

# Staff Report 29 (Informational)

## **PROPOSED ACTION:**

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This is an informational item about the 2021 state legislative session.

## **DISCUSSION:**

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The California Legislature, having adjourned for the year at 8:59 p.m. on September 10, 2021, the earliest end of session hour in decades, is in recess until January 3, 2022. The Legislature sent the Governor 836 bills for his consideration. The Governor signed 770 bills and he vetoed 66 bills.

Many of the bills staff tracked are now two-year bills, eligible to be heard after January 3. The Governor signed the Commission's sponsored bill, AB 1390 (Boerner-Horvath), in early October. This bill makes it easier for the Commission to invest in property to generate revenue for CalSTRS. It authorizes the Commission to delegate authority to its Executive Officer to make acquisition down payments, removes a cap on acquisition expenses, and clarifies that the Commission can use School Land Bank Fund revenue for acquisition costs. The bill also deletes obsolete statutes and gives the Commission flexibility not to retain an access easement when it sells or conveys school lands. The Governor also signed two committee bills, SB 822 and SB 824, that contain uncontroversial statutory changes important to the Commission's Marine Invasive Species Program.

The Commission supported SB 796 (Bradford) that authorizes Los Angeles County to return property in Manhattan Beach, known as Bruce's Beach, to the Bruce family descendants nearly a century after it was wrongfully taken from them. The Governor signed this bill on September 30 at a signing ceremony on the parcels of land that Willa and Charles Bruce purchased over a century ago.

Climate change and sea level rise legislation was prolific this year. Foremost among these bills is SB 1, the President Pro Tem's bill that establishes the California Sea Level Rise State and Regional Support Collaborative at the Ocean Protection Council to coordinate and fund efforts to prepare for sea level rise associated with climate change, among other things. SB 1, signed into law in September, requires that the Ocean Protection Council collaborate with the State Lands Commission and other entities on grants to local and regional governments to update land use plans and for investments to implement those plans. The Ocean Protection Council is also

required to collaborate with the State Lands Commission on support to local, regional, and other state agencies.

Another sea level rise bill to highlight is SB 83 (Allen). This bill, which was placed on the Senate Inactive File, requires the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with the State Coastal Conservancy, to develop a sea level rise revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions to purchase vulnerable coastal property. SB 83 requires the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with state planning and coastal management agencies, including the State Lands Commission, to establish criteria and guidelines to identify eligible vulnerable coastal properties. SB 83 also creates the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Fund, which the State Coastal Conservancy would administer, to provide low-interest loans to eligible local jurisdictions consistent with the sea level rise loan program established in the bill.

Offshore wind energy is the focus of AB 525 (Chiu), a seminal bill that requires the California Energy Commission, in coordination with other agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind energy development off the California coast in federal waters and submit it to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature by June 2023. The bill requires the Energy Commission, also in coordination with other agencies and stakeholders, to identify suitable sea space for wind energy areas in federal waters. The other key piece of this bill is that it requires the California Energy Commission to establish offshore wind planning goals for 2030 and 2045. AB 525 requires the Energy Commission to collaborate with the State Lands Commission to develop the strategic plan, to identify suitable sea space for wind energy areas in federal waters sufficient to achieve the planning goals and to develop a permitting roadmap.

The Governor signed a package of legislation, known as the circular economy package, that is intended to reduce the amount of single-use plastic flowing into the ocean and to raise consumer awareness and facilitate industry accountability. The Governor's [\\$15 billion climate package](#) includes \$270 million to support a circular economy that advances sustainability and helps reduce short-lived climate pollutants from the waste sector. To raise demand for recyclables and attract green industry to California, the package includes funding to support the work of CalRecycle's new Office of Innovation in Recycling and Remanufacturing. Additional funds will support organic waste infrastructure, food recovery efforts and composting, and remanufacturing and recycling infrastructure.

The recent report from the United Nations Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and worsening wildfires have led to unprecedented investments on the climate crises. The Governor and Legislature approved a \$15 billion climate package (\$13.1 billion General Fund) to combat the climate crisis and catastrophic

wildfires and help build a resilient California. The key elements are over \$1.5 billion for wildlife resiliency, \$5.2 billion for emergency drought response and water resilience, \$600 million for flood management, and over \$600 million to protect ecosystems and infrastructure along the coast and allow for community planning. The package also includes \$1.3 billion in nature-based solutions. More information about the \$15 billion climate package is available in this Department of Finance [budget addendum](#).

Below is a list of legislation, organized by subject area, that staff tracked this past year.

## TRACKED BILLS

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### AQUACULTURE

#### **[AB 303 \(RIVAS, ROBERT\)](#) AQUACULTURE: MARICULTURE PRODUCTION AND RESTORATION: PILOT PROGRAM.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022

**Summary:** This bill would create a mariculture pilot program within the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. It would authorize lease applications for designated tracts, authorize local government lessees to issue subleases without state authorization, and give the Department of Fish and Wildlife sole authority and jurisdiction over shellfish and seaweed mariculture projects.

### BONDS

#### **[AB 1500 \(GARCIA, EDUARDO\)](#) SAFE DRINKING WATER, WILDFIRE PREVENTION, DROUGHT PREPARATION, FLOOD PROTECTION, EXTREME HEAT MITIGATION, AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOND ACT OF 2022.**

**Status:** Assembly Rules Committee

**Summary:** This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$7,080,000,000 to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

**SB 45 (PORTANTINO) WILDFIRE PREVENTION, SAFE DRINKING WATER, DROUGHT PREPARATION, AND FLOOD PROTECTION BOND ACT OF 2022.**

**Status:** Senate Inactive File

**Summary:** This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,595,000,000 to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program.

**CARBON STORAGE AND SEQUESTRATION**

**AB 1395 (MURATSUCHI) THE CALIFORNIA CLIMATE CRISIS ACT**

**Status:** Senate inactive file

**Summary:** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan to achieve maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan once every 5 years. This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare it state policy both to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90 percent below the 1990 levels.

**AB 1531 (O'DONNELL) PUBLIC RESOURCES.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** Current law defines land as a material of earth and includes free or occupied space for an indefinite upward or downward distance for the purpose of prescribing ownership of land. This bill would specify that free space includes pore space that can be possessed and used for the storage of gaseous or liquid substances.

**SB 27 (SKINNER) CARBON SEQUESTRATION: STATE GOALS: NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS: REGISTRY OF PROJECTS.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, chapter 237, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would require the California Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state agencies, to establish the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy and to create a framework to advance the state's climate goals. The bill would require

the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish carbon dioxide removal targets for 2030 and beyond.

## **CEQA**

### **AB 819 (LEVINE) CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT: NOTICES AND DOCUMENTS: ELECTRONIC FILING AND POSTING.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 97, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** CEQA requires, if an environmental impact report is required, the lead agency to mail a notice of determination to each responsible agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and public agencies with jurisdiction over natural resources affected by the project. CEQA requires the lead agency to provide notice to the public and to organizations and individuals who have requested notices that the lead agency is preparing an environmental impact report, negative declaration, or specified determination. CEQA requires notices for an environmental impact report to be posted in the office of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located. This bill would instead require the lead agency to mail or email those notices, and to post them on the lead agency's internet website. The bill would also require notices of an environmental impact report to be posted on the internet website of the county clerk of each county in which the project is located.

### **SB 7 (ATKINS) ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: JOBS AND ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP ACT OF 2021.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 19, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill enacts the Jobs and Economic Improvement Through Environmental Leadership Act of 2021, which reenacts the former leadership act, with certain changes, and authorizes the Governor, until January 2024, to certify projects that meet specified requirements for streamlining benefits related to CEQA. The bill adds certain housing development projects as projects eligible for certification. The bill would, except for those housing development projects, require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a project from the emissions of greenhouse gases. The bill revises and recasts the labor-related requirements for projects undertaken by public agencies and private entities. The bill provides that the Governor is authorized to certify a project before the lead agency certifies the final EIR for the project.

**SB 44 (ALLEN) CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT: STREAMLINED JUDICIAL REVIEW: ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP TRANSIT PROJECTS.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 633, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would, until January 2025, establish procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership transit project in Los Angeles County that connect to an existing transit project in that county and that is approved by the lead agency by January 2024. The bill would require the project applicant to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. The bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review pursuant to CEQA or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 365 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to an environmental leadership transit project.

**EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE**

**AB 316 (COOPER) STATE EMPLOYEES: PAY EQUITY: UNDER-REPRESENTED GROUPS.**

**Status:** Senate Inactive File

**Summary:** This bill would require the Department of Human Resources to prepare a report on gender and ethnicity pay equity in each classification where women and minorities are underrepresented.

**AB 1453 (MURATSUCHI) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: JUST TRANSITION ADVISORY COMMISSION: JUST TRANSITION PLAN.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would, until January 2028, establish the Just Transition Advisory Commission in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and would require the commission, through a public process, to develop and adopt a Just Transition Plan with recommendations to transition the state's economy to a climate-resilient and low-carbon economy that maximizes the benefits of climate actions while minimizing burdens to workers, especially workers in the fossil fuel industry, and their communities, especially communities that face disproportionate burdens from pollution.

**SB 17 (PAN) OFFICE OF RACIAL EQUITY.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would, until January 2029, establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director and would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies to advance racial equity across state agencies, departments, and the office of the Governor. The bill would require the office, in consultation with state agencies, departments, and public stakeholders, to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework that includes a strategic plan with policy and inclusive practice recommendations, guidelines, goals, and benchmarks to reduce racial inequities, promote racial equity, and address individual, institutional, and structural racism.

**SB 471 (HUESO) THE RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY GRANT PROGRAM.**

**Status:** Assembly Committee on Business, Professions and Economic Development

**Summary:** This bill would create the Racial and Economic Equity Grant Program, administered by GO-Biz, to provide grants to address disproportionate impacts borne from the COVID-19 pandemic and the lack of critical physical and social infrastructure, resulting from chronic underinvestment, in key segments of the economy of this state. The bill would appropriate \$3,300,000,000 from the General Fund to provide grants under the program and require GO-Biz to allocate those moneys for specified purposes and in accordance with specified objectives.

**SB 624 (HUESO) ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY AND OUTDOOR ACCESS ACT.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the Environmental Equity and Outdoor Access Act, which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. The bill would make related findings and declarations regarding the importance of the state's natural resources and ensuring equal access to those resources. The bill would provide that the Legislature finds and declares that it is the policy of the state to promote inclusivity and representation and improve competency among staff of the agency and each department, board, office, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to ensure all Californians and visitors feel safe and welcome in the outdoors.

**SB 796 (BRADFORD) STATE PARKS: STATE BEACHES: COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES: MANHATTAN STATE BEACH: DEED RESTRICTIONS: TAXATION.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 435, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill authorizes Los Angeles County to sell, transfer, or encumber Bruce's Beach, a portion of land within Manhattan State Beach, under terms and conditions that the Board of Supervisors determines are in the best interest of the county and the public. Bruce's Beach was a Black-owned resort that opened in 1912 when a woman named Willa Bruce purchased the first of two lots overlooking the ocean in the City of Manhattan Beach and built and operated a resort. It was the first resort on the West Coast that served Black families. In 1924, Manhattan Beach city officials condemned the neighborhood and seized over two dozen properties via eminent domain--ostensibly to create a public park.

## **GENERAL**

### **AB 500 (WARD) LOCAL PLANNING: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT: STREAMLINED PERMITTING.**

**Status:** Senate Inactive File

**Summary:** The Coastal Act generally requires each local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. This bill would require a local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone that has a certified land use plan or a fully certified local coastal program to adopt, by January 1, 2024, an amendment to that plan or program, as applicable, specifying streamlined permitting procedures in nonhazardous zones for the approval of (1) accessory dwelling units or junior accessory dwelling units, consistent with specified requirements relating to the rental of those units (2) projects in which a specified percentage of the units will be affordable to lower income households or designated for supportive housing, as those terms are defined, and (3) Low Barrier Navigation Centers, as defined. The bill would require that the amendment be submitted to, and processed and approved by, the commission consistent with the above-described requirements for the amendment of a local coastal program.

### **AB 1429 (HOLDEN) STATE AGENCY RECORDS: MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR DUTIES: PERSONNEL TRAINING.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022

**Summary:** This bill would revise the duties of the State Records Management Coordinator with respect to coordinating an agency's records management program to expressly require that this coordination be in accordance with the provisions of the State Records Management Act and applicable standards established by the Secretary of State in the State Administrative Manual.



## MARINE PROTECTED AREAS

### **AB 63 (PETRIE-NORRIS) MARINE RESOURCES: MARINE MANAGED AREAS IMPROVEMENT**

#### **ACT: RESTORATION ACTIVITIES.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 368, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill adds restoration and monitoring to the list of authorized activities by the designating entity or managing agency in a State Marine Conservation Area

## OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY

### **AB 525 (CHIU) ENERGY: OFFSHORE WIND GENERATION.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 231, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill requires the Energy Commission, in coordination with other agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind energy development off the California coast in federal waters and submit it to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature by June 2023. The bill requires the Energy Commission, also in coordination with other agencies, and stakeholders, to identify suitable sea space for wind energy areas in federal waters. The other key piece of this bill is that it requires the Energy Commission to establish offshore wind planning goals for 2030 and 2045.

### **SB 413 (MCGUIRE) ELECTRICITY: OFFSHORE WIND GENERATION FACILITIES: SITE**

#### **CERTIFICATION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Energy Commission, in consultation with the Offshore Wind Project Certification, Fisheries, Community, and Indigenous Peoples Advisory Committee, which the bill would create, to establish a process to certify offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements to certify thermal powerplants. This bill would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for certifying offshore wind generation facilities and spell out prevailing wage requirements for construction workers.

## OIL & GAS

### **AB 353 (O'DONNELL) OIL REVENUE: OIL TRUST FUND.**

**Status:** Assembly Natural Resources Committee

**Summary:** Existing law caps the State's Oil Trust Fund at \$300 million and requires subsequent interest earned to be transferred to the General Fund (currently about

\$1.5 million per quarter). With this cap in place, the Fund balance will not cover the State's expected abandonment costs. This bill would remove the \$300 million cap in the Oil Trust Fund, resuming deposits from the State's share of Long Beach oil operation revenues until the Fund reaches a balance that will cover the State's abandonment liabilities.

**AB 896 (BENNETT) OIL AND GAS WELLS AND FACILITIES: LIENS: COLLECTIONS UNIT.**

**Status:** Signed into law. Chapter 707, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** Current law authorizes the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or district deputy to order the plugging and abandonment of a well or the decommissioning of a production facility that has been deserted whether or not any damage is occurring or threatened by reason of that deserted well or production facility. This bill would authorize the division, before performing work ordered by the supervisor or district deputy, to impose a lien against the real or personal property of the operator in an amount equal to an estimate of the cost of the work based on a bid from a contractor or previous costs to perform comparable work. The bill would require the division's accounting of actual or estimated costs to perform work ordered to be served upon the operator by personal service or certified mail. The bill would require the supervisor, by July 2022, to establish a collections unit within the division to be responsible for identifying persons responsible for specified charges, locating assets belonging to those persons, and fully implementing all of the division's authorities for collecting the amounts owed.

**SB 25 (HURTADO) OIL AND GAS: WELL STIMULATION TREATMENTS: EARTHQUAKE AND LEAK MONITORING AND REPORTING.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to (1) strengthen the regulatory review process for well stimulation treatment projects to protect public health and safety, and the environment, while protecting the livelihoods of essential workers in the San Joaquin Valley, and (2) ensure that any jobs or economic activity affected by the strengthening of the regulatory review process for well stimulation treatment projects are fully compensated for, and retained, in order to ensure the employees and communities affected by these actions are not adversely affected. The bill would require the operator of a well, from the commencement of hydraulic fracturing until 30 days after the end of the hydraulic fracturing on the well, to monitor the California Integrated Seismic Network for indication of an earthquake of magnitude 2.7 or greater occurring within a radius of 5 times the axial dimensional stimulation area.

**SB 47 (LIMÓN) OIL AND GAS: HAZARDOUS AND IDLE-DESERTED WELLS AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES: EXPENDITURE LIMITATIONS: UPDATED REPORTS.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 238, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill increases the annual expenditure limit from the Oil, Gas and Geothermal Administration Fund, the principal funding source for the Geologic Energy Management Division. The Fund revenue is derived from a production fee assessed on oil and gas production in the state and is used to plug and abandon hazardous and idle-deserted wells.

**SB 406 (STERN) OIL AND GAS: OPERATIONS: NOTICE OF INTENT: INVESTIGATIONS: DATA AVAILABILITY.**

**Status:** Signed into law. Chapter 727, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** Current law requires the State Oil and Gas Supervisor, on or before the first day of October of each year, to make public, for the benefit of all interested persons, a report in writing showing specified information, including the total amounts of oil and gas produced in each county in the state during the previous calendar year. This bill would require the supervisor, on or before July 1, 2026, to make all public information collected or maintained by the division, as specified, and, on or before July 1, 2024, to make all notices of violation and orders of the supervisor readily available to the public on the division's internet website. The bill would require all online materials to be organized by well, operator, or project, and searchable.

**SB 467 (WIENER) OIL AND GAS: HYDRAULIC FRACTURING, ACID WELL STIMULATION TREATMENTS, STEAM FLOODING, WATER FLOODING, OR CYCLIC STEAMING: PROHIBITION: JOB RELOCATION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would revise the definition of "well stimulation treatment" to include steam flooding and water flooding. The bill would prohibit the issuance or renewal of a permit to conduct hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatment, steam flooding, water flooding, or cyclic steaming for the extraction of oil and gas beginning January 1, 2022, and would prohibit new or repeated hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatments, steam flooding, water flooding, or cyclic steaming, except as conducted pursuant to a permit lawfully issued before that date. The bill would prohibit all hydraulic fracturing, acid well stimulation treatments, steam flooding, water flooding, cyclic steaming, or other well stimulation treatments beginning January 1, 2027.

## OPEN MEETINGS

### **AB 29 (COOPER) STATE BODIES: MEETINGS.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act requires that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public, and that all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body, except as otherwise provided in that act. Current law requires the state body to provide notice of its meeting, including specified information and a specific agenda of the meeting, as provided, to any person who requests that notice in writing and to make that notice available on the internet at least 10 days in advance of the meeting. This bill would require that notice to include all writings or materials provided for the noticed meeting to a member of the state body by the staff of a state agency, board, or commission, or another member of the state body that are in connection with a matter subject to discussion or consideration at the meeting.

### **AB 339 (LEE) STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT: OPEN AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.**

**Status:** Vetoed

**Summary:** This bill requires until December 31, 2023, certain city council or county board of supervisors meetings to allow the public to attend and comment via telephone or internet.

### **AB 361 (RIVAS, ROBERT) OPEN MEETINGS: STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES: TELECONFERENCES.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 165, Statutes of 2021

**Summary:** This bill creates, until January 1, 2024, an exemption to teleconferenced public meeting requirements for local legislative bodies during states of emergency and, until January 31, 2022, a similar exemption to teleconferenced public meeting requirements for state bodies. This bill will enable state bodies, including the Commission, to continue to hold virtual public meetings consistent with the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act during the ongoing pandemic.

### **AB 885 (QUIRK) BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT: TELECONFERENCING.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require a state body that elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference to make the portion that is required to be open to the public both audibly and visually observable. The bill would require a state body that elects to conduct a meeting or proceeding by teleconference to post an agenda at the designated primary physical meeting location in the notice of the

meeting where members of the public may physically attend the meeting and participate. The bill would extend the above requirements of meetings of multimember advisory bodies that are held by teleconference to meetings of all multimember state bodies. The bill would require a multimember state body to provide a means by which the public may both audibly and visually remotely observe a meeting if a member of that body participates remotely.

**AB 1291 (FRAZIER) STATE BODIES: OPEN MEETINGS.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 63, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** Current law provides that, subject to certain exceptions and reasonable regulations, state bodies shall provide the public an opportunity to address the state body on agenda items. Current law authorizes state bodies to limit the amount of time allotted for each member of the public to speak but specifies that members of the public who use translators shall be given twice that allotted amount of time. This bill requires a state body, when it limits time for public comment, to provide at least twice the allotted time to a person who uses translating technology to address the state body.

**PLASTIC POLLUTION**

**AB 478 (TING) SOLID WASTE: THERMOFORM PLASTIC CONTAINERS: POSTCONSUMER THERMOFORM RECYCLED PLASTIC: COMMINGLED RATES.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold by a producer or purchased in a certain quantity to contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic per year pursuant to a tiered plan that would require the total thermoform plastic containers to contain, on average, and depending on the recycling rate, no less than 20 percent or 30 percent postconsumer recycled plastic per year by June 2030.

**AB 622 (FRIEDMAN) WASHING MACHINES: MICROFIBER FILTRATION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** Current law, to protect public health and water quality, regulates consumer products and processes, including water softeners, water treatment devices, and backflow prevention devices, among others. This bill would require, by January 2024, that all washing machines sold as new in California contain a microfiber filtration system with a mesh size of 100 microns or smaller.

**AB 649 (BENNETT) DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND TRIBAL RELATIONS**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within CalRecycle. The bill would prescribe the duties of the office, including, among others, ensuring that the department's programs effectively address the needs of disadvantaged communities, low-income communities, California Native American tribes, and farmworkers.

**AB 802 (BLOOM) MICROFIBER POLLUTION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require that the State Water Board identify the best available technology to filter microfibers from an industrial, institutional, or commercial laundry facility. This bill would require the State Water Board to consult with owners and operators of laundry facilities on the types of filtration systems currently in use and with universities, scientific organizations, and experts on plastic pollution to identify the best available control technology. The bill would also require, on or before an unspecified date, laundry facilities to use the best available technology to capture microfibers that are shed during washing.

**AB 881 (GONZALEZ, LORENA) RECYCLING: PLASTIC WASTE: EXPORT.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 501, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill establishes standards for mixed plastic waste that is exported for recycling in order to be credited toward a local jurisdiction's solid waste diversion rate.

**AB 962 (KAMLAGER) CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT: REUSABLE BEVERAGE CONTAINERS.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 502, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill specifies that reusable beverage containers can be included in the California Beverage Container Recycling and Litter Reduction Act (Bottle Bill) if the processor transfers the empty container to a washer approved by CalRecycle.

**AB 1276 (CARRILLO) SINGLE-USE FOOD ACCESSORIES AND STANDARD CONDIMENTS.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 505, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would prohibit a food facility from providing any single-use food ware accessory or standard condiment, as defined, to a consumer unless requested by the consumer, as provided. The bill would prohibit those items from being bundled or packaged in a way that prohibits the consumer from taking only

the item desired. The bill would authorize a food facility to ask a drive-through consumer, or a food facility located within a public airport to ask a walk-through consumer, if the consumer wants a single use food ware accessory in specified circumstances. The bill would require a food facility using a third-party food delivery platform to list on its menu the availability of single use food ware accessories and standard condiments and only provide those items when requested, as provided. The bill would exclude from these requirements correctional institutions, health care facilities, residential care facilities, and public and private school cafeterias.

**SB 54 (ALLEN) PLASTIC POLLUTION PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY ACT.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(8). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act, which would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from offering for sale, selling, distributing, or importing in or into the state such packaging or products that are manufactured on or after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.

**SB 343 (ALLEN) ENVIRONMENTAL ADVERTISING: RECYCLING SYMBOL: RECYCLABILITY: PRODUCTS AND PACKAGING.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 507, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** Current law declares that it is the public policy of the state that environmental marketing claims, whether explicit or implied, should be substantiated by competent and reliable evidence to prevent deceiving or misleading consumers about the environmental impact of plastic products and that, for consumers to have accurate and useful information about the environmental impact of plastic products, environmental marketing claims should adhere to uniform and recognized standards. This bill would further declare that it is the public policy of the state that claims related to the recyclability of a product or packaging be truthful and that consumers deserve accurate and useful information related to how to properly handle the end of life of a product or packaging.

**PUBLIC LANDS**

**AB 30 (KALRA) OUTDOOR ACCESS TO NATURE: ENVIRONMENTAL EQUITY.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would declare that that it is a state policy that access to nature and access to the benefits of nature is a human right and that every human has the right to safe and affordable outdoor access, among other things.

**AB 78 (O'DONNELL) SAN GABRIEL AND LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY: TERRITORY: DOMINGUEZ CHANNEL WATERSHED AND SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** Current law establishes the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy in the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the functions and duties of the conservancy with regard to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of specified areas of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located along the San Gabriel River and the lower Los Angeles River and tributaries along those rivers. Current law, for purposes of those provisions, defines "territory" to mean the territory of the conservancy that consists of those portions of the Counties of Los Angeles and Orange located within the San Gabriel River and its tributaries, the lower Los Angeles River and its tributaries, and the San Gabriel Mountains, as described. This bill would additionally include the Dominguez Channel watershed and Santa Catalina Island, as described, within that definition of territory, and would make various related changes to the boundaries of that territory.

**AB 96 (O'DONNELL) CALIFORNIA CLEAN TRUCK, BUS, AND OFF-ROAD VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** The California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, upon appropriation from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund, funds zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies and related projects. The program provides that projects eligible for funding include, among others, technology development, demonstration, precommercial pilots, and early commercial deployments of zero- and near-zero emission medium- and heavy-duty truck technology, and requires, until December 31, 2021, no less than 20% of funding made available for that purpose to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology. The program defines "zero- and near-zero-emission" for its purposes. This bill would extend the requirement that 20% of funding be made available to support early commercial deployment of existing zero- and near-zero-emission heavy-duty truck technology until December 31, 2026.

**AB 377 (RIVAS, ROBERT) WATER QUALITY: IMPAIRED WATERS.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require, by January 2023, the State Water Resources Control Board and regional boards to prioritize enforcement of all water quality



standard violations that are causing or contributing to an exceedance of a water quality standard in a surface water of the state. The bill would require the state board and regional boards, by January 1, 2025, to evaluate impaired state surface waters and report to the Legislature a plan to bring all water segments into attainment by January 1, 2050. The bill would require the state board and regional boards to update the report with a progress summary to the Legislature every 5 years. The bill would create the Waterway Recovery Account in the Waste Discharge Permit Fund and would make moneys in the Waterway Recovery Account available for the state board to expend, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to bring impaired water segments into attainment in accordance with the plan.

**AB 434 (RIVAS, ROBERT) PUBLIC LANDS: GRAZING LEASES.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the State Lands Commission, Department of Fish and Wildlife, and State Parks to prioritize grazing leases to certain farmers, ranchers, and other applicants. This bill would prescribe general lease lengths for grazing leases and, generally speaking, require these agencies to offer a lease renewal to the previous lessee when their leases expire.

**AB 559 (ARAMBULA) SAN JOAQUIN RIVER CONSERVANCY: GOVERNING BOARD.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 171, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would require the governing board of the San Joaquin River Conservancy to consist of 17 16 voting members, including one new member of a California Native American tribe appointed by the Governor from a list submitted by local tribal organizations and one new youth member appointed by the Governor from lists submitted by youth-serving nonprofit organizations that have a presence within, or by institutions of higher education within, Fresno County or Madera County, who is a resident of Fresno County or Madera County and 18 to 26 years of age, inclusive, and is not an elected official.

**AB 564 (GONZALEZ, LORENA) BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND RESTORATION ACT.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act and provide that it is state policy that all state agencies, boards, and commissions use their authorities to further the biodiversity conservation purposes and goals of certain executive orders. The bill would require all state agencies, boards, and commissions to consider and prioritize the protection of biodiversity in carrying out their statutory mandates. The bill would require strategies related to state goal to conserve at least 30 percent of California's land and coastal waters by 2030 to be

made available to the public and provided to certain legislative committees by June 2022.

**AB 620 (MULLIN) UNIFIED ONLINE ENVIRONMENTAL PERMIT APPLICATION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(3). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** Current law declares the intent of the Legislature to provide a mechanism by which the California Environmental Protection Agency may further this objective of environmental protection by bringing relevant agencies together to synchronize, to the maximum extent feasible, the environmental permit requirements imposed on applicants by the departments or boards within the agency, among other objectives. This bill would express legislative intent to enact subsequent legislation creating a unified online environmental permit application and process for state agencies that simplify the submittal and tracking of environmental permits for permit applicants and state agencies and supports interagency coordination.

**AB 908 (FRAZIER) NATURAL RESOURCES AGENCY: STATEWIDE NATURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent an appropriation is made, to inventory the state's natural resources and establish treatment measures to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website by January 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.

**AB 963 (KAMLAGER) BALDWIN HILLS CONSERVANCY: URBAN WATERSHEDS CONSERVANCY EXPANSION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would expand the area covered by the Baldwin Hills Conservancy to include the southern Ballona Creek Watershed and the Upper Dominguez Channel. The bill would rename the conservancy the Baldwin Hills and Urban Watersheds Conservancy and make conforming changes.

**AJR 2 (O'DONNELL) COASTAL AND MARINE WATERS: SANTA CATALINA ISLAND: DICHLORO-DIPHENYL TRICHLOROETHANE.**

**Status:** Chapter 142.

**Summary:** This resolution requests that Congress and the US EPA take all measures necessary to prevent further damage to California's citizens, wildlife, and natural

resources by the dichloro-diphenyl-trichloroethane waste dumped in the waters near Santa Catalina Island.

**SB 433 (ALLEN) CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT OF 1976: ENFORCEMENT: PENALTIES.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 643, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill extends the California Coastal Commission's authority to impose administrative civil penalties for public access violations to all Coastal Act violations.

**SB 716 (MCGUIRE) CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT OF 1976: ENFORCEMENT: PENALTIES.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 735, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** The Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act authorizes a project proponent to submit a habitat restoration or enhancement project to the Director of Fish and Wildlife for approval. This bill would extend the operation of the act until January 2027 and would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife to submit a report on the implementation of the act to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2025.

## **RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**AB 64 (QUIRK) ELECTRICITY: LONG-TERM BACKUP ELECTRICITY SUPPLY STRATEGY.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission and the Energy Commission, in consultation with all balancing authorities, to develop a strategy, by January 2024, that achieves (1) a target of 5 gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity by December 31, 2030, and (2) a target of at least an additional 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity in each subsequent year through 2045. The bill would require the Energy Commission to submit the strategy developed in a report to the Legislature, and by January 1 of each 4th year thereafter, through January 1, 2044, would require the Energy Commission to submit a report to the Legislature detailing the progress made toward achieving the targets of the long-term backup electricity supply strategy.

## **SCHOOL LANDS**

**AB 1183 (RAMOS) CALIFORNIA DESERT CONSERVATION PROGRAM.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 380, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would establish the California Desert Conservation Program within the Wildlife Conservation Board to: (1) protect, preserve, and restore the natural,

cultural, and physical resources of the portions of the Mojave and Colorado Deserts region in California through the acquisition, restoration, and management of lands, (2) promote the protection and restoration of the biological diversity of the region, as specified, (3) provide for resilience in the region to climate change, as provided, (4) protect and improve air quality and water resources within the region, and (5) undertake efforts to enhance public use and enjoyment of lands owned by the public.

**AB 1390 (BOERNER HORVATH) STATE LANDS: SCHOOL AND LIEU LANDS.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 715, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill, sponsored by the State Lands Commission, removes constraints that make it difficult for the State Lands Commission to invest in property to generate revenue for CalSTRS. The bill authorizes the State Lands Commission to delegate authority to its Executive Officer to make acquisition down payments, removes a cap on acquisition expenses from the School Land Bank Fund, and clarifies that the State Lands Commission can use revenue in the School Land Bank Fund for acquisition costs associated with purchasing property. This bill also deletes obsolete statutes and gives the State Lands Commission flexibility not to retain an access easement when it sells or conveys school lands if that would be in the best interests of the state.

**SEA-LEVEL RISE AND CLIMATE CHANGE**

**AB 11 (WARD) CLIMATE CHANGE: REGIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AUTHORITIES.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by January 1, 2023, to establish up to 12 regional climate change authorities to coordinate climate adaptation and mitigation activities in their regions, and coordinate with other regional climate adaptation authorities, state agencies, and other relevant stakeholders.

**AB 39 (CHAU) CALIFORNIA-CHINA CLIMATE INSTITUTE.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 227, Statutes of 2021

**Summary:** This bill would establish the California-China Climate Institute, housed at the University of California, Berkeley, as specified, and in partnership with the Institute of Climate Change and Sustainable Development at Tsinghua University and other entities and institutions in China and California. The bill would require the institute to foster collaboration to inform and shape climate policy and advance the goals of the Paris Agreement, advance joint policy research on major climate issues, support high-level dialogue on specific climate issues, and provide training to

specified entities to advance climate and environmental policies. The bill would require the institute to work closely with other University of California campuses, departments, and leaders, and would authorize the institute to receive guidance and support from experts and state entities.

**AB 50 (BOERNER HORVATH) CLIMATE CHANGE: CLIMATE ADAPTATION CENTER AND REGIONAL SUPPORT NETWORK: SEA LEVEL RISE.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection Council, to create, and update biannually, a Planning for Sea Level Rise Database describing steps being taken throughout the state to prepare for, and adapt to, sea level rise. This bill would establish the Climate Adaptation Center and Regional Support Network in the Ocean Protection Council to provide local governments facing sea level rise challenges with information and scientific expertise necessary to proceed with sea level rise mitigation.

**AB 51 (QUIRK) CLIMATE CHANGE: ADAPTATION: REGIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANNING GROUPS: REGIONAL CLIMATE ADAPTATION PLANS.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council, by July 1, 2022, to establish guidelines for the formation of regional climate adaptation planning groups. The bill would require the council, by July 1, 2023, and in consultation with certain state entities, to develop criteria for the development of regional climate adaptation plans.

**AB 66 (BOERNER HORVATH) COASTAL RESOURCES: RESEARCH: LANDSLIDES AND EROSION: EARLY WARNING SYSTEM: COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 456, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would require the Scripps Institution of Oceanography at the University of California, San Diego, to research coastal cliff landslides and erosion in the County of San Diego. The bill would require Scripps Institute to report to the Legislature with recommendations for developing a coastal cliff landslide and erosion early warning system based on available research.

**AB 67 (PETRIE-NORRIS) SEA LEVEL RISE: WORKING GROUP: ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require a state agency to take into account the current and future impacts of sea level rise based on projections provided by the Ocean Protection Council when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and

investing in infrastructure located in the coastal zone, within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, or when otherwise approving the allocation of state funds, including, but not limited to, bonds, grants, and loans, for those purposes. The bill would provide that new or expanded infrastructure built pursuant to the above-described provision shall only qualify for state funds if the project is not anticipated to be vulnerable to sea level rise risks during the life of that project.

**AB 72 (PETRIE-NORRIS) ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: COASTAL ADAPTATION PROJECTS: NATURAL INFRASTRUCTURE: REGULATORY REVIEW AND PERMITTING: REPORT.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 369, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill would enact the Coastal Adaptation Permitting Act of 2021. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to explore, and authorize it to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure, as defined. The bill would require the agency to submit, by July 1, 2023, a report to the Legislature with suggestions and recommendations for improving and expediting the coordination between appropriate agencies in their regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure.

**AB 284 (RIVAS, ROBERT) CALIFORNIA GLOBAL WARMING SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2006: CLIMATE GOAL: NATURAL AND WORKING LANDS.**

**Status:** Senate Inactive File.

**Summary:** This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, as part of the next scoping plan update, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state entities to identify a 2045 climate goal with interim milestones for natural and working lands, and to integrate into the scoping plan update recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state entities, to include this information in each scoping plan update.

**AB 979 (FRAZIER) SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN DELTA: PROJECTS: SEA LEVEL RISE ANALYSIS REPORT.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). (May be acted on January 2022.)

**Summary:** Existing law establishes state policy to reduce reliance on the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in meeting California's future water supply needs through a statewide strategy of investing in improved regional supplies, conservation, and water use efficiency. Existing law establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require any individual or entity that undertakes a project within the Delta to complete a report analyzing the impact of sea level rise on the project.

**AB 1395 (MURATSUCHI) THE CALIFORNIA CLIMATE CRISIS ACT.**

**Status:** Failed passage.

**Summary:** This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare state policy to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, but no later than 2045, and achieve and maintain net negative greenhouse gas emissions thereafter, and to ensure that by 2045, statewide anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 90 percent below the 1990 levels.

**SB 1 (ATKINS) COASTAL RESOURCES: SEA LEVEL RISE.**

**Status:** Chaptered into law, Chapter 236, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill, the California Sea Level Rise Mitigation and Adaptation Act of 2021, establishes new planning, assessment, funding, and mitigation tools for California to address and respond to the adverse impacts of sea level rise. This bill establishes a regional and state sea level rise collaborative within the Ocean Protection Council to administer grants and requires the Council to collaborate with state planning and coastal management agencies, including the State Lands Commission, in administering the grants. This bill requires the Coastal Commission to adopt procedures relating to local coastal programs that provide recommendations and guidelines to incorporate new information as it becomes available to identify, assess, minimize, and mitigate sea level rise.

**SB 18 (SKINNER) HYDROGEN: GREEN HYDROGEN: EMISSIONS OF GREENHOUSE GASES.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(12). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the State Air Resources Board, by December 2022, as a part of the scoping plan and the state's goal for carbon neutrality, to identify the role of hydrogen, and particularly green hydrogen, in helping California achieve the goals of the act and the state's other climate goals. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with the State Energy Commission and Public Utilities Commission, to prepare an evaluation posted to the state board's

website with information about the deployment, development, and use of hydrogen. The bill would require the state board, in making these evaluations, to consult with the California Workforce Development Board and labor and workforce organizations.

**SB 83 (ALLEN) SEA LEVEL RISE REVOLVING LOAN PROGRAM.**

**Status:** Senate Inactive File.

**Summary:** This bill requires the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with the State Coastal Conservancy, to develop a sea level rise revolving loan program to provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions to purchase vulnerable coastal property. This bill requires the Ocean Protection Council, in consultation with state planning and coastal management agencies, including the State Lands Commission, to determine, by January 2023, criteria and guidelines to identify eligible vulnerable coastal properties. This bill also requires the Ocean Protection Council to establish conditions for coastal properties to be identified as vulnerable coastal properties. When setting conditions for coastal properties to be identified as vulnerable, the Council must consider whether the property can generate enough revenue to repay the loan, the cost effectiveness of providing the property a loan, whether the property is part of a local or regional plan to address sea level rise, and whether acquiring the property could provide public benefits, including if the property could later provide sea level rise mitigation as natural infrastructure.

**SB 260 (WIENER) CLIMATE CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the State Air Resources Board to develop and adopt regulations requiring United States-based partnerships, corporations, limited liability companies, and other business entities with total annual revenues in excess of \$1,000,000,000 and that do business in California, defined as “reporting entities,” to publicly disclose, starting in 2024 on a date to be determined by the state board, and annually thereafter, their greenhouse gas emissions, categorized as scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions from the previous year.

**SB 418 (LAIRD D) SEA LEVEL RISE PLANNING: DATABASE.**

**Status:** Assembly Inactive File

**Summary:** Existing law, until January 2023, requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection council, to create, update, and post on a website a sea level rise planning database describing what the state is doing to prepare for and adapt to sea level rise. This bill would extend the sunset date for the database until January 2028.



**SB 627 (BATES) COASTAL EROSION: INSTALLATION OF SHORELINE PROTECTIVE DEVICES: APPLICATION PROCESS.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(2). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill requires the Coastal Commission or a local government with an approved Local Coastal Plan to approve seawalls or similar shoreline protective devices in the coastal zone. Bans special permit conditions other than assigning a nominal sand mitigation offset, which is limited to the lesser of \$25,000 or 1% of the assessed property value. Requires the Coastal Commission to identify native plant species for each area within the coastal hazard mitigation zone and allows species to be planted without approval. Creates a CEQA exemption for seawalls and similar shoreline protective device approvals.

**TRIBAL CONSULTATION**

**AB 923 (RAMOS) GOVERNMENT-TO-GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION ACT: STATE-TRIBAL CONSULTATION.**

**Status:** Failed Deadline pursuant to Rule 61(a)(5). May be acted on January 2022.

**Summary:** This bill would require the state and its agencies to consult on a government-to-government basis with California tribes. The bill would require the executive branch to consult with a tribe upon 60 days' notice of the request to consult and would require each agency director to consider the need for tribal consultation before approving an agency policy. The bill would designate state officials authorized to represent the state in government-to-government consultations. The bill would require the Governor's Tribal Advisor to convene a council of tribal liaisons to develop the required elements of training on government-to-government consultations, and would require all agency directors, chairs, executive officers and chief counsels to complete the training by January 2023.

**SB 712 (HUESO) LOCAL GOVERNMENT: CALIFORNIA TRIBES: FEDERAL FEE-TO-TRUST APPLICATIONS TO REGAIN ANCESTRAL LANDS.**

**Status:** Signed into law, Chapter 291, Statutes of 2021.

**Summary:** This bill encourages state and local governments to work cooperatively with tribes in their fee-to-trust applications for purposes of regaining ancestral lands, and to support tribes in their nongaming fee-to-trust applications. The bill would prohibit local governments from adopting or enforcing a resolution or ordinance that would prevent the local government from conducting a fair evaluation of a fee-to-trust application by a federally recognized tribe based on the merits of the application.