insert a "one-size-fits-all" approach, as different policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria may vary in complexity or tribes may have different experiences. The downside to inserting specific thresholds is that it has the potential of creating a "bare minimum" that agencies would be required to fulfill, creating the risk of shortcutting the tribes' involvement and the ability of the state agency to properly address past inequities. Ultimately, according to the sponsors, it would be up to the Tribes to determine whether a state agency has properly addressed past inequities when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, permits, or grant criteria.

The other side of this argument is that state agencies acting in good faith to address inequities would be dependent on a subjective determination of the impacted tribe or tribes.

If a tribe feels that a state agency has not properly implemented this bill, author's staff has indicated that the tribe could challenge the state agency action in court.

"Implement" versus "consider." Various organizations, in an oppose unless amendment position, have suggested an amendment that would require the state agencies to "consider" rather than "implement" the bill's policy.

The author and sponsors, however, contend that the word "implement" makes clear that agencies are expected to take action to fulfill the policy goals. In contrast the word "consider," according to the sponsors, is a passive allowance for agencies to evaluate tribal water uses incompletely and avoid taking action. It is not the author's intent to mirror the Human Right to Water statute but instead ensure that there will be consistent and ongoing incorporation of tribal water uses, beyond what is currently in Executive Orders or agency guidelines, which can be modified or rescinded.

Tribal water users versus tribal beneficial uses.

Another requested amendment is that “tribal water uses” be replaced with “tribal beneficial uses” because existing policy frameworks already use “tribal beneficial uses,” where as “tribal water uses” is not used. According to the author, “tribal beneficial uses” comes from the federal Clean Water Act and California’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act. Some beneficial water uses are codified in statute, while others are adopted by regional water boards. In addition, some state agencies do not use the term “tribal beneficial use.” “Tribal water use,” in contrast, could be used in non-regulatory contexts and could apply in instances where “tribal beneficial uses” have not been formally designated by the State Water Board.

Thus, it appears that “tribal water use” would be a completely new term, and it is unknown how and in what context that term would be implemented. Without a clear definition of what “tribal water use” means, it is likely to add to confusion and inconsistency in state agency implementation of this bill. Some state agencies, particularly the water boards, on the other hand, have experience with “tribal beneficial uses,” and what it means, prompting better consistency in application.

The Committee may wish to amend the bill to replace “tribal water use” with “tribal beneficial use.” *See Amendment #1.*

Double reference to Delta Stewardship Council.

This bill specifically lists the Delta Stewardship Council as an entity that would be subject to the bill. However, the Delta Stewardship Council is also part of CNRA. It is unclear why the Delta Stewardship Council is individually listed when it is also already a part of CNRA. The Committee may wish to amend the bill to strike the Delta Stewardship Council from the specific list to reduce redundancy. *See Amendment #2.*

Committee amendments will be taken in Senate Environmental Quality

Committee. Due to time constraints, if the committee wishes to amend the bill and the bill is passed out of this committee, the amendments will be taken in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee’s hearing on this bill.

Related legislation

AB 1881 (Ramos), of the current legislative session exempts information regarding tribal sacred and cultural sites and practices from disclosure under the California Public Records Act, prohibits a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe in the exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices, and requires governmental agencies to meaningfully engage with any affected tribe before taking any action that may impact a tribal sacred site or cultural landscape. AB 1881 is pending referral in the Senate Rules Committee.

AB 2115 (Ramos), of the current legislative session, requires the State of California, and the Legislature in particular, to recognize and accept responsibility for harms caused to California Native Americans and to issue and memorialize a formal apology. AB 2115 is pending in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

AB 362 (Ramos) of 2025 would have required the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards, when approving a project or regulatory program, to describe how that project or regulatory program would impact tribal water uses and to incorporate tribal

uses of water into water quality control plans. AB 362 died on the Assembly Floor.

AB 923 (Ramos, Chapter 475, Statutes of 2022) encourages the state and its agencies to consult on a government-to-government basis with federally recognized and, as specified, with nonfederally recognized tribes, in order to allow tribal officials the opportunity to provide meaningful input in the development of policies, processes, programs, and projects that have tribal implications.

AB 2108 (Robert Rivas), Chapter 347, Statutes of 2022, requires the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards to make programmatic findings on potential environmental justice, tribal impact, and racial equity considerations when issuing regional or reissuing statewide waste discharge requirements or waivers of waste discharge requirements. Requires the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards to engage communities impacted by proposed discharges of waste throughout the waste discharge planning, policy, and permitting process.

AB 1284 (Ramos), Chapter 657, Statutes of 2024, establishes the Tribal Cogovernance and Comanagement of Ancestral Lands and Waters Act to encourage the state to enter into cogovernance and comanagement agreements with federally recognized tribes.

AB 2614 (Ramos) of 2024 was substantially similar to AB 362 (Ramos) of 2025. AB 2614 was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 685 (Eng), Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012, enacts the Human Right to Water state policy.

AB 52 (Gatto), Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014, establishes a process for a California Native American tribe to engage and consult during CEQA review to avoid significant effects on tribal cultural resources.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS: In addition to the amendments described below, discussions are underway to potentially address other concerns.

AMENDMENT 1

Amend proposed Water Code Section 106.2(a) to read:

(a) It is here by declared to be the established policy of the state to recognize and address the inequities regarding access to, and control over, water caused by state-sanctioned acts of termination, removal, and assimilation inflicted upon all California Native American tribes through financial assistance, protection of ~~tribal water uses~~, **tribal beneficial uses**, consultation on water projects, plans, and policies, and incorporation of indigenous knowledge to restore and protect ecosystems.

AMENDMENT 2

Amend proposed Water Code Section 106.2(b)(1)(D) to read:

~~(D) The Delta Stewardship Council.~~

SUPPORT

Karuk Tribe (co-sponsor)
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians (co-sponsor)
American River Conservancy
American Whitewater
Association of Ramaytush Ohlone
Audobon California
Azul
Bayquest
Cactustocloud Institute
California Coastkeeper Alliance
California Environmental Voters
California Institute for Biodiversity
California Native Plant Society, Alta Peak Chapter
California Rural Indian Health Board, INC.
California Sportfishing Protection Alliance
California Tribal Business Alliance
California Trout
Center for Environmental Health
Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment
Clean Water Action
Cleaneearth4kids.org
Coalition of California State Tribes
COFEM
Community Alliance With Family Farmers
Defenders of Wildlife
Endangered Habitats League
Environmental Defense Fund
Environmental Law Foundation
Environmental Protection Information Center
Fix the World Consulting, LLC
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Friends of Harbors, Beaches and Parks
Friends of Plumas Wilderness
Friends of the Eel River
Friends of the Inyo
Friends of the River
Golden State Salmon Association
Greenlatinos
Humboldt Progressive Democrats
Humboldt Waterkeeper
Inland Empire Waterkeeper
Kakoon Ta Ruk Band of Ohlone-costanoan Indians of the Big Sur Rancheria
Klamath Indigenous Land Trust
Latino Outdoors
Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Mak-warép Ohlone Land Conservancy
Mid Klamath Watershed Council
Mono Lake Committee

Monterey Waterkeeper
Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center
Mountain Area Preservation
National Audubon Society
Northern California Tribal Chairperson's Association
NRDC
Nurture Nature
Orange County Coastkeeper
Outward Bound Adventures
Pesticide Action and Agroecology Network
Planning and Conservation League
Resource Renewal Institute
Restore the Delta
Ridges to Riffles Indigenous Conservation Group
RKNDL Forestry Consultation
Russian Riverkeeper
Sacred Places Institute for Indigenous Peoples
Salmon River Restoration Council
San Diego Coastkeeper
San Francisco Baykeeper
Santa Barbara Channelkeeper
Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians
Save California Salmon
Save the Bay
Sequoia Riverlands Trust
Shasta Waterkeeper
Sierra Club California
Sierra Nevada Alliance
South Yuba River Citizens League
Sustainable Conservation
Sustainable Tahoe
Sycuan Band of the Kumeyaay Nation
The Nature Conservancy
The Otter Project
Tribal Workforce Trade Association
Trust for Public Land; the
Union of Concerned Scientists
Water Climate Trust
Watershed Research & Training Center
Wholly H2o
Wildlands Network
Winnemem Wintu Tribe
Yuba River Waterkeeper
Yurok Tribe

OPPOSITION

Association of California Water Agencies (unless amended)
Building Owners and Managers Association

CalForests (unless amended)
California Building Industry Association
California Business Properties Association
California Chamber of Commerce (unless amended)
California Farm Bureau
California Municipal Utilities Association
California Special Districts Association (unless amended)
California State Association of Counties (unless amended)
City of Corona
El Dorado Irrigation District
League of California Cities (unless amended)
NAIOP California
Northern California Water Association (unless amended)
Regional Water Authority (unless amended)
Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
Solano County Water Agency
Valley Ag Water Coalition
Water Blueprint for the San Joaquin Valley Advocacy Fund

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