

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California State Regulatory Matrix – Updated as of April 17, 2026

Agency	Regulation	Summary	Potential Impacts	Regulatory Status
Cal/OSHA	<u>Enterprise-Wide and Egregious Violations Rulemaking</u>	At the March 25, 2025, Advisory Committee Meeting, Cal/OSHA released a second draft of proposed regulations defining “egregious” (i.e., willful) and “enterprise-wide” violations (i.e., violations at more than one worksite). The draft rule includes a proposed penalty procedure whereby employers cited for enterprise-wide violations associated with workplace safety won’t be eligible for penalty adjustments (except for size) and subject to financial penalty multipliers based on the number of worksites cited within the last five years.	Cal/OSHA’s proposed rules are in response to SB 606 (Gonzalez, 2021) that expanded Cal/OSHA’s authority to issue citations, requirement of abatement, and seek court orders that address workplace safety law violations. For those employers labeled as “egregious,” especially with multiple work locations, the financial penalties can be more severe. Staff is monitoring the proposed regulations.	Awaiting final draft of the regulations.
Cal/OSHA	<u>First Aid Rulemaking</u>	On November 28, 2025, Cal/OSHA released a First Aid Rulemaking package to update Title 8, sections 1512 (Construction Safety Orders) and 3400 (General Industry Safety Orders), which started a 45-day comment period. Key updates include ensuring workplace first-aid kits meet American National Standards Institute (ANSI)/International Safety Equipment Association (ISEA) Z308.1-2021 standards, providing employees with easy access to compliant kits, and requiring employers to assess workplace hazards to update kits accordingly. Additionally, employers may consult with a licensed health care professional as an alternative to meeting ANSI/ISEA-Z308.1 requirements.	Metropolitan’s first-aid kits, located throughout various sites, comply with the current ANSI/ISEA Z308.1 standards. However, there are industry concerns that these requirements are costly and burdensome. Staff will continue to monitor the First Aid Kit Rulemaking.	Cal/OSHA held a public hearing on January 15, 2026. Comments were provided via coalitions. Awaiting final rulemaking draft, which is anticipated to be released in 2026.

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Cal/OSHA	<u>Horizontal Sliding and Swinging Gates</u>	In August 2025, Cal/OSHA released a second draft of its proposed amendments to Title 8, Article 7, Section 3324, regarding horizontal sliding gates. Proposed amendments to Section 3324 aim to establish clear and specific standards for the design, maintenance, inspection, and repair of both horizontal sliding and swinging gates.	<p>If adopted, Metropolitan will need to retrofit all horizontal sliding and swinging gates throughout its service area and implement annual inspections to ensure all gate components are functioning properly.</p> <p>Based on available data, Metropolitan’s existing gates already include safety stops, are routinely inspected per manufacturers’ recommendations, and are maintained semi-annually by vendors. CMUA initiated a survey of member agencies to gather gate inventory data and assess the cost impacts of the proposed regulation. Staff provided a summary of Metropolitan’s gate inventory to support this effort.</p> <p>Staff will continue to closely monitor any proposed amendments and the official rulemaking process.</p>	Cal/OSHA plans to release the 45-day formal rulemaking in 2027.
Cal/OSHA	<u>Indoor and Outdoor Heat Illness Regulations</u>	On May 7, 2025, Cal/OSHA released a second draft of its outdoor and indoor heat illness prevention regulations (8 CCR Sections 3395 and 3396) to implement requirements set forth by AB 2243 (Garcia, 2022). AB 2243 required Cal/OSHA to submit a rulemaking proposal for the heat illness and wildfire smoke standards by December 1, 2025, and to consider adopting revised standards by December 31, 2025.	Metropolitan has consolidated its heat illness prevention regulations into a unified program that encompasses both indoor and outdoor environments. Staff is actively monitoring any updates to these regulations and will make the necessary revisions to Health & Safety manuals to ensure compliance with the latest regulatory changes.	Cal/OSHA missed the suggested December 31, 2025, deadline to adopt amendments required by AB 2243 and will resume advisory meetings with stakeholders throughout 2026. Revisions may be delayed due to ongoing federal OSHA rulemaking

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		<p>The latest draft proposes additional requirements for acclimatization, training of new employees upon hire, and annual training for all employees.</p>		<p>on heat illness standards which propose stricter requirements than Cal/OSHA’s heat standards.</p>
<p>Cal/OSHA</p>	<p><u>Worker Walkaround Rule</u></p>	<p>On February 13, 2026, Cal/OSHA proposed adding Section 331.8 to Title 8 regulations governing workplace inspections.</p> <p>The proposal would expand who may accompany Cal/OSHA inspectors during site visits and allow third-party representatives to participate when the agency deems it reasonably necessary. The rule would also limit access to trade-secret areas to employee representatives who are company employees. The proposal is intended to align state requirements with the federal OSHA Worker Walkaround rule adopted in 2024, which is currently being challenged in federal court.</p>	<p>Metropolitan has established protocols for conducting site visits with regulatory representatives. If adopted, the proposed updates will necessitate revisions to these existing protocols. Industry concerns regarding the proposed regulation include security risks associated with allowing third-party representatives access to critical infrastructure sites while accompanying Cal/OSHA inspectors. Additionally, there are concerns about Cal/OSHA’s expanded jurisdiction to determine which authorized third-party representatives can participate in site walks.</p>	<p>The public hearing and comment deadlines were on April 1, 2026. Staff provided comments via coalitions. Staff will continue to monitor for proposed amendments to the rule.</p>

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Cal/OSHA	<u>Workplace Violence Prevention in General Industry</u>	SB 553 (Cortese, 2023) requires Cal/OSHA to propose workplace violence (WV) regulations by December 31, 2025, and the Occupational Safety & Health Standards Board to adopt those regulations by December 31, 2026. SB 553 also provides minimum requirements for employer Workplace Violence Prevention Plans (WVPPs). Towards this end, on May 13, 2025, Cal/OSHA released a second draft of its WV regulation, which was discussed at the November 12, 2025, Advisory Committee meeting.	Metropolitan has implemented SB 553 WVPP requirements and will continue to update its WVPP as necessary. Staff is monitoring revisions to the draft WV regulations.	Cal/OSHA will continue advisory meetings with stakeholders through 2026. Awaiting final rule by December 31, 2026.
CARB	<u>Advanced Clean Fleets</u>	On April 2, 2026, CARB released a 15-day rulemaking package for the ACF for State, Local, and Federal fleets. The latest draft extends the 100% zero-emission vehicle (ZEV) purchase requirement by three years to begin in 2030 and allows for a continued 50/50 ZEV/internal combustion engine (ICE) purchase ratio through the end of 2029. It also expands flexibilities from AB 1594 (Garcia, 2023) to all public fleet vehicles and permits fleets to switch between the ZEV Milestone Option and the ZEV Purchase Schedule until January 1, 2030. Additionally, the ZEV Purchase Exemption has been broadened to encompass Class 2b and 3 pickup trucks,	On April 17, 2026 Staff submitted comments on the 15-day rulemaking package raising key issues including conducting biennial reviews of the ACF before the 100% ZEV purchase requirements begin in 2030, allowing fleets to increase the current 25% ICE vehicle cap in the Fleet Resiliency Exemption, creating a working group to evaluate ZEV availability, requesting clarification on Early/Excess ZEV credits, and interpretation of requirements related to hiring compliant fleets.	Public comments were due by April 17, 2026. Metropolitan and trade associations such as ACWA, CCEEB, CMUA, and ACWA submitted comments. CARB will finalize the regulation and submit it to OAL in 2026. New updates to take effect at the start of 2027.

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		<p>along with other types of specialized utility trucks. Furthermore, the Mutual Aid exemption has been renamed the Fleet Resiliency Exemption, allowing fleets to apply for this exemption once at least 5% of their fleet consists of ZEVs.</p>		
<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list the White Sturgeon as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act</u></p>	<p>In June 2024, the FGC approved white sturgeon as a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act. A subsequent CDFW peer-reviewed status report indicates that the white sturgeon population has continued to decline. CDFW now estimates there are approximately 6,500 white sturgeon between 40–60 inches long in California. As such, any activity that causes a “take” of white sturgeon will require an incidental take permit from CDFW.</p>	<p>The listing may impact operation of the Central Valley Project (CVP) and State Water Project (SWP), as well as Sites Reservoir, the Delta Conveyance Project and the Agreements to Support Healthy Rivers and Landscapes. The SWC and San Luis & Delta Mendota Water Authority sent comment letters in June and October 2024 emphasizing that the listing is not warranted as the white sturgeon population is stable, the petition does not use the best available science, and that incidental take from operation of the SWP and CVP has been historically low, especially relative to the take from recreational fishing and the recent die off due to red tides in the San Francisco Bay.</p> <p>The SWP received incidental take authority under the 2024 Incidental Take Permit at a cost of more than a million dollars, and with a potential water supply impact.</p>	<p>A final determination on whether to list the species is still pending.</p>

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<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list Western Burrowing Owl as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act</u></p>	<p>On October 10, 2024, FGC determined that the Western Burrowing Owl is a candidate for listing under CESA, primarily due to loss of habitat. As a candidate for listing, the species is afforded the same regulations and protections as if it were listed as threatened or endangered.</p>	<p>The Western Burrowing Owl exists in Metropolitan’s service area in Southern California. Presence of the species can affect timing of maintenance and construction projects with additional constraints, permitting, and mitigation requirements now that it is a candidate for listing.</p>	<p>FGC is awaiting the CDFW’s 12-month review and recommendation, which is expected in mid-2026.</p>
<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act</u></p>	<p>On August 13, 2025, FGC voted unanimously to declare the Quino Checkerspot Butterfly a candidate species under CESA. On December 18, 2024, the FGC received a petition to list the quino checkerspot butterfly (<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>) as an endangered species under the CESA.</p>	<p>The Quino Checkerspot Butterfly exists in Metropolitan’s service area in Western San Bernardino, Western Riverside, Orange, Eastern Los Angeles, and San Diego counties. As a “candidate” species, the butterfly is protected, and “take” is prohibited. This can affect the timing of maintenance and construction projects with additional constraints, permitting, and mitigation requirements. If the species is listed as endangered, the take prohibition would be permanent, and the same constraints would remain in place.</p>	<p>FGC is awaiting the CDFW’s 12-month review and recommendation prior to taking any further action, which is expected in September 2026.</p>

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<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list Bendire’s Thrasher and LeConte’s Thrasher as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act</u></p>	<p>On September 16, 2025, FGC received a petition to list the Bendire’s and LeConte’s Thrashers as threatened or endangered due to low populations and loss of habitat. The petition is currently under review and evaluation by the CDFW.</p>	<p>The Bendire’s and LeConte’s Thrashers species are found in arid desert scrub habitats near portions of the CRA. If determined to be a candidate for listing (and if they become listed), it could result in avoidance measures and restrictions on O&M and capital projects along some portions of the CRA and potentially require incidental take permits. This would not affect operations on the Lower Colorado River as they are both upland bird species.</p>	<p>FGC determined Bendire’s and LeConte’s Thrashers are Candidate Species, which is part of the listing process, at the April 16, 2026, meeting.</p>
<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list 19 plant species throughout California as threatened or endangered.</u></p>	<p>On August 19, 2025, FGC received 19 separate petitions to list various plants as threatened or endangered. The petitions are currently under review and evaluation by the CDFW.</p>	<p>None of the species are found in southern California in Metropolitan’s service area. Some are located in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Bay/Delta. If determined to be a candidate for listing (and if they become listed), it could result in avoidance measures and restrictions on projects on Metropolitan-owned islands and potentially require incidental take permits.</p>	<p>Staff anticipates that the CDFW’s evaluation and recommendation relating to the petition will be received by FGC in mid-2026.</p>

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<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list the Western Spadefoot Toad as threatened or endangered</u></p>	<p>On September 24, 2025, FGC received a petition to list the northern population of western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>) as a threatened species and the southern population of western spadefoot as an endangered species.</p> <p>The petition is currently under review and evaluation by CDFW.</p>	<p>The southern population is found in some portions of Metropolitan’s service area; more specifically there are two known spadefoot population locations along the Santa Ana Valley Pipeline, one along the Santiago Lateral, and two along the Allen-McColloch Pipeline. Additional undocumented populations may also occur within Metropolitan’s project areas. If determined to be a candidate for listing (and if they become listed), it could result in avoidance measures and restrictions on O&M and capital projects and potentially require incidental take permits.</p>	<p>Staff anticipates that CDFW’s evaluation and recommendation relating to the petition will be received by FGC at the June 2026 meeting.</p>
<p>Fish and Game Commission</p>	<p><u>Petition to list the Southern Resident Killer Whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) as endangered</u></p>	<p>On November 25, 2025, FGC received a petition to list the Southern Resident Killer Whale (<i>Orcinus orca</i>) as an endangered species. The petition was reviewed by the CDFW in April 2026, which found that the petitioned action to list the Southern Resident killer whale as endangered under CESA satisfies the “may be warranted” legal standard. However, Fish and Game Code section 4500 and the Federal Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) prohibit states from regulating take of marine mammals unless the Secretary of Commerce has transferred authority for the conservation</p>	<p>The Southern Resident Killer Whale forages off the coast of northern California, and salmonids from the Bay-Delta watershed form part of its prey base. It is currently listed as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act. The State Water Project has incidental take coverage under a biological opinion issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service for the coordinated long-term operations of the CVP and SWP. If the Commission determines that</p>	<p>CDFW recommended accepting this petition if FGC determines it is authorized to do so in light of Fish and Game Code section 4500(b). If FGC accepts the petition for further consideration, CDFW will commence a review of the status of the species at that time.</p>

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		and management of a species to the state (which has not occurred).	listing under CESA may be warranted, it will become a candidate species and receive the same protections as if it were listed as threatened or endangered. In that event, DWR may need to amend its CESA incidental take permit for SWP operations to cover incidental take, and the Department of Fish and Wildlife may impose further restrictions on SWP operations to protect the whale's salmonid prey base.	
SCAQMD	<u>PAR 1107 – Coating of Metal Parts and Products</u>	Proposed Amended Rule (PAR) 1107 prohibits the use of para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (tBAc) in material coatings formulations. The prohibitions will start on July 1, 2026, for most coatings categories and July 1, 2030, for metallic and multi-component coatings. Prohibited coatings must be used within one-year of their phase-out date with their possession being prohibited starting July 1, 2033.	Metropolitan relies heavily on multi-component industrial maintenance coatings and metallic coatings, both in the shop and the field, for metal parts/structures. Additional testing of new formulations will be required before adding products to the Approved Coatings list.	Rule adopted on December 5, 2025. SCAQMD will conduct a technology assessment by January 1, 2030, to report on the progress of the pCBtF and tBAc phase-out, including updates on reformulation efforts for coating categories with extended phase-out timelines.
SCAQMD	<u>PAR 1113 – Architectural Coatings</u>	Proposed Amended Rule 1113 will seek to phase out two toxic compounds, para-Chlorobenzotrifluoride (pCBtF) and tert-Butyl Acetate (tBAc) and consider interim VOC limits for certain coatings	Metropolitan relies heavily on multi-component industrial maintenance coatings both in the shop and the field for various parts/structures. Additional testing of new formulations will be	A working group was held on January 20, 2026, with additional sessions continuing throughout the year. Stakeholders and staff will discuss key

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		that are being reformulated, as well as other amendments to improve clarity.	required before adding products to the Approved Coatings list. Metropolitan coatings currently do not meet proposed VOC limits without pCBtF and tBAC.	concerns and proposed concepts during these meetings.
SCAQMD	<u>PR 1445 -Control of Toxic Metal Particulate Emissions from Laser and Plasma Cutting</u>	On June 20, 2025, SCAQMD released revised draft rule language for Proposed Rule (PR) 1445. PR 1445 regulates metal particulate emissions from both portable and stationary laser and plasma cutting operations. Toxic emissions would be reduced from point source emissions by establishing higher efficiency control device requirements, and fugitive emissions would be addressed by requirements for building enclosures, housekeeping, and best management practices.	While this rule is limited in scope to laser and plasma cutting operations, it may set precedent for future toxics regulations (e.g., welding operations). Staff provided informal comments to ensure the proposed regulation reflects the existing exemption for portable plasma cutters performing maintenance and repair activities. Staff has also asked that additional control devices not be required for existing permitted equipment that have already been shown to meet health risk requirements, among other technical issues.	The official adoption date has not been set by SCAQMD. Public workshops to continue.

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SCAQMD	<u>Rule 1146 Series, Zero Emission Water Heaters, Boilers and Process Heaters</u>	SCAQMD is proposing a series of rules to require all industrial, institutional, and commercial natural gas-powered water heaters, boilers, and process heaters to be replaced or retrofitted with zero-emission technologies such as all-electric heat pumps, or electric resistance units. The rules pertain to equipment with a heat input capacity greater than 5 million British thermal units per hour (MBtu/hr) (Rule 1146), 2 to 5 MBtu/hr (Rule 1146.1), and less than 2 MBtu/hr (Rule 1146.2).	The 1146 Rule series of rules are designed to reduce nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions in accordance with SCAQMD's 2022 Air Quality Management Plan. Of the three rules, 1146.2 was adopted on June 7, 2024, and has a phased implementation plan between January 1, 2026, and January 1, 2033.	Rules 1146 and 1146.1 are still under development with no set adoption date. Rule 1146.2 was adopted on June 7, 2024.
SWRCB	<u>DDW Regulatory Priorities</u>	On March 3, 2026, SWRCB adopted DDW's 2026 regulatory priorities, which include MCL development, revising the Lead and Copper Rule and various detection limits, and revising/establishing notification and response levels. Key constituents include PFAS, NDMA, DBPs, 1,4-dioxane, arsenic, and metals. Additional work includes environmental lab accreditation (TNI), electronic reporting requirements, primacy applications, cross-connection control updates, and recycled water/Title 22 revisions.	Most of the 2026 priorities may impact Metropolitan, particularly through MCL development, PFAS rulemaking, and laboratory accreditation (TNI) requirements, with potential implications for operations and monitoring. Staff will continue to track these efforts closely and engage directly in the rulemaking process as actions are proposed.	Key 2026 actions include LCR adoption (summer), PFAS rulemaking (fall), and multiple rulemaking notices and monitoring updates.

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SWRCB	<u>Maximum Contaminant Levels for PFOA and PFOS</u>	<p>On April 5, 2024, OEHHA adopted PHGs of 0.007 parts per trillion (ppt) for PFOA and 1 ppt for PFOS. A PHG (Public Health Goal) is the level of a drinking water contaminant that does not pose a significant risk to health with lifetime exposure. DDW will use the PHGs to develop drinking water standards for PFOA and PFOS that are as close to the PHGs as possible but still technically and economically achievable for drinking water systems.</p> <p>On March 3, 2026, DDW stated as part of its 2026 regulatory priorities that regulating PFAS is its top priority. DDW intends to start the process to adopt the federal PFAS MCL standards in fall 2026 and work on California-specific PFAS regulations thereafter.</p>	Once announced, staff will evaluate impacts and potential comments.	Official release of the proposed regulation is anticipated in the fall of 2026.
SWRCB	<u>PFAS Monitoring Order</u>	On November 20, 2025, DDW issued a proposed General Order DW 2025-00XX-DDW requiring community and non-transient non-community water systems to conduct initial monitoring for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The order is intended to expand statewide PFAS occurrence data and inform future regulatory actions.	Staff collaborated with CA-NV AWWA to submit comments on the proposed order urging alignment of California's proposed PFAS monitoring order with U.S. EPA detection limits and timelines, and to provide clearer public reporting language to avoid unnecessary confusion and loss of public confidence. According to DDW, public water systems that complete the	Written comments were due on December 4, 2025. CA-NV AWWA submitted a comment letter. On December 12, 2025, DDW issued PFAS General Order DW-2025-0002-DDW. Metropolitan received the PFAS General Order from the SWRCB, Division of

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			<p>monitoring required by the order will also fulfill the requirements for initial monitoring required by EPA’s April 26, 2024, PFAS National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.</p> <p>Confirmed detections of PFAS, exceedances of notification levels, and exceedances of response levels trigger certain reporting and notification requirements.</p>	<p>Drinking Water, on December 18, 2025.</p>
<p>SWRCB</p>	<p><u>Notification and Response Levels for Manganese</u></p>	<p>On September 4, 2025, DDW proposed revised notification and response levels for manganese (0.05 mg/L and 0.20 mg/L, respectively) and presented an informational item to the SWRCB on these levels on October 7, 2025.</p>	<p>The proposed NL and RL are significantly lower than the current NL and RL (0.5 ppm and 5.0 ppm, respectively). This NL and RL should not affect Metropolitan. However, some water agencies may need to report more instances of NL and RL exceedances in their Consumer Confidence Reports and/or make operational changes. Metropolitan worked with CA-NV AWWA to provide written comments.</p>	<p>CA-NV AWWA submitted comments on October 3, 2025. DDW intends to issue notification and response levels and request a PHG for manganese in the spring of 2026, and issue a monitoring order for manganese in the summer of 2026.</p>

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SWRCB	<u>Public Health Goal for 1,4-Dioxane</u>	<p>On September 26, 2025, OEHHA announced a draft PHG for 1,4-dioxane of 0.04 parts per billion (ppb) based on liver and other tumors, and a non-cancer health-protective concentration of 33 ppb based on liver and kidney damage. The public comment period originally ended on November 10, 2025, but it was extended to November 25, 2025. Developing an MCL for 1,4-dioxane is a regulatory priority for DDW in 2026. DDW will develop a detection limit for purposes of reporting in early 2026. DDW will also evaluate occurrence, the need for a monitoring order, and available cost information.</p>	<p>The proposed PHG should not affect Metropolitan, which does not detect 1,4-dioxane in its source or treated water. However, 1,4-dioxane has been found in groundwater in our region.</p> <p>ACWA, CMUA, CA-NV AWWA, and other organizations submitted a joint letter stating, among other comments, new studies suggest that 1,4-dioxane does not cause cancer at the low levels found in many sources of drinking water. Awaiting a second draft PHG following completion of the peer review process.</p>	<p>OEHHA held a hybrid public workshop/webinar on November 13, 2025. The public comment period ended on November 25, 2025. Several associations submitted joint comment letters.</p>

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SWRCB	<u>Statewide National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for Discharges from Pest Control Applications.</u>	<p>On September 26, 2025, the SWRCB released an informal draft proposing to consolidate the following existing statewide NPDES general permits for residual pesticide discharges into one permit (Pest Control Permit):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aquatic Weed and Algae Control Permit (Water Quality Order 2013-0002-DWQ) 2. Vector Control Permit (Water Quality Order 2016-0039-DWQ) 3. Spray Applications Permit (Water Quality Order 2016-0040-DWQ) 4. Aquatic Animal Invasive Species Control Permit (Water Quality Order 2016-0041-DWQ). <p>The SWRCB is also proposing to expand the regulatory coverage to include discharges of aerially applied rodenticides and non-pesticidal products used for aquatic weed and algae management.</p>	<p>Metropolitan utilizes the Aquatic Weed and Algae Control Permit for copper sulfate applications in lakes and reservoirs. The proposed consolidation of existing permits into a single permit may impose additional monitoring and reporting requirements on stakeholders, including Metropolitan, which is currently enrolled in only one residual pesticide discharge permit.</p> <p>Metropolitan is collaborating with CMUA to address key concerns faced by utilities affected by the requirements of the proposed Pest Control Permit.</p>	<p>The SWRCB is set to release an official draft in May 2026, with subsequent workshops to follow. Final rule is scheduled to be adopted in early 2027.</p>
SWRCB	<u>Water Quality Control Plan</u>	<p>On December 12, 2025, the SWRCB released revised Draft Sacramento/Delta Updates to the Water Quality Control Plan (WQCP) for the San Francisco Bay/Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Watershed (Bay-Delta Plan). The draft updates include additional modeling of impacts and options for the program of implementation for incorporating a regulatory pathway, based on the</p>	<p>Staff have reviewed the SWRCB's revised WQCP and identified significant potential impacts to Metropolitan, including reduced water supplies to Southern California under the SWRCB staff's proposed alternative - approximately 275 thousand-acre feet (TAF) on average and 500 TAF in dry years.</p>	<p>A public hearing to receive comments on the latest draft Bay-Delta Plan was held January 28-30, 2026. Written public comments were due on February 2, 2026.</p> <p>An updated plan is expected this summer.</p>

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		<p>proposed Plan amendments in the draft Staff Report, or a pathway based on the Healthy Rivers and Landscapes Program. The SWRCB had previously released draft updates in July 2025 but rescinded the draft in September 2025.</p>		

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State Regulatory Matrix – Legend of Acronyms

ACWA – Association of California Water Agencies

CA-NV AWWA – California-Nevada Section of the American Water Works Association,

Cal/OSHA – California Occupational Safety and Health Administration

CARB – California Air Resources Board

CCEEB – California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance

CDFW – California Dept. of Fish & Wildlife

CESA – California Endangered Species Act

CMUA – California Municipal Utilities Association

DTSC –Department of Toxic Substances Control

DWR – Department of Water Resources

DDW – Division of Drinking Water

FGC – Fish and Game Commission

OAL – Office of Administrative Law

OEHHA – Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

PRR – Phylmar Regulatory Roundtable

SCAQMD – South Coast Air Quality Management District

SWC – State Water Contractors

SWRCB – State Water Resources Control Board

WQCP – Water Quality Control Plan