
SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

Senator Blakespear, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

Bill No: SB 1125
Author: Menjivar
Version: 2/17/2026
Urgency: No
Consultant: Taylor McKie

Hearing Date: 4/8/2026
Fiscal: Yes

SUBJECT: Public water systems: drinking water needs assessment

DIGEST: This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program, administered by the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), to provide rate assistance for drinking water services to low-income residential ratepayers.

ANALYSIS:

Existing federal law:

- 1) Authorizes, pursuant to the federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) to set standards for drinking water quality and to oversee the states, localities, and water suppliers who implement those standards. (42 United States Code (USC) § 300(f) et seq.)

Existing state law:

- 1) Establishes the California SDWA and requires the State Water Board to maintain a drinking water program to protect public health. (Health & Safety Code (HSC) § 116270 et seq.)
- 2) Establishes as the policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes. (Water Code § 106.3)
- 3) Requires the State Water Board, by January 1, 2018, to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program, as prescribed. Requires the State Water Board, by February 1, 2018, to report to the Legislature on its findings regarding the feasibility, financial stability, and desired structure of the program, including recommendations for legislative action that may need to be taken. (Water Code § 189.5)

- 4) Establishes the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) regulatory authority over privately owned utilities, including water corporations. (California Constitution Article XII)
- 5) Establishes the Department of Community Services and Development (CSD) as a department within the California Health and Human Services Agency, and tasks CSD with implementing several types of federal assistance to help low-income households meet their energy needs. (Government Code §§ 12085-12091 and 16366.1-16367.8)
- 6) Requires the CPUC to consider programs to provide rate relief for low-income ratepayers of water corporations. (Public Utilities Code §739.8)

This bill:

- 1) Establishes the Water Rate Assistance Fund (Fund) in the State Treasury to provide water affordability assistance for residential water services to low-income residential ratepayers.
- 2) Requires the Water Rate Assistance Program (Program) to be entirely funded by the Water Rate Assistance Fund or other available state or federal funding.
- 3) Requires the State Water Board to expend monies from the fund for reasonable costs associated with the administration of Program and Fund not to exceed 10% of the average annual deposits into the fund.
- 4) Requires a minimum of 80% of total expenditures from the fund to be directly applied to residential ratepayer accounts commencing 450 days after the enactment of these provisions.
- 5) Authorizes the State Water Board to undertake specified actions to deposit monies into the Fund for the implementation of these provisions.
- 6) Requires the State Water Board, in administering the Fund, to do all of the following:
 - a) Track and manage revenue in the Fund separately for all other revenue;
 - b) Develop and implement a process for the State Water Board to disburse funds to eligible systems;
 - c) Manage and maintain fund balances in conjunction with the Controller, Treasurer, State Auditor's Office, and the Department of Finance;
 - d) Expend monies in the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for grants, contracts, or services to provide benefits to eligible residential ratepayers; and

- e) Establish a process for contracted third-party providers or other entities to confirm the eligibility of recipients.
- 7) Requires the State Water Board to adopt guidelines for implementation of the Program within 270 days of the effective date and requires the guidelines to include at least all of the following:
- a) Direction to eligible systems to automatically enroll households in the program if the ratepayer's household is enrolled in specified rate assistance or benefit programs;
 - b) Eligibility criteria for enrollment into the program;
 - c) Minimum requirements for eligible systems;
 - d) A process for the State Water Board to provide funding to eligible systems for application to eligible ratepayer accounts;
 - e) Guidance to eligible systems regarding payment of reasonable costs for administration of the program;
 - f) A process for eligible systems to provide a flat bill credit to ratepayers of no less than \$20.00 per month and 20% of total water charges if the bill credit is higher than \$20;
 - g) A provision to audit eligible systems receiving funds;
 - h) Parameters and options for providing funding to eligible systems that bill exclusively or partially on the property tax roll;
 - i) A process for exemption of eligible systems from providing rate assistance upon a specified determination by the State Water Board;
 - j) A process for eligible systems to return funds to the state; and
 - k) A process for determining how implementation will be prioritized if full funding for the Program is not immediately available.
- 8) Requires the State Water Board to hold at least three public workshops on the draft guidelines and provide at least 45 days for public comment.
- 9) Requires the State Water Board to publish an annual report that identifies how the fund has performed and contains all of the following:
- a) A report of expenditures from the fund for the prior fiscal year;
 - b) An estimate of the number of households eligible for assistance;
 - c) An evaluation of available relevant information regarding water affordability issues remaining after bill assistance;
 - d) A description of methods to include public participation and encourage enrollment; and
 - e) An estimate of the anticipated funding needs for the next fiscal year.
- 10) Requires the State Water Board to rely on existing data collected from technical reports submitted by public water systems, pursuant to HSC § 116530, for the development of the annual report.

- 11) Requires the CPUC to establish a mechanism for electrical and gas corporations to share specified customer data with third-party providers regarding enrollment in specified rate assistance programs within 365 days of the enactment of these provisions.
- 12) Authorizes the State Water Board and third-party providers to enter into specified agreements with local publicly owned utilities for the purpose of sharing specified customer data eligible for the rate assistance program.
- 13) Requires the State Water Board to make advance payments to eligible systems for direct water bill assistance.
- 14) Requires an eligible system to provide a full accounting of its expenditures on an annual basis.
- 15) Authorizes the State Water Board to authorize up to 5% of the program funding to establish pilot projects that improve water or wastewater affordability.
- 16) Requires the State Water Board to do all of the following in administering the program:
 - a) Provide guidance, oversight, and funding for low-income rate assistance for ratepayers of eligible systems;
 - b) Coordinate with the CPUC to align criteria between all water rate assistance programs offered by investor-owned utilities;
 - c) Consult with relevant agencies on options to provide oversight of the eligible system's application of program funds to ratepayer accounts;
 - d) Coordinate with relevant state agencies and resolve disputes as necessary; and
 - e) Consider identifying alternative entities to distribute and track benefits if an eligible system is incapable of applying program funds.
- 17) Provides that the provisions of this bill do not prohibit an eligible system from administering a local water rate assistance program in addition to the assistance provided through the Program.
- 18) Provides that an eligible system that offers assistance through a local water rate assistance program shall still receive funds from the Program and authorizes an eligible system to request that the State Water Board allocate funds from the Program to a local program by entering a memorandum of understanding.
- 19) Requires all nontrivial community water systems to begin providing water rate assistance to ratepayers within 450 days of the enactment of these provisions

and allows for delay if the State Water Board does not meet a specified deadline.

- 20) Authorizes the Attorney General, at the request of the State Water Board, to bring an action to restrain the use of any method, act, or practices declared in these provisions to be unlawful.
- 21) Prohibits the State Water Board from requesting an action or the Attorney General from bringing an action against an eligible system for failing to meet specified requirements under specified conditions.

Background

- 1) *California's drinking water program.* The federal SDWA was enacted in 1974 to protect public health by regulating drinking water. California has enacted its own safe drinking water act to implement the federal law and establish state standards under the state SDWA. Senate Bill 861 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review, Chapter 35, Statutes of 2014) transferred the drinking water program from the California Department of Public Health to the State Water Board effective July 1, 2014, creating the new Division of Drinking Water within the State Water Board and made other statutory changes to create efficiencies and adoption and administration of the drinking water program.

The State Water Board directly enforces the federal SDWA for all large water systems (those with 200 or more service connections), including those water systems regulated under the CPUC, Division of Corporations, or Department of Housing and Community Development (DHCD). For small water systems (those with less than 200 connections), local health departments can be delegated to have regulatory authority as the local primacy agency. Along with the regulation of drinking water, the State Water Board and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) are responsible for protecting the waters of the state, including drinking water sources, both surface water and groundwater supplies.

- 2) *Human right to water.* In 2012, California became the first state to enact a Human Right to Water law, AB 685 (Eng, Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012). Public policy continues to focus on the right of every human being to have safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitation. Water supply, contaminants, costs of treatment and distribution systems, affordability to ratepayers, the number and nature of small public water systems, especially in disadvantaged communities, and many

other factors will continue to challenge progress in ensuring the Human Right to Water.

- 3) *Water utilities.* California residents are served by various types of water utilities or water systems, including publicly owned utilities, investor-owned utilities, and small community water systems.
 - a) *Publicly owned water utilities.* The majority of California's residential water customers are served by cities, special districts, and mutual water companies. These utilities are governed by the city council, or other local governing body, which set their own water rates. As established by Proposition 218 (1996), the majority of these utilities are subject to state constitutional and statutory requirements that ensure water rates are directly tied to the cost-of-service. As a result, these utilities are currently not able to increase rates in order to fund low-income rate relief programs for customers.
 - b) *CPUC-regulated water utilities.* The CPUC has jurisdiction over water companies that provide water service to about 16% of California's residents with annual water and wastewater revenues totaling about \$1.4 billion. Approximately 95% of those residents are served by nine large water utilities, each serving more than 10,000 service connections. Combined, the nine largest utilities serve approximately 1.175 million customers. However, the majority of the CPUC-regulated water utilities (92) have service connections of 2,000 or less, and 87 of those have service connections of 500 or less. As with other investor-owned utilities, the CPUC regulates rates of the water utilities under its jurisdiction, as well as rules regarding discontinuation of service due to nonpayment.
- 4) *The growing water affordability challenge.* AB 401 (Dodd, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2015) required the State Water Board, in collaboration with the State Board of Equalization and relevant stakeholders, to develop a plan for funding and implementing a Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. According to the State Water Board's February 2020 report to the Legislature, *Recommendations for Implementation of a Statewide Low-Income Water Rate Assistance* (SB 401 Report), while drinking water is a basic human need, California households

“...find it increasingly difficult to satisfy this need as the retail cost of water has risen substantially over the last decade and is expected to rise significantly over the coming years...adjusting for inflation, the average

Californian household paid around 45% more per month for drinking water service in 2015 than in 2007.”

“The burden of rapidly rising drinking water costs falls disproportionately on the 13 million Californians living in low-income households, many of whom have seen their incomes stagnate during the same period. The high and rising costs of other basic needs for California residents, including housing, food, and other utility services, means that cost increases for any single need, such as water, can force families to make difficult and risky tradeoffs which could harm their health and welfare. Expenditures to meet basic water needs are expected to continue to rise rapidly due to the need for water systems to replace aging infrastructure, meet treatment standards, diversify supplies, and maintain a well-trained workforce.”

The report further finds that “...Only about half of California’s population is served by a community water system (CWS) offering some form of rate assistance program, and most of these existing programs have low levels of enrollment and limited financial resources. As a result, less than 20% of the state’s low-income population served by CWSs currently receives benefits from a low-income rate assistance program.”

The SB 401 Report recommends the creation of a statewide water rate assistance program funded through taxes on personal income, business income, and bottled water, as most water systems are not able to fund low-income assistance programs. For qualifying customers, the program recommended by the State Water Board will support bill discounts, crisis assistance, and a tax credit for renters who pay for their water indirectly through rent. These bill discounts are modeled on the low-income assistance program for customers of CPUC-regulated energy utilities, and the crisis assistance is modeled on the federal energy crisis program known as the Low-Income Heating and Assistance Program (LIHEAP), administered by CSD in California. The State Water Board estimates the first-year cost for the recommended program, including administrative costs, at \$606 million. This bill will be the third proposal to establish a statewide water rate assistance program since the SB 401 Report.

- 5) *CPUC-regulated water utilities low-income assistance program.* The CPUC has authorized the largest nine water utilities to offer low-income rate assistance programs similar in concept to those provided to electricity customers through California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE). However, each program varies in terms of the amount of assistance provided to low-income customers and the collection of the surcharge from non-participating

ratepayers cover the cost of the program. Discounts and surcharges supporting the programs are reviewed in each utility's general rate cases.

- 6) *Proposition 218*. As noted above, non-CPUC-regulated water utilities are subject to differing constraints on their ability to collect rates for rate relief from one customer to another. Specifically, as acknowledged by the SB 401 (Dodd, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2015) report:

“Funding individual water low-income rate assistance (W-LIRA) programs at the system level without violating constitutional restrictions would likely be infeasible for publicly owned water systems. Systems could impose special taxes, but those measures would need to be submitted to the local electorates and approved by a two-thirds majority. Among systems with high eligibility burdens, there may be significant local resistance to approving such taxes.”

“Alternatively, systems would almost certainly face legal challenges to recovering W-LIRA expenses from water rates and charges. Article XIID of the California Constitution, added by Proposition 218 in 1996, requires, among other things, that the revenues derived from property-related fees and charges not exceed the funds required to provide the property-related service. Most importantly for purposes of W-LIRA funding, Proposition 218 also requires that property-related fees and charges not exceed the proportional cost of service attributable to the property. In addition, the service for which a fee or charge is imposed must be immediately available to the property owner, rather than for future or potential use.”

“The systems bear the burden of proving compliance with these cost-of-service requirements. Proposition 26, adopted in 2010, places the burden on local governments for proving by a preponderance of evidence that the amount of a fee or charge is “no more than necessary to cover the reasonable costs of the governmental activity, and that the manner in which those costs are allocated to a payor bear a fair or reasonable relationship to the payor's burdens on, or benefits from, the governmental activity.”

“These substantive restrictions on ratemaking by publicly owned water systems prevent subsidization of one customer's water rates by another and would pose serious, if not fatal, obstacles to publicly owned water systems funding individual W-LIRA programs from water rates and charges. As a result, publicly owned water systems instead fund existing W-LIRA programs from revenues derived from sources other than water rates and charges, such as lease revenues or voluntary donations. These non-rate

revenue options are limited and considered insufficient to sustainably fund W-LIRA programs throughout the state.”

- 7) *CSD programs for low-income assistance.* CSD administers three low-income energy assistance programs: the federal Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and Weatherization Assistance Program, and the state-funded Low-Income Weatherization Program (LIWP). Each of the three weatherization programs administered by CSD provides energy efficiency services to eligible low-income households, both homeowners and renters, by installing a range of weatherization upgrades to reduce energy usage, improve resident comfort, and provide monetary savings to the residents. In addition, the CSD-administered, Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund (GGRF)-funded LIWP funds the installation of rooftop solar photovoltaic systems and solar water heaters in low-income single-family and multi-family households located within disadvantaged communities. In the case of LIHEAP, CSD provides one-time energy utility bill assistance for low-income customers in need of crisis support. CSD reports that it contracts with a network of private, nonprofit, and local government community-based organizations to provide for the local administration of grant programs and delivery of service to eligible low-income households.

In December 2020, Congress passed and the President signed the COVID-19 pandemic relief bill which included \$638 million for emergency low-income drinking and wastewater assistance. This created the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP), which was administered by CSD in California. LIHWAP offered assistance to help low-income households pay residential water and sewer bills. The program sunset on March 31, 2024, and the remaining funds were distributed to beneficiaries shortly after the program ended.

- 8) *This looks familiar...* This bill is largely modeled after SB 350 (Durazo, 2025), which followed SB 222 (Dodd, 2021). There are a few notable differences between SB 350 and SB 1125. SB 350 included rate assistance for residential water and wastewater services, whereas SB 1125 only includes rate assistance for residential water services. In addition to guidelines that describe a process to provide a bill credit of 20% or more, SB 1125 also includes a process for providing a flat bill credit of \$20 or more. The guidelines described in SB 1125 include a process to enroll households that are beneficiaries of other statewide assistance programs outside of CARE, whereas SB 350 directed automatic enrollment based on participation in other statewide assistance programs. SB 1125 also exempts water systems from complying with the proposed provisions if they do not receive funding if a prioritization process is implemented. SB

350 was ultimately held on suspense in Senate Appropriations and SB 222 was vetoed by the Governor due to its significant fiscal impact.

Comments

- 1) *Purpose of Bill.* According to the author, “Affordability is top of mind for everyone, and people are struggling to make ends meet and pay for their day to day expenses. Approximately 1.6 million households or 1 in 8 Californians have household water debt. Unlike in the energy space, there is no statewide assistance for families who are falling behind on their water bills. SB 1125 will establish, upon appropriation, the foundation for the first-ever statewide low-income water rate assistance program that will provide direct bill credits on water bills to put money directly back into Californian’s pockets and honor their human right to affordable water.”
- 2) *Tapping into source funds.* SB 222 was vetoed during a time when the state budget was able to supply an additional \$200 million for the Low-Income Household Water Assistance Program (LIHWAP). Because LIHWAP sunset in March 2024, there is now no state-administered water rate assistance program for non-CPUC regulated utilities. SB 1125 would re-establish a program that could perhaps serve as a pot with guidelines for future allocations. Earlier versions of SB 222 also included water bill credits for renters and water crisis assistance, which, according to the SB 401 Report, would require about \$600 million annually.¹ Later versions of SB 222, SB 350, and now this bill seem to focus mainly on providing direct water bill assistance, which is estimated to cost \$141 million annually, about a quarter of the original proposed program cost and less than the amount appropriated by the state into the federally-initiated LIHWAP.

As proposed in this bill, the administration of the program would begin upon appropriation, but should still consider the administrative costs of implementing the guidelines and fund in the State Treasury as well as ongoing costs associated with sustaining the program. Without an established funding mechanism, the fate of SB 1125 may reflect that of its predecessors.

Nonetheless, the author and sponsors would like the opportunity to continue to craft the program as other state elected members are currently developing a funding mechanism.

¹ Pierce, G., et. al. (2020). [Recommendations for Implementation of a Statewide Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program.](#)

Though the proposed fund intends to accept individual deposits from the federal or state government and voluntary contributions, it would be beneficial to consider sources of continuous appropriation. The SB 401 Report suggests a tax on soda and bottled water as a potential source of revenue, and this could be a consideration if there is a need for continuous appropriation, or even just for start-up costs. A tax on soda or bottled water must also consider areas in California where households are dependent on bottled water due to poor tap water quality and purchasing water creates additional financial burdens. Many of these households are more likely to face burdensome utility rates and are in need of rate assistance. Taxes on soda or bottled water could be applied in specific places like restaurants. A source of revenue may also come from any entity that bottles beverages within the state. California hosts one-fifth of the nation's bottled water facilities, the majority of which use public supplies for most of their water.² California has 2,327 bottled water facilities, 2,893 breweries, and 3,363 wineries, all of which use public water supplies, and a small additional tax on these sources may generate enough revenue to support the proposed water rate assistance program.

The proposed bill may also consider approaches to promote and encourage the creation of non-rate revenues, especially for municipally-owned utilities. Some local utilities have developed in-house programs to fund low-income rate assistance. Sweetwater Authority, a publicly-owned utility serving parts of San Diego County, generates \$500,000/year for its low-income rate assistance program by leasing out its water tanks to telecommunications companies.³ The state may provide guidance or facilitate knowledge sharing alongside the creation of the fund, which could be beneficial to agencies low on the priority list. *Going forward, the author should continue to consider funding mechanisms and sources that would be best suited to fund the program.*

- 3) *Potential challenges for implementation.* Establishing a state-wide rate assistance program under the proposed provisions would implicate nearly 3,000 community water systems. While the guidelines developed by the State Water Board for the program will support each water system in its implementation, there are still administrative, oversight, and contracting duties that could prove overly burdensome given the scale of the program. A successful water rate assistance program would need to strike a balance with the administrative burdens between the State Water Board and individual water systems. Additionally, the information required to determine eligibility based on participation in other statewide assistance programs may not be accessible to the State Water Board or participating water systems. There are additional

² USGS Vizlab. (2021). [Water bottling across the U.S.](#)

³ Fulcher, A. (2024). [Program offers low income aid.](#)

considerations around data sharing and privacy for this information, especially if third-party contractors are sought out to support implementation.

- 4) *Capacity development.* The federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires states to incorporate technical, managerial, and financial (TMF) capacity into public water operations to ensure that public water systems have long-term sustainability and can maintain compliance with drinking water laws and regulations. The State Water Board is developing an updated Capacity Development Strategy to improve the performance of public water systems in the state.⁴ The capacity of public water systems will be an important consideration when establishing sustainable rate assistance programs, and it will be crucial to understand the outstanding operational needs of public water systems. Insights into the TMF needs and costs that would inform the development of a rate assistance program could arise as the State Water Board continues to work on its Capacity Development Strategy, however this may take more time than what is provided within this legislative session. The author is encouraged to consider developing a rate assistance program once TMF needs, opportunities, and challenges are identified.

DOUBLE REFERRAL:

If this measure is approved by the Senate Environmental Quality Committee, the do pass motion must include the action to re-refer the bill to the Senate Rules Committee, where it will be referred to the Senate Energy, Utilities, and Communications Committee.

Related/Prior Legislation

SB 350 (Durazo, 2025) would have established a Water Rate Assistance Program to provide affordability assistance for residential water and wastewater services to low-income residential ratepayers. SB 350 was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 532 (Ransom, 2025) would have authorized public urban retail water suppliers to provide water rate assistance to its ratepayers and required the water suppliers to include related information in their annual reports. AB 532 was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 1255 (Durazo, 2024) would require the State Water Board to update a needs analysis of the state's public water systems to include an assessment of the funds necessary to provide a 20% discount for low-income households served by specified community water systems and for those systems to meet a specified

⁴ State Water Board. (2022). [California Capacity Development Strategy for Public Water Systems](#).

affordability threshold. This bill was held in the Assembly Committee on Appropriations.

AB 1188 (Laird, Chapter 680, Statutes of 2022) authorizes the State Water Board to provide reduced or 0% financing to further the purposes of the Safe Drinking Water State Revolving Fund Law of 1997 and grant funding or principal forgiveness to certain water systems.

SB 222 (Dodd, 2021) would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program, with an unknown source of funding, administered by the Community Services Development Department (CSD) in consultation with the State Water Board, to help provide water affordability assistance, for both drinking water and wastewater services, to low-income ratepayers. SB 222 was vetoed by the Governor due to its significant fiscal impact.

SB 200 (Monning, Chapter 120, Statutes of 2019) established the Safe and Affordable Drinking Water Fund (SADWF) to help water systems provide an adequate and affordable supply of safe drinking water in both the near and the long term. Beginning in fiscal year 2020-21 and until June 30, 2030, it annually transfers to the SADWF five percent of the proceeds of the GGFR up to \$130 million. It further requires the State Water Board to adopt a fund implementation plan and requires expenditures of the fund to be consistent with the plan.

SB 998 (Dodd, Chapter 891, Statutes of 2018) required all public water systems (with more than 200 connections) to have a written policy on discontinuation of residential water service, provide that policy in multiple languages, include provisions for not shutting off water for certain customers that meet specified criteria, prohibit the shutoff of water service until the bill has been delinquent for 60 days, and cap the reconnection fees for restoring water service.

SB 401 (Dodd, Chapter 662, Statutes of 2015) required the State Water Board, in collaboration with the State Board of Equalization and stakeholders, to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of a new program to provide water rate relief for low-income ratepayers by January 1, 2018, and provide a corresponding report to the Legislature by February 1, 2018.

AB 685 (Eng, Chapter 524, Statutes of 2012) declared that it is the established policy of the state that every human being has the right to safe, clean, affordable, and accessible water adequate for human consumption, cooking, and sanitary purposes.

SOURCE: Clean Water Action

Community Water Center
Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability

SUPPORT:

California Coastkeeper Alliance
California Environmental Justice Alliance
California Municipal Utilities Association
Center for Environmental Health
Central California Environmental Justice Network
Clean Water Action
Cleaneearth4kids.org
Community Water Center
Environmental Defense Fund
Friends Committee on Legislation of California
Leadership Counsel Action
Los Angeles Alliance for a New Economy
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Lutheran Office of Public Policy – California
Medical Advocates for Healthy Air
Mono Lake Committee
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles
Rancho California Water District
Sierra Club California
The Unidos Network
Union of Concerned Scientists

OPPOSITION:

None received

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