Date of Hearing: April 14, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS
Damon Connolly, Chair
AB 2032 (Ransom) – As Amended March 19, 2026

SUBJECT: Fish and wildlife: golden mussels

SUMMARY: Requires various state agencies, including the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR), the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (Regional Water Boards) to take specified actions to respond to invasive golden mussels. Specifically, **this bill**:

1) Provides that the Legislature finds and declares the following:

   a) Invasive golden mussels are a serious threat to water infrastructure, water systems, water bodies, and ecosystem health;

   b) Golden mussels have been detected in much of the state, creating an emerging crisis that necessitates an emergency response; and,

   c) Golden mussels are more resilient than other invasive mussel species and tolerate a wider range of water quality.

2) Exempts a public or private agency that operates a water supply system from any specified permit issued by the DFW for maintenance and operational activities to control the spread of golden mussels in the water supply system, including removing golden mussels from pipes, screens, filters, and other infrastructure.

3) Requires DFW's Invasive Species Program, through the Golden Mussel Task Force convened by DFW, to develop and adopt, on or before April 1, 2027, best management practices for public and private agencies that operate water supply systems to control the spread of golden mussels until control plans can be developed and approved by DFW.

4) Requires DFW's Invasive Species Program, through the Golden Mussel Task Force, to develop and adopt, by April 1, 2027, guidance for scientific research conducted by or for public and private agencies that operate water supply systems to control the spread of golden mussels, including biology, ecology, and feasibility studies for golden mussel prevention, mitigation, control, and eradication methods.

5) Requires DFW to update the spatial distribution maps of golden mussel-infested water bodies posted on its internet website no less than quarterly based on monitoring and reported detections.

6) Requires DPR to expedite the initial evaluation, reevaluation, or continuous evaluation of any pesticide, as specified, if the pesticide is a chemical treatment effective for the prevention, mitigation, control, or eradication of golden mussels in a water supply system operated by a public or private agency.

7) Provides that expediting includes, but is not limited to, leveraging work and analysis completed on prior evaluations of pesticides effective for the prevention, mitigation, control, or eradication of golden mussels to expedite similar subsequent evaluations.

8) Requires the State Water Board and the Regional Water Boards to expedite the processing of any national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permit or NPDES permit modification to the extent allowable under state and federal law if the permit or permit modification is submitted by a public or private agency that operates a water supply system in order to control the spread of golden mussels.

EXISTING LAW:

1) Establishes the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) to regulate discharges of pollutants into the waters of the United States (U.S.) and to regulate quality standards for surface waters. (33 United States Code (USC) § 1251, et seq.)

2) Establishes, under the CWA, the NPDES permit program, requiring the State Water Board and Regional Water Boards to prescribe waste discharge requirements that, among other things, regulate the discharge of pollutants into stormwater. (33 USC § 1342)

3) Authorizes modification of NPDES permits under specified conditions, including when new information becomes available that was not available at the time of permit issuance and would have justified the application of different permit conditions. (40 Code of Federal Regulations § 122.62).

4) Establishes the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne), which prohibits the discharge of pollutants to surface waters unless the discharger obtains a permit from the State Water Board. Declares within Porter-Cologne that the health, safety, and welfare of people require there to be a statewide program for water quality control and that the statewide program for water quality control can be most effectively administered regionally, within a framework of statewide coordination and policy. (Water Code (WC) § 13000, et seq.)

5) Establishes the State Water Board and nine Regional Water Boards to preserve, enhance, and restore the quality of California's water resources and drinking water for the protection of the environment, public health, and all beneficial uses, and to ensure proper water resource allocation and efficient use, for the benefit of present and future generations. (WC § 13100, et. seq.)

6) Prohibits the discharge of waste or pollutants to surface and ground waters unless the discharger obtains a permit from the State Water Board or a Regional Water Board. (WC § 13260, et seq.)

7) Provides, under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), for federal regulation of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. Requires that all pesticides distributed or sold in the U.S. be registered (licensed) by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA). Requires, before US EPA registers a pesticide under FIFRA, the applicant to show, among other things, that using the pesticide according to specifications

will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment. (7 United States Code (U.S.C.) § 136, et seq.)

8) Authorizes the state's pesticide regulatory program and mandates DPR to, among other things, provide for the proper, safe, and efficient use of pesticides essential for the production of food and fiber, for the protection of public health and safety, for the protection of the environment from environmentally harmful pesticides, and to assure agricultural and pest control workers safe working conditions where pesticides are present by prohibiting, regulating, or otherwise ensuring proper stewardship of those pesticides. (Food and Agriculture Code (FAC) § 11401, et seq.)

9) Regulates the use of pesticides and authorizes the director of DPR to adopt regulations to govern the registration, sale, transportation, or use of pesticides, as prescribed. (FAC §11501, et. seq.)

10) Requires the director of DPR to endeavor to eliminate from use in the state any pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment, is not beneficial for the purposes for which it is sold, or is misrepresented. Requires the DPR director, in carrying out this responsibility, to develop an orderly program for the continuous evaluation of all pesticides actually registered. (FAC § 12824)

11) Defines "pesticide" as including any substance, or mixture of substances, which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever. (FAC § 12753)

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown.

COMMENTS:

Need for the bill: According to the author, "Golden mussels are an invasive species that threaten California's waterways, ports, and agriculture. First detected in the San Joaquin Delta in October 2024, golden mussels have spread rapidly throughout the state, now reaching as far south as San Diego, causing significant harm to water infrastructure, water quality, and aquatic ecosystem. These costly damages have a direct impact on water affordability and access to our farms and our families. Current law requires a multitude of permits across state agencies, creating barriers for local water agencies to respond quickly and effectively. This ongoing crisis must be addressed with urgency. AB 2032 would expedite onerous and lengthy permitting processes across state agencies to ensure local water agencies can effectively respond to prevent, mitigate, control, and eradicate golden mussels from California's waterways."

Golden mussel: Golden mussel (Limnoperna fortunei) is an invasive bivalve that ranges in color from dark brown to gold. It can reach up to 1 ¾ inches long. Adult mussels form byssal threads that enable them to attach to surfaces. Adult mussels spawn multiple times each year and have the potential to produce thousands of planktonic offspring, called veligers.

In October 2024, golden mussels were discovered in the Sacramento – San Joaquin Delta and O'Neill Forebay (Merced County). This discovery was the first known occurrence of golden

mussel in North America. Originally from China, Thailand, Korea, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Cambodia, they have invaded waters of other countries and territories including Hong Kong, Japan, Taiwan, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

Golden mussel can inhabit fresh and brackish-water lakes, rivers, creeks, wetlands, bays, and canals with water temperatures ranging from 41-95°F. They can establish in waters with a constant salinity of less than 3 parts per thousand (ppt) and can survive fluctuations of higher salinities. They attach to a wide variety of substrates, both man-made and natural, and at various water depths. Golden mussels are not restricted to hard surfaces and have been found colonizing soft substrates and attached to aquatic plants.

Golden mussel can be carried in the ballast water of ocean-going ships and released with that water. Adult golden mussels can be moved overland attached to watercraft and in-water equipment, and veligers and adults can be moved overland in water contained within watercraft and equipment. Within interconnected waters, golden mussels can expand their range via the flow of water, and attached to, or entrapped within, watercraft and in-water structures moved within that waterway.

Golden mussels are highly efficient filter feeders and form dense colonies. They consume large quantities of aquatic microscopic plants and animals that native species and sport fish depend on for food. Their colonization of hard surfaces impedes water flow, clogs pipes, and fouls watercraft motors, and necessitates ongoing, costly removal to maintain operational function. These costs result in economic impacts to water conveyances, energy production, recreation, agriculture, and ultimately the public.

Golden mussel response framework (Framework): On April 14, 2025, a multi-state agency task force (task force) released the Golden Mussel Response Framework (Framework) that was developed to provide recommendations to state and local policy makers, managers, and the public on how to respond to the recent detections of golden mussel through a common framework. In many instances, the recommendations are intended to provide options, with some applying more to a statewide response, while others may be more appropriate on a local scale. Some of the recommendations are already being implemented, while others may need additional effort, legal authority, and resources to be fully implemented. State and federal agencies that are in the task force include: the DFW; California State Parks; California Department of Water Resources; California State Lands Commission; California Department of Food and Agriculture; the State Water Board; United States Bureau of Reclamation; and, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service

The task force identified seven objectives that provide a targeted response to ensure the prevention, detection, and containment of golden mussel in California. Teams of subject matter experts developed a common understanding of what actions were already in progress, and developed recommendations for actions that are needed over the near and long term. In addition, existing laws, regulations, and policies were reviewed and recommendations necessary for the state to respond were presented, as along with existing and potential funding mechanisms to undertake response efforts. The seven objectives are: Communication; Containment at Infested Waters; Prevention at Uninfested Waters; Monitoring for the Presence of Golden Mussel; Partner Engagement; Population Suppression; and, Science and Capacity Building.

This bill: AB 2032 will be heard in the Water Parks and Wildlife Committee, and that Committee will be analyzing the provisions of the bill dealing with the DFW.

DPR's mission: As most pesticides are, by design, inherently toxic to their target pest – and excess amounts of any substance may be harmful – pesticide use must be strictly controlled. Amendments to FIFRA have delegated responsibility and authority to states for training, registration, and enforcement through cooperative agreements, with U.S. EPA maintaining oversight responsibility over state programs. In California, these duties lie with DPR, which is housed within the California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) and has the express mission "to protect human health and the environment by fostering sustainable pest management and regulating pesticides."

One of DPR's core functions is the scientific evaluation and registration of pesticides. Any pesticide product must be registered with the state before its sale, possession, or use. DPR coordinates the required scientific data evaluation process across DPR's branches and with other relevant state agencies. It also serves as the primary liaison to companies applying to register their products.

Existing processes that expedite use of pesticides: Under existing state and federal law there are two mechanisms that could be used to expedite the use of a pesticide, if certain conditions are met. FIFRA Section 18 authorizes the US EPA to allow a federal or state agency the ability to grant the use of a pesticide product without registration if an emergency condition exists. The issuance of an Emergency Exemption is not the same as the issuance of a product registration. An Emergency Exemption can be submitted electronically to DPR via their CalPEST system. Alternatively, the Application for Section 18 Emergency Exemption (DPR-REG-003) can be e-mailed to DPR.

FIFRA Section 24(c) authorizes DPR to register an additional use of a federally registered pesticide product or a new end-use product to meet a special local need (SLN) if certain conditions exist. The US EPA reviews SLN registrations within 90 days and may require additional use directions or restrictions. A SLN can be submitted electronically to DPR via CalPEST, as well as e-mailed to DPR.

This bill: AB 2032, consistent with the Framework's objective 6 – population suppression, requires DPR to expedite the evaluation and registration of pesticides that could be safe and effective in combating golden mussels.

The National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit Program: As authorized by the federal CWA, the NPDES Permit Program controls water pollution by regulating point sources—or discrete conveyances such as pipes, or human-made ditches—that discharge pollutants into waters of the U.S. Examples of pollutants include, but are not limited to, rock, sand, dirt, and agricultural, industrial, and municipal waste. In California, implementation of the NPDES Permit Program has been delegated to the State Water Board and nine Regional Water Boards, which maintain regional jurisdiction within boundaries that are based on major watersheds. While the State Water Board has issued some NPDES permits, the Regional Water Boards issue the vast majority of NPDES permits in the state and ensure compliance with their permits through inspections, monitoring report reviews, and enforcement actions.

The State Water Board oversees various statewide NPDES stormwater programs including: the Industrial Stormwater Program, Construction Stormwater Program, and Municipal Stormwater Program.

Currently, the State Water Board is working on a draft statewide NPDES general permit for discharges from pest control applications to waters of the U.S. This draft was released for public comment in Fall 2025. The proposed draft permit consolidates the following four existing statewide NPDES general permits for residual pesticide discharges into one permit:

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); and,
4) Aquatic Animal Invasive Species Control Permit (Water Quality Order 2016-0041-DWQ).

Golden mussels and other invasive mussels fall under the current Aquatic Animal Invasive Species Control Permit (AAISCP). The draft permit outlines the applicability of, timelines for, and the requirements dischargers must follow. One important change from the AAISCP to the draft Pest Control Permit is flexibility and urgency afforded permit applications through the "Emergency Use Provisions." Although still in draft, the Pest Control Permit contains emergency use provisions that state:

"In the event of a pest-related emergency, as documented through a public declaration by a state or local government agency, emergency discharge of residual pesticides and non-pesticidal products" for aquatic animal management, among others, "may be authorized through the streamlined process." The streamlined process requires a discharger to fill out the Notice of Intent and complete an Emergency Application Plan that addresses elements 1-10 of the Application Plan . An emergency application package that is deemed complete will be posted for a five-day public comment period (a non-emergency permit requires a 14-day comment period). If deficiencies are identified, they must be corrected by the discharger. Once those deficiencies are corrected, the State Water Board Deputy Director will issue a Notice of Applicability (NOA). No application fee is required and the emergency NOA will remain in effect for 90 days. To continue regulatory coverage beyond 90 days, a discharger will be required to submit a completed application and pay the required fee to continue to discharge.

To provide dischargers maximum flexibility within existing state and federal law, the draft Pest Control Permit contains reopener provisions. These reopeners may allow a Discharger to obtain an exception from meeting receiving water limitations for a specific priority pollutant , when discharging to an enclosed bay, estuary or inland freshwaters. "

This bill: Requires the State Water Board to prioritize and expedite NPDES permits in response to golden mussels. The draft Pest Control Permit, if adopted, appears consistent with the intent of this bill.

Potential amendments: Given the timing of the committee hearings (both on the same day), the author is planning to amend the bill in the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee, per the following:

<u>Section 1, findings and declarations:</u>

(1) Invasive golden mussels are a serious threat to water infrastructure, water systems, water bodies, and ecosystem health.
(2) Golden mussels have been detected ~~in much of the state~~ ***throughout the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and in the southern portion of the State Water Project***, creating an emerging crisis that necessitates an emergency response.
(3) ***Golden mussels tolerate a wider range of environmental conditions than other invasive mussel species previously encountered in the state, and have been able to establish robust populations throughout the Delta***. ~~Golden mussels are more resilient than other invasive mussel species and tolerate a wider range of water quality. Traditional control methods, such as chemical treatment, have proven less effective due to the increased tolerance. While chemical treatments are being developed, the concentrations will need to be tested.~~
(4) Several ***mollusk*** treatment methodologies, including filters, ultraviolet light, ~~and chemical,~~ ***chemicals,*** and coatings, are available and may be effective to control the ***spread and*** settlement of golden mussels. ***These methodologies are being tested and refined for use specifically against golden mussels under various conditions across the state.***
(5) In order to maintain the function of water supply systems and facilities, golden mussels must be removed from pipes, screens, filters, and other infrastructure. Water agencies are experiencing a significant increase in these maintenance activities.
~~(6) Permitting processes relating to controlling the spread of golden mussels are extensive and time consuming, with permit approvals subject to lengthy backlogs.~~
(7) ~~The extensive number of permits that will be required~~ ***To promote efficiency in permitting efforts*** to control and mitigate the effects of golden mussels in the state must be strategically ~~leveraged~~ ***align existing processes*** to reduce the amount of time necessary to prepare, submit, process, and approve subsequent permits.
(8) To combat the spread of golden mussels, it is necessary to engage in scientific research efforts to obtain information on golden mussel biology and ecology and feasibility studies for prevention, mitigation, control, and eradication methods. ~~Much of this research qualifies for existing exemptions to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code).~~
(b) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this act to do both of the following:
(1) Support public and private agencies that operate water supply systems in the prevention, mitigation, control, and eradication of golden mussels.
(2) ~~Streamline and expedite permitting to~~ ***Align permitting processes to better*** support the necessary rapid response to prevent serious impacts of golden mussels on water infrastructure, water supply systems, and water bodies.

Section 2, FGC § ~~2150.6~~:

(a) ~~A public or private agency that operates a water supply system~~ ***and has submitted their control plan, prepared pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 2301,*** ~~shall be exempt from any permit requirement~~ ***for golden mussels*** ~~pursuant to this chapter for maintenance and operational activities to control the spread of golden mussels in the water supply system, including removing golden mussels from pipes, screens, filters, and other infrastructure~~ ***that comply with the submitted control plan***~~.~~
(b) This exemption shall remain in effect until such time that the department determines the control plan does not meet the requirements of the control plan or approves the control plan.

Section 3, FGC § 2301.5:

(a) (1) The department's Invasive Species Program, ~~through the Golden Mussel Task Force convened by the department~~, shall develop ~~and adopt~~, on or before April 1, 2027, ~~best management practices~~ ***guidance*** ~~for~~ public and private agencies that operate water supply systems ~~control the spread of golden mussels until~~ ***to develop effective*** ~~control plans can be developed and approved~~ pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 2301. ~~The best management practices shall include common maintenance and operational activities for water infrastructure, water supply systems, and water bodies. The department shall, upon request, provide guidance to public and private agencies that operate water supply systems regarding the best management practices and shall update the best management practices as necessary.~~ ***The guidance shall include relevant protocols, example standards, and required elements of a control plan.***

~~(2) A public or private agency that operates a water supply system undertaking maintenance and operational activities to control the spread of golden mussels in the water supply system is encouraged to comply with the best management practices adopted pursuant to paragraph (1).~~

~~(b) (1) The department's Invasive Species Program, through the Golden Mussel Task Force, shall develop and adopt, by April 1, 2027, guidance for scientific research conducted by or for public and private agencies that operate water supply systems to control the spread of golden mussels, including biology, ecology, and feasibility studies for golden mussel prevention, mitigation, control, and eradication methods.~~ ***Guidance shall also include mussel handling standards for mussel handling to minimize any potential negative impacts of the possession and transportation of golden mussels.***

~~(2) The guidance shall include, but is not limited to, a process for a~~ ***A*** ~~public or private agency that operates a water supply system~~ ***and is not in possession of an approved control plan, may*** ~~to submit to the department a streamlined project proposal for scientific~~ ***research that investigates the biology, ecology, and feasibility studies for golden mussel prevention, mitigation, control, and eradication methods.*** ~~to control the spread of golden mussels. , to which the department shall respond with suggested best management practices for the possession and transport of golden mussels to minimize any negative impacts of the scientific research.~~ ***The project proposal shall comply with the guidance adopted pursuant to paragraph (1).***

~~(3) A public or private agency that operates a water supply system conducting scientific research, or having scientific research conducted on its behalf, to control the spread of golden mussels in the water supply system is encouraged to comply with the guidance adopted pursuant to paragraph (1) or provided to it in response to a project proposal pursuant to paragraph (2).~~

(3) ~~(4) Scientific research to control the spread of golden mussels conducted by or for public and private agencies that operate water supply systems, including, but not limited to, as part of a project~~ ***A project*** ~~proposal submitted pursuant to paragraph (2), is exempt from scientific collecting permits under Section~~ ***1002 and restricted species permits pursuant to Section 2150 .*** ~~1002 if the public or private agency participates in the Golden Mussel Task Force, as that participation may be determined by the department.~~

(4) The exemption pursuant to paragraph (3) shall terminate upon submission of a control plan to the department pursuant subdivision (d) of Section 2301.

(c) The department shall update the spatial distribution maps of golden mussel-infested water bodies posted on its internet website no less than quarterly based on monitoring and reported detections. The maps shall distinguish between reported and confirmed detections of golden mussels and include the date of the most recent map update to provide the most accurate and

up-to-date information. ~~The purpose of the maps shall be to inform water agency decisions for water supply system projects, maintenance, and operational activities.~~

SEC. 4. *Section 12824.1 is added to the Food and Agricultural Code, to read:*

12824.1. ~~(a) The department shall expedite the initial evaluation, reevaluation, or continuous evaluation of any pesticide under Section 12824 if the pesticide is a chemical treatment effective for the prevention, mitigation, control, or eradication of golden mussels in a water supply system operated by a public or private agency.~~

~~(b) For purposes of subdivision (a), expediting includes, but is not limited to, leveraging work and analysis completed on prior evaluations of pesticides effective for the prevention, mitigation, control, or eradication of golden mussels to expedite similar subsequent evaluations.~~

In response to an invasive species threat, including but not limited to the threat of golden mussels, the department shall work with state and local agencies in order to quickly and efficiently respond to the threat. The department shall identify any tools available, to assist a state or local agency in rapidly responding to the invasive species threat. This could include, but is not limited to, identifying any strategy, including an IPM strategy, or a registered pesticide that would be a valuable tool to address the threat. Additionally, the department shall help identify any existing processes that allow for the rapid use of any tool that could be used to address the invasive species threat and enables a streamlined or faster administrative or procedural process.

SEC. 5. *Section 13371 is added to the Water Code, to read:*

13371. ~~The state board and regional boards shall expedite the processing of any national pollutant discharge elimination system permit or permit modification to the extent allowable under state and federal law if the permit or permit modification is submitted by a public or private agency that operates a water supply system in order to control the spread of golden mussels. For these purposes, expediting includes, but is not limited to, all of the following:~~

~~(a) Assisting applicants with permit preparation and submittal.~~

~~(b) Allowing applicants to coordinate and streamline submission of permits.~~

~~(c) Leveraging work and analysis completed on prior permits to expedite the review of similar subsequent permits.~~

~~(d) Using any available emergency or urgency procedures with shortened timelines to process, review, and approve permits.~~

In response to an invasive species threat, including but not limited to the threat of golden mussels, the state and regional water boards shall work with state and local agencies in order to quickly and efficiently respond to the threat. The state water board shall identify any tools available to assist a state or local agency in rapidly responding to the invasive species threat. Additionally, the state water board shall help identify any existing processes that allow for the rapid use of any tool that could be used to address the invasive species threat and enables a streamlined or faster administrative or procedural process. The state water board, shall, if

needed, help coordinate efforts between the regional water boards in response to a threat of an invasive species.

Arguments in support: According to the San Luis & Delta-Mendota Water Authority and the Contra Costa Water District, the co-sponsors of AB 2032,

> "The recent detection and spread of golden mussels in California presents an urgent operational, environmental, and public infrastructure threat. Golden mussels reproduce rapidly, colonize conveyance systems, obstruct pipes, clog screens and filters, impair pumps and treatment facilities, create significant long-term operations and maintenance burdens for public and private water agencies, and alter food web dynamics in highly important ecosystems. Without timely intervention, infestations may jeopardize water delivery reliability, hydropower operations, ecosystem management, and public water supply resilience.
>
> Current regulatory pathways were not designed for the speed required to respond to an invasive aquatic species spreading through interconnected water systems. As a result, agencies attempting to implement proven response measures face permitting delays that can reduce the effectiveness of early intervention.
>
> This bill would provide critical tools by streamlining rapid response actions for water agencies, allowing essential maintenance and operational activities to proceed without unnecessary delay, directing consistent interim guidance through the state task force, improving statewide infestation mapping, and supporting pilot studies and scientific research."

Arguments in opposition: None on file.

Double-referral: This bill is scheduled to be heard on April 14th, in the Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee and if it passes it will be re-referred to the Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee.

Related legislation:

AB 2113 (Garcia, Chapter 60, Statutes of 2024). Increases, over a four year period, the mill assessment (a fee on the sale of all pesticides sold into the state), in order to support the programs of DPR. Require DPR to complete the registration of pesticides within a specified timeframe, beginning in 2027.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Contra Costa Water District (sponsor)
San Luis Delta-Mendota Water Authority (sponsor)
Association of California Water Agencies
California Chamber of Commerce
California Municipal Utilities Association
National Marine Manufacturers Association

Opposition

None on file.

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