

Staff Report 51

PROPOSED ACTION:

Discussion and possible action on state legislation relevant to the California State Lands Commission.

DISCUSSION:

By February 18, the bill introduction deadline, legislators had introduced 2,020 bills, including 181 intent bills and 458 spot bills. There were 1,361 Assembly bills and 659 Senate bills. In the following weeks, authors will amend their bills, committees will schedule hearings, and staff will work with committee staff, the California Natural Resources Agency, and others to analyze and refine these bills. Staff will also continue to monitor the bills being tracked and update the Commission at future meetings. What follows is a list of bills that directly affect the Commission.

[AB 1832](#) (Luz Rivas), the California Seabed Mining Prevention Act, would prohibit the Commission or a local trustee of granted public trust lands from issuing a lease or permit to extract or remove hard minerals from tide or submerged lands. The bill, co-sponsored by the Monterey Bay Aquarium and the Surfrider Foundation, is modeled on legislation enacted in the State of Washington last year and is intended to proactively safeguard thousands of miles of seafloor and habitat.

[SB 953](#) (Min), requires the Commission to terminate all remaining oil and gas leases under its jurisdiction by December 31, 2023. In October 2021, an underwater pipeline offshore Orange County operated by Amplify Energy Corp ruptured, spilling nearly 25,000 gallons of oil into the Pacific Ocean and causing beach closures, damaging the environment, and harming the regional and state coastal economies. The spill triggered an outcry from elected officials, environmental groups, and others to end offshore oil and gas development. At a rally after the spill, Senator Min promised to introduce legislation to end all offshore drilling off the coast of California. Four months later, he introduced SB 953.

[AB 2257](#) (Boerner-Horvath), sponsored by Commission Chair and California State Controller Betty Yee, would direct the Commission to develop a cost study that quantifies the fiscal impact of a voluntary buy-out of the remaining lease interests in the State's 11 actively producing offshore oil and gas leases in state waters. This bill is intended to provide the knowledge necessary to embark on a formal effort to

end offshore oil and gas development. The bill is also intended to assess ways the State can propel oil and gas companies toward voluntarily ending offshore oil and gas production as a component of a credible strategy to reach net zero energy emissions by 2050 or sooner. [Item 52](#) on the agenda recommends that the Commission adopt a support position on this bill. [AB 353](#) (O'Donnell) is another oil and gas-related bill that addresses the State's liability when the Long Beach oil operations end. [Item 53](#) on the agenda recommends that the Commission adopt a support position on this bill.

[SB 1065](#) (Eggman) would establish an abandoned and derelict commercial vessel program within the California Natural Resources Agency and require the Commission to administer the program. The bill would also ban vessels at risk of becoming derelict from occupying state waters and authorize peace officers and fish and game wardens to remove or seize these vessels and fine the owners.

Senator Allen reintroduced legislation, [SB 1078](#), to create a sea level rise revolving loan program, though narrowing the bill to communities disproportionately impacted by climate change. The bill requires the Ocean Protection Council to develop a Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Pilot Program that would provide low-interest loans to local jurisdictions to purchase vulnerable coastal property located in low-income communities, communities of color, tribal communities, and other disproportionately affected communities and populations who bear the brunt of impacts from climate change. SB 1078, like last year's bill (SB 83, Allen, vetoed) includes the Commission as one of the agencies the Ocean Protection Council must coordinate with when determining eligibility criteria for vulnerable coastal properties to qualify for funding under the loan program.

[AB 2607](#) (Ting) enables the City of San Francisco to acquire land to build a new firefighter training facility that would replace an existing training facility that will become unavailable in 2025. The bill would authorize the Commission to convey certain land to the City of San Francisco free of the Public Trust and Burton Act trust requirements—subject to the Commission making certain findings.

[AB 2609](#) (Petrie-Norris) would require an onshore or marine facility operator that poses any risk of discharging oil into or on water and that is required to prepare a facility response plan under federal law to submit the plan to the State Lands Commission. The bill would require the Commission to post the plan on its website within 30 days of receiving the plan from the operator and require the Commission to hold at least two public hearings in different parts of the state to receive public comments on the plans.

Below is a list of legislation, organized by subject area, that staff is tracking.

TRACKED BILLS

ABANDONED VESSELS

[SB 1065 \(EGGMAN D\)](#) CALIFORNIA ABANDONED AND DERELICT COMMERCIAL VESSEL PROGRAM.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Existing law vests in the commission exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Existing law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of another. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, by July 1, 2019, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the commission, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature, fund the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels from waters of the state, as defined. The bill would require the commission, as part of the program, to create an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on the waters of the state, as provided, and develop a plan to prevent or reduce these abandoned and derelict commercial vessels. This bill contains other related provisions.

AQUACULTURE

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

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2022

Summary: Would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife, in collaboration with the California Coastal Commission, to, by January 1, 2024, create a pilot program in state waters to further develop shellfish and seaweed mariculture production and restoration capacity in California. The bill would require the department to establish a process to designate tracts for shellfish and seaweed mariculture production and restoration as part of the pilot program, as specified. The bill would authorize an applicant with a proposed shellfish, seaweed, or shellfish and seaweed mariculture production and restoration project to apply for a lease of any pilot program tract, or a portion thereof. The bill would require the State Lands Commission or the Fish and Game Commission, or both, if applicable to approve, deny, or return for revision a lease application within 4 months.

BONDS

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

Current Text: Amended: 5/11/2021

Summary: 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 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs.

SB 45 (PORTANTINO D) SHORT-LIVED CLIMATE POLLUTANTS: ORGANIC WASTE REDUCTION GOALS: LOCAL JURISDICTION ASSISTANCE.

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2022

Summary: Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department.

CARBON STORAGE AND SEQUESTRATION

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

Current Text: Amended: 9/3/2021

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state 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% below the 1990 levels.

AB 1531 (O'DONNELL D) PUBLIC RESOURCES.

Current Text: Amended: 7/15/2021

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 905 (SKINNER D) DECARBONIZED CEMENT AND GEOLOGIC CARBON SEQUESTRATION DEMONSTRATION ACT.

Current Text: Amended: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would establish the Decarbonized Cement and Geologic Carbon Sequestration Demonstration Act, which would require the state board to develop and administer the Geologic Carbon Sequestration Demonstration Initiative to evaluate and demonstrate the efficacy, safety, and viability of geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide not associated with enhanced oil recovery or fossil fuel production, among other things.

SB 1101 (CABALLERO D) CARBON CAPTURE, UTILIZATION, AND SEQUESTRATION FRAMEWORK.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law, the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006, designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources emitting greenhouse gases. The act requires the state board to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation to create a policy framework for carbon capture, utilization, and sequestration and engineered carbon removal technologies in the state that contributes to the achievement of the state's greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals and that includes, among other components, the establishment of a coordinated process for the streamlined and comprehensive review and permitting of projects and infrastructure that capture, utilize, transport, and sequester carbon.

SB 1297 (CORTESE D) LOW-EMBODIED CARBON BUILDING MATERIALS: CARBON SEQUESTRATION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law requires the state board, by July 1, 2023, to develop a comprehensive strategy for the state's cement sector to achieve net zero-emissions of greenhouse gases used within the state as soon as possible, but no later than December 31, 2045. This bill would require the agency, in consultation with specified state agencies, to develop a plan to advance low-carbon materials and methods in building and construction projects that details a strategy and recommendations to minimize embodied carbon and maximize carbon sequestration in building materials, as provided. The bill would require the agency to incorporate, as appropriate, projects using low-embodied carbon building materials or carbon sequestration in building materials into the California Carbon Sequestration and Climate Resiliency Project Registry. The bill would require the state board to develop an accounting protocol to quantify embodied carbon and carbon sequestration in building materials. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1399 (WIECKOWSKI D) CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PILOT PROGRAM: INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would require the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with various local, state, and federal agencies, including the state board, to establish a pilot program to encourage and expedite the design, construction, and operation of carbon capture and storage projects at industrial facilities in the state. As part of the pilot program, the bill would require the commission to establish a competitive grant program to provide funding, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to no more than 3 proposed projects for the design and construction of a carbon capture and storage project at an industrial facility. The bill would require specified state agencies to provide permitting and technical support with regard to a proposed carbon capture and storage project to eligible applicants of the grant program and to entities that receive a grant under the grant program.

CEQA

AB 2673 (IRWIN D) CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT: TRUSTEE AGENCIES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. Before determining whether a negative declaration or an EIR is required for a project, CEQA requires the lead agency to consult with all responsible agencies and trustee agencies. CEQA defines a trustee agency as a state agency that has jurisdiction by law over natural resources affected by a project that are held in trust for people of the State of California. The existing guidelines for the implementation of CEQA define "trustee agency" to include the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the State Lands Commission, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and the Regents of the University of California, as specified. This bill would expressly include those 4 state entities set forth in the guidelines as trustee agencies in regard to specified natural resources and properties within their respective jurisdictions.

SB 1136 (PORTANTINO D) CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT: EXPEDITED ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW: CLIMATE CHANGE REGULATIONS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires specified state agencies to perform, at the time of adoption of a rule or regulation requiring the installation of pollution control equipment or a performance standard or treatment requirement, an environmental analysis of the reasonably foreseeable methods of compliance. This bill would make non-substantive changes to the latter provision.

EQUITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

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

Current Text: Amended: 3/4/2021

Summary: Current law establishes the Department of Human Resources and requires the department to administer the Personnel Classification Plan, including allocating every position to the appropriate class. Current law requires the allocation of a position to a class be derived from, and determined by, ascertaining the duties and responsibilities of the position, and be based on the principle that all positions are to be included in the same class if certain qualifications apply, including, but not limited to, that the positions are sufficiently similar in respect to duties and responsibilities that the same descriptive title may be used, and substantially the same requirements as to education, experience, knowledge, and ability are demanded of incumbents. This bill would require the department, prior to January 1, 2023, and every 2 years thereafter, to prepare a report on gender and ethnicity pay equity in each classification under the Personnel Classification Plan where there is an underrepresentation of women and minorities.

AB 1453 (MURATSUCHI D) ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: JUST TRANSITION ADVISORY

COMMISSION: JUST TRANSITION PLAN.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/19/2021

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2028, establish the Just Transition Advisory Commission, consisting of specified members, in the Labor and Workforce Development Agency and would require the commission, through a public process, to develop and adopt, on or before January 1, 2024, the Just Transition Plan that contains 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. The bill would require the commission to submit the plan to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024.

AB 2296 (JONES-SAWYER D) TASK FORCE TO STUDY AND DEVELOP REPARATION PROPOSALS FOR AFRICAN AMERICANS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes the Task Force to Study and Develop Reparation Proposals for African Americans, with a Special Consideration for African Americans Who are Descendants of Persons Enslaved in the United States (Task Force). Existing law requires the Task Force, among other things, to identify, compile, and synthesize the relevant corpus of evidentiary documentation of the institution of slavery that existed within the United States and the colonies, as specified, and to recommend the form of compensation that should be awarded, the instrumentalities through which it should be awarded, and who should be eligible for this compensation. Existing law repeals these provisions on July 1, 2023. This bill would extend the operation of these provisions until July 1, 2024.

SB 17 (PAN D) OFFICE OF RACIAL EQUITY.

Current Text: Amended: 7/1/2021

Summary: Would, until January 1, 2029, would establish in state government an Office of Racial Equity, an independent public entity not affiliated with an agency or department, governed by a Racial Equity Advisory and Accountability Council. The bill would authorize the council to hire an executive director to organize, administer, and manage the operations of the office. The bill would task the office with coordinating, analyzing, developing, evaluating, and recommending strategies for advancing 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, as appropriate, 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 D) THE RACIAL AND ECONOMIC EQUITY GRANT PROGRAM.

Current Text: Amended: 4/21/2021

Summary: Would create the Racial and Economic Equity Grant Program, administered by GO-Biz, for the purpose of providing grants to address disproportionate impacts borne from the COVID-19 pandemic, as defined, 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 be used to provide grants under the program, and require GO-Biz to allocate those moneys for specified purposes and in accordance with specified objectives. The bill would require GO-Biz to develop guidelines for the distribution of grants under the program, as provided.

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

Current Text: Amended: 6/21/2021

Summary: 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, among other things, promote inclusivity and representation and improve competency, as specified, among staff of the agency and each department, board, office, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to ensure all Californians and visitors of the state feel safe and welcome in the outdoors.

GENERAL

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

Current Text: Amended: 8/31/2021

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 D) STATE AGENCY RECORDS: RECORDS MANAGEMENT COORDINATOR DUTIES: PERSONNEL TRAINING.

Current Text: Amended: 6/29/2021

Summary: The State Records Management Act requires each head of a state agency to establish and maintain an active, continuing program for the economical and efficient management of the records and information collection practices of the agency, and to appoint a representative from the agency to serve as the Records Management Coordinator. Current law requires the coordinator to, among other duties, attend records management training classes offered by the Secretary of State, act as liaison between the agency, the California Records and Information Management Program (CalRIM), the State Records Center, and the State Records Appraisal Program (SRAP), and schedule CalRIM and SRAP training for agency staff who have records management duties. Current law also requires the Records Management Coordinator to coordinate an agency's records management program. This bill would revise the duties of the 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.

AB 2406 (AGUIAR-CURRY D) INTERMODAL MARINE TERMINALS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2022

Summary: Current law prohibits an intermodal marine equipment provider or intermodal marine terminal operator, as defined, from imposing per diem, detention, or demurrage charges on an intermodal motor carrier relative to transactions involving cargo shipped by intermodal transport under certain circumstances, including when an intermodal marine terminal decides to divert equipment without 48 hours' notice. This bill would also prohibit an intermodal marine equipment provider from imposing those charges, or extended dwell or congestion charges, on an intermodal motor carrier, beneficial cargo owner, or other intermediary relative to transactions involving cargo shipped by intermodal transport under certain circumstances. The bill would instead specify that those circumstances include when the intermodal equipment provider decides to divert equipment without notice, as described above, and also include when the intermodal carrier documents an unsuccessful attempt to make an appointment for either a loaded or empty container and when a booked vessel cancels, booking is moved to a later vessel, or when early return dates are otherwise unilaterally delayed after equipment has been picked up, as specified.

AB 2758 (O'DONNELL D) SOUTHERN LOS ANGELES OCEAN CHEMICAL WASTE COMMUNITY OVERSIGHT COUNCIL.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would establish, until January 1, 2027, the Southern Los Angeles Ocean Chemical Waste Community Oversight Council as a state agency within the California Environmental Protection Agency to oversee the study and mitigation of the negative impacts of anthropogenic chemical waste deposits at or from "Dumpsite-2," defined in the bill as the waters of the San Pedro Basin, off the coast of Los Angeles, where chemical waste, including, but not limited to, DDT or its metabolites and byproducts, has been detected. The bill would prescribe requirements relating to the composition and administration of the council, which would consist of 11 voting members and no more than 9 nonvoting members. The bill would require the voting members of the council to establish and elect officers, as provided, and would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to select an executive director of the council, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions.

GRANTED LANDS

AB 2607 (TING D) TIDELANDS AND SUBMERGED LANDS: CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO: PORT OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would, subject to specified findings made by the State Lands Commission at a public meeting, require the commission to accept any and all title and interest of the Port of San Francisco, as trustee pursuant to the Burton Act, in specified property, and thereafter would require the commission to convey the property by patent to the city, free of the public trust and the Burton Act Trust and any trust requirement or condition that the property be used for street or railway purposes, all of the right, title, and interest held by the State of California by virtue of its sovereignty in the property, except as provided. The bill would also make various legislative findings and declarations relating to the transfer of the property.

OFFSHORE WIND ENERGY

SB 413 (MCGUIRE D) ELECTRICITY: OFFSHORE WIND GENERATION FACILITIES: SITE CERTIFICATION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021

Summary: 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 for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities that is analogous to the existing requirements for certification of thermal powerplants, but applicable to offshore wind generation facilities, and would make the Energy Commission the exclusive authority for the certification of offshore wind generation facilities. The bill would require an applicant for certification of an offshore wind generation facility to certify specified matter.

SB 1274 (McGUIRE D) ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: CLEAN ENERGY TRANSMISSION PROJECTS: OFFSHORE WIND.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would additionally include, as a project eligible for certification, a clean energy transmission project that upgrades existing transmission infrastructure to bring renewable energy from an offshore wind project located within or adjacent to the County of Humboldt that meets specified requirements. The bill would also require the quantification and mitigation of the impacts of a clean energy transmission project, as specified. Because the bill would require the lead agency to prepare concurrently the record of proceedings for these additional projects that are certified by the Governor, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

OIL AND GAS

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

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2022

Summary: Current law requires the Controller to transfer certain oil-revenue-related moneys to the Oil Trust Fund. Current law requires the State Lands Commission to expend the money in the fund to finance the costs of well abandonment, pipeline removal, facility removal, remediation, and other costs associated with removal of oil and gas facilities from the Long Beach tidelands. Current law prohibits the total amount deposited in the fund from exceeding \$300,000,000 and requires all interest earned on money in the fund after the balance in the fund totals \$300,000,000 to be transferred to the General Fund. This bill would delete the provisions relating to the limit on the total amount deposited in the fund.

AB 1611 (DAVIES R) OIL SPILLS: NOTIFICATION OF HITTING PIPELINES: CIVIL PENALTIES.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/5/2022

Summary: Would require a person to notify specified state and federal entities that a vessel hit or likely hit a pipeline in waters of the state, within 24 hours of knowing that the vessel did so or likely did so, and would subject that person to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000 and not more than \$50,000. The bill would subject a person to an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 per gallon spilled in excess of 1,000 gallons of oil that was discharged from the pipeline when that person fails to provide this notification.

AB 1966 (MURATSUCHI D) FOSSIL FUEL-DEPENDENT WORKERS: CALIFORNIA EQUITABLE JUST TRANSITION FUND.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2022

Summary: Current law creates the Clean Transportation Program, which provides funding for various projects to help obtain the state's climate change policies, including funding for workforce training programs to transition dislocated workers affected by the state's greenhouse gas emission policies. This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to subsequently amend this bill to include provisions that would establish the California Equitable Just Transition Fund to assist fossil fuel-dependent workers with wage replacement, wage insurance, pension guarantees, health care, retraining, peer counseling, and relocation support for fossil fuel workers who face layoffs due to closure of operations.

AB 2204 (BOERNER HORVATH D) CLEAN ENERGY: OFFICE OF CLEAN ENERGY WORKFORCE.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law, the California Clean Energy Jobs Act, expresses a goal of creating good-paying energy efficiency and clean energy jobs in California. Existing law also expresses the state's policy that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045. This bill would establish the Office of Clean Energy Workforce within the Labor and Workforce Development Agency with an executive director appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, for the purpose of overseeing California's transition to a sustainable and equitable carbon neutral economy. The bill would also establish the Clean Energy Workforce Board to direct and oversee the office. This bill contains other related provisions.

AB 2257 (BOERNER HORVATH D) STATE LANDS: OIL AND GAS LEASES: COST STUDY.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes the State Lands Commission in the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law authorizes the commission to lease tide and submerged lands and beds of navigable rivers and lakes for purposes of the extraction of oil and gas, as provided. Existing law, notwithstanding this provision of law, prohibits a state agency or state officer from entering into any new lease for the extraction of oil or gas from the California Coastal Sanctuary, except as provided. This bill would require the commission to develop, on or before____, a cost study that measures the fiscal impact of a voluntary buy-out of any lease interests remaining as of January 1, 2023, in actively producing state offshore oil and gas leases in state waters, as provided. The bill would require the commission, on or before December 31, 2024, to submit the cost study to the Governor and the Legislature. The bill would require the commission to make the cost study available on its internet website. The bill would appropriate \$1 000,000 from the General Fund to the commission for the purpose of developing the cost study.

AB 2447 (QUIRK D) OIL AND GAS WASTEWATER: UNLINED PONDS: PROHIBITION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2022

Summary: Beginning January 1, 2023, and until January 1, 2025, this bill would prohibit the disposal of produced wastewater into unlined ponds and the construction of new unlined ponds, except as conducted pursuant to a permit or other authorization lawfully issued before that date, and would also prohibit the issuance or renewal of a permit or other authorization for those activities. Beginning January 1, 2025, the bill would prohibit all disposal of produced wastewater into unlined ponds and the construction of new unlined ponds. The bill would require various state and local entities, on or before January 1, 2025, to adopt amendments to their rules and regulations consistent with the prohibitions beginning January 1, 2023. To the extent local governments would be required to provide a higher level of service in the amending of rules and regulations, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

AB 2609 (PETRIE-NORRIS D) OIL: FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would require an operator of an onshore facility or marine facility that poses any risk of discharging oil into or on waters and that is required to prepare a Facility Response Plan pursuant to the federal law to submit the plan to the State Lands Commission. The bill would require the commission to post the plan on its internet website within 30 days of receiving the plan from an operator. The bill would require the commission to hold at least two public hearings in different parts of the state to receive public comment on the plans.

AB 2931 (BLOOM D) PIPELINE SAFETY: RECORDS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and that concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and, among other things, would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided.

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

Current Text: Amended: 3/7/2021

Summary: Would express the intent of the Legislature in enacting this legislation 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 467 (WIENER D) TRIAL TESTIMONY: EXPERT WITNESSES: WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Current Text: Amended: 1/20/2022

Summary: Current law allows a person who is unlawfully imprisoned or restrained of their liberty to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus to inquire into the cause of their imprisonment or restraint. Current law allows a writ of habeas corpus to be prosecuted on the basis of false evidence that is substantially material or probative to the issue of guilt or punishment that was introduced at trial. Current law defines false evidence for these purposes as including the opinions of experts that have been repudiated by the expert or that have been undermined by later scientific research or technological advances. This bill would additionally allow a person to prosecute a writ of habeas corpus if expert opinion testimony that was material or probative on the issue of guilt or punishment was introduced and a reasonable dispute within the relevant scientific community as to the validity of the methods, theories, research, or studies upon which the expert based their opinion has developed or further developed after the person's trial. The bill would also expand the definition of false evidence.

SB 953 (MIN D) OIL AND GAS LEASES: STATE WATERS: STATE LANDS COMMISSION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/9/2022

Summary: Current prohibits the State Lands Commission or a local trustee, as defined, of granted public trust lands from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018. This bill would require the commission to terminate all remaining oil and gas leases under its jurisdiction in tidelands and submerged lands within state waters by December 31, 2023. The bill would authorize the commission to negotiate voluntary relinquishment of a lease, before the termination, upon those terms and conditions as the commission deems necessary and advisable for the protection of the ecological, economic, and other interests of the state.

SB 1030 (LIMÓN D) PIPELINE SAFETY: RECORDS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided. This bill would revise and recast those provisions and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a

violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

SB 1125 (GROVE R) OIL AND GAS: WELL STIMULATION TREATMENT: HYDRAULIC FRACTURING.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation to regulate the drilling, operation, maintenance, and abandonment of oil and gas wells in the state. Existing law requires an operator proposing to perform a well stimulation treatment, as defined, to apply to the State Oil and Gas Supervisor or a district deputy for a permit to perform the well stimulation treatment and imposes other requirements and conditions on the use of well stimulation treatments. This bill would make non-substantive changes to that definition. This bill contains other existing laws.

SB 1423 (STERN D) COASTAL RESOURCES: CALIFORNIA COASTAL ACT OF 1976: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS: OIL AND GAS FACILITIES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires that coastal-dependent industrial facilities be encouraged to locate or expand within existing sites, and, where new or expanded coastal-dependent industrial facilities cannot feasibly be accommodated consistent with other policies of the act, they may nevertheless be permitted if (1) alternative locations are infeasible or more environmentally damaging, (2) to do otherwise would adversely affect the public welfare, and (3) adverse environmental effects are mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. This bill would, in addition to the requirements listed above, allow permitting of new or expanded coastal-dependent industrial facilities only if the facility is not an oil and gas facility. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

OPEN MEETINGS

AB 29 (COOPER D) STATE BODIES: MEETINGS.

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020

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 885 (QUIRK D) BAGLEY-KEENE OPEN MEETING ACT: TELECONFERENCING.

Current Text: Amended: 3/24/2021

Summary: 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 1733 (QUIRK D) STATE BODIES: OPEN MEETINGS.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/31/2022

Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body be open and public, and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. Current law requires a state body to provide notice of its meeting to any person who requests that notice in writing and to provide notice of the meeting of its internet website at least 10 days in advance of the meeting, as prescribed. Current law exempts from the 10-day notice requirement, special meetings and emergency meetings in accordance with specified provisions. Current law authorizes a state body to adjourn any regular, adjourned regular, special, or adjourned special meeting to a time and place specified in the order of adjournment, and authorizes a state body to similarly continue or recontinue any hearing being held, or noticed, or ordered to be held by a state body at any meeting. This bill would specify that a "meeting" under the act, includes a meeting held entirely by teleconference.

AB 1795 (FONG R) OPEN MEETINGS: REMOTE PARTICIPATION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/7/2022

Summary: The Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires state bodies to allow all persons to attend meetings and provide an opportunity for the public to address the state body regarding any item included in its agenda, except as specified. This bill would require state bodies, subject to existing exceptions, to provide all persons the ability to participate both in-person and remotely in any meeting and to address the body remotely.

SB 1100 (CORTESE D) OPEN MEETINGS: ORDERLY CONDUCT.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: (1) Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting. This bill would authorize the members of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for willfully interrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a warning, either by the presiding member of the legislative body or a law enforcement officer, that the individual is disrupting the proceedings and a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal. The bill would similarly require a warning before clearing a meeting room for willful interruptions by a group or groups. The bill would define "willfully interrupting" to mean intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting in accordance with law. The term would include failure to comply with a reasonable regulation adopted in accordance with existing law after a warning and request in accordance with the bill, as applicable. By establishing new requirements for local legislative bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program.

PLASTIC POLLUTION

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

Current Text: Amended: 7/5/2021

Summary: Would, on and after January 1, 2024, would require the total thermoform plastic containers, as defined, sold by a producer, as defined, or purchased in a certain quantity, in the state to contain, on average, specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, 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% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after June 1, 2030. The bill would exclude a person or company that produces, harvests, and package an agricultural commodity on the site where the commodity is grown or raised from this requirement.

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

Current Text: Introduced: 2/12/2021

Summary: Existing law, to protect public health and water quality, regulates a broad range of consumer products and processes, including water softeners, water treatment devices, and backflow prevention devices, among others. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 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 D) DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES RECYCLING AND RECOVERY: OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND TRIBAL RELATIONS.

Current Text: Amended: 3/11/2021

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 establishes in the California Environmental Protection Agency the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery with specified powers and duties relating to waste management. This bill would establish the Office of Environmental Justice and Tribal Relations within the department. 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 D) MICROFIBER POLLUTION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021

Summary: Would require the Water Resources Control Board to identify the best available control technology for filtering microfibers from an industrial, institutional, or commercial laundry facility on or before an unspecified date, and would require the state 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 in identifying the best available control technology. The bill would also require, on or before an unspecified date, any entity that operates an industrial, institutional, or commercial laundry facility to adopt the use of the best available control technology to capture microfibers that are shed during washing.

AB 2026 (FRIEDMAN D) RECYCLING: PLASTIC PACKAGING AND CARRYOUT BAGS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2022

Summary: Would prohibit an online retailer that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using single-use plastic packaging that consists of shipping envelopes, cushioning, or void fill to package or transport the products, on and after January 1, 2024, for large online retailers, as defined, and on and after January 1, 2026, for small online retailers, as defined. The bill would prohibit a manufacturer, retailer, producer, or other distributor that sells or offers for sale and ships purchased products in or into the state from using expanded or extruded polystyrene packaging to package or transport the products, except as provided.

AB 2784 (TING D) SOLID WASTE: THERMOFORM PLASTIC CONTAINERS: POSTCONSUMER THERMOFORM RECYCLED PLASTIC.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, administered by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, requires a rigid plastic packaging container, as defined, sold or offered for sale in this state, to meet, on average, at least one of 5 specified criteria, including that the container be made from 25% postconsumer material. This bill, commencing January 1, 2025, would require the total thermoform plastic containers sold by a producer to, on average, contain specified amounts of postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic, as defined, 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% or 30% postconsumer recycled plastic per year on and after July 1, 2030. The bill would require, on or before March 1 of each year, a producer to report to the department, under penalty of perjury, the amount in pounds and by resin type of virgin plastic and postconsumer thermoform recycled plastic used to manufacture the thermoform plastic containers offered for sale in the state in the previous calendar year.

AB 2787 (QUIRK D) MICROPLASTICS IN PRODUCTS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: The Microbeads Nuisance Prevention Law prohibits a person from selling or offering for promotional purposes in the state any personal care products containing plastic microbeads that are used to exfoliate or cleanse in a rinse-off product, including, but not limited to, toothpaste. This bill would, on and after specified dates that vary based on the product, ban the sale, distribution in commerce, or offering for promotional purposes in the state of designated products, such as leave-in cosmetics products and waxes and polishes, if the products contain intentionally added microplastics, as defined. The bill would exclude from this ban products consisting, in whole or in part, of specified substances or mixtures containing microplastics. The bill would make a violator liable for a civil penalty not to exceed \$2,500 per day for each violation.

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

Current Text: Amended: 2/25/2021

Summary: 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 1046 (EGGMAN D) SOLID WASTE: PRECHECKOUT BAGS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law enacts provisions regulating the sale and distribution of reusable grocery bags to customers and prohibits a store, as defined, from providing a single-use carryout bag to a customer at the point of sale, except a compostable bag under specified conditions. Existing law defines a "single-use carryout bag" for this purpose to mean a bag made of plastic, paper, or other material that is provided by a store to a customer at the point of sale and that is not a recycled paper bag, as defined, or a reusable grocery bag that meets specified requirements. This bill would additionally prohibit, on and after an unspecified date, a store, as defined, from providing a precheckout bag to a customer if the bag is not either a compostable bag, as described, or a recycled paper bag. The bill would define a "precheckout bag" for this purpose to mean a bag provided to a customer before the customer reaches the point of sale, that is designed to protect a purchased item from damaging or contaminating other purchased items in a checkout bag, or to contain an unwrapped food item.

SB 1232 (ALLEN D) SOLID WASTE: PRODUCTS: LABELING: BIODEGRADABILITY.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2022

Summary: Current law prohibits the sale or offering for sale of a product that is labeled as "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable," and prohibits implying that a product will break down, fragment, biodegrade, or decompose in a landfill or other environment, unless the product meets one of several specified standards relating to environmental marketing claims. This bill would additionally allow a manufacturer to make a claim that a product is "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable" if the product, among other things, does not contain an intentionally added ingredient determined by the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery to present a risk to human health from dermal or oral exposure or if the department determines, with respect to a specific product, material, or ingredient, that there is competent and reliable evidence supporting a claim that it is "biodegradable," "degradable," or "decomposable."

PUBLIC LANDS

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

Current Text: Amended: 1/24/2022

Summary: Would declare that it is the established policy of the state that all Californians have safe and affordable access to nature and access to the benefits of nature, among other things. The bill would require all relevant state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, state departments, including the Department of Transportation, and their respective departments, boards, and commissions to incorporate this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria, or making expenditures, pertinent to the uses of outdoor access to nature.

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

Current Text: Introduced: 12/7/2020

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 related changes to the boundaries of that territory.

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

Current Text: Amended: 3/22/2021

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 D) WATER QUALITY: IMPAIRED WATERS.

Current Text: Amended: 4/13/2021

Summary: Would require, by January 1, 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 D) PUBLIC LANDS: GRAZING LEASES.

Current Text: Amended: 4/7/2021

Summary: Current law authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Department of Parks and Recreation, and State Lands Commission to lease certain lands for specified purposes, including agricultural purposes and grazing, as specified. This bill would require that a management plan for an area to be leased pursuant to certain of those leases include detailed habitat objectives that must be achieved and maintained by the lessee and set minimum requirements for monitoring to ensure those objectives are met, or that the lease specify minimum agricultural and animal husbandry practices to ensure the protection of ecological resources.

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

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2021

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency in state government and requires the agency, in consultation with each department, board, conservancy, and commission within the agency, to develop and maintain a database of lands and easements that have been acquired by the departments and boards within the agency. This bill would require the Natural Resources Agency, to the extent a specified appropriation is made, to prepare a comprehensive, statewide inventory of the natural resources of the state and establish treatment measures necessary to protect those resources, and to post its initial inventory on its internet website on or before January 1, 2023, with annual updates on or before January 1 of each year thereafter.

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

Current Text: Introduced: 2/17/2021

Summary: The Baldwin Hills Conservancy Act establishes, until January 1, 2026, in the Natural Resources Agency, the Baldwin Hills Conservancy, created with the purpose, among other purposes, to acquire and manage public lands within the Baldwin Hills area, as defined. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the southern Ballona Creek Watershed, as defined, and the Upper Dominguez Channel, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Baldwin Hills and Urban Watersheds Conservancy and make conforming changes.

AB 1789 (BENNETT D) OUTDOOR RECREATION: CALIFORNIA TRAILS COMMISSION: TRAILS CORPS PROGRAM: GRANT PROGRAM.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/3/2022

Summary: Current law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Parks and Recreation, which is under the control of the Director of Parks and Recreation. Current law creates the Recreational Trails Fund, and moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the department for competitive grants to cities, counties, districts, state and federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations with management responsibilities over public lands to acquire and develop recreational trails. This bill would create the California Trails Commission, to consist of 8 specified members, within the agency to promote policies and investment opportunities that maximize the health, fitness, and social benefits of nonmotorized natural surface trails, trail networks, and greenway corridors.

AB 1832 (RIVAS, LUZ D) TIDELANDS AND SUBMERGED LANDS: HARD MINERAL EXTRACTION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/7/2022

Summary: Under current law, the State Lands Commission has jurisdiction over tidelands and submerged lands of the state. Current law also makes a local trustee of granted public trust lands, as defined, a trustee of state lands and confers upon that trustee specified powers regarding the leasing or granting of rights or privileges in relation to those lands. When it appears to be in the public interest, existing law authorizes the commission to grant by competitive bidding leases for the extraction of minerals other than oil and gas from tidelands and submerged lands of the state under specified circumstances. This bill would repeal that authorization and would instead prohibit the commission or a local trustee of granted public trust lands from granting leases or issuing permits for the extraction or removal of hard minerals, as defined, from tidelands and submerged lands of the state.

AB 2016 (BAUER-KAHAN D) STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD: DESALINATION PLANT: FEASIBILITY STUDY.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2022

Summary: Would require the State Water Resources Control Board to undertake a comprehensive feasibility study of the potential impact of desalination plants within the state, as specified. The bill would authorize the board to contract with an educational institution, as defined, or related organization to conduct the feasibility study. The bill would require the board to prepare and present to the Legislature, on or before January 1, 2025, a prescribed report about the feasibility study. The bill would authorize the board to seek a one-time extension of up to one year to complete the feasibility study, as specified.

AB 2109 (BENNETT D) WHITE SHARKS: PROHIBITION ON USE OF ATTRACTANTS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2022

Summary: Would make it unlawful to use any bait, lure, or chum to attract any white shark or to place any bait, lure, or chum into the water when a white shark is either visible or known to be present except if the activity is authorized by a permit issued by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for scientific, educational, or propagation purposes.

AB 2160 (BENNETT D) COASTAL RESOURCES: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT PERMITS: FEES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law, the California Coastal Act of 1976, requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act further provides for the certification of local coastal programs by the California Coastal Commission. The act prohibits the commission, except as provided, from exercising its coastal development permit review authority, as specified, over any new development within the area to which the certified local coastal program, or any portion thereof, applies. Existing law requires a local government, if it has been delegated authority to issue coastal development permits, to recover any costs incurred from fees charged to individual permit applicants. Existing law authorizes the local government to elect to not levy fees, as provided. This bill would, at the request of an applicant for a coastal development permit, authorize a city or county to waive or reduce the permit fee for specified projects. The bill would authorize the applicant, if a city or county rejects a fee waiver or fee education request, to submit the coastal development permit application directly to the commission.

AB 2177 (IRWIN D) COASTAL RECREATION: DESIGNATED STATE SURFING RESERVES.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires oceanfront land suitable for recreational use to be protected for recreational use and development unless present and foreseeable future demand for public or commercial recreational activities that could be accommodated on the property is already adequately provided for in the area. Existing law establishes surfing as the official state sport. This bill would require, on or before ____, an unspecified state agency to establish criteria and an application process for purposes of designating an area of the coastline as a state surfing reserve, as defined. The bill would authorize a local government, as defined, to apply to the unspecified state agency for purposes of designating an area of the coastline within the jurisdiction of the local government as a state surfing reserve. The bill would require the unspecified state agency to approve the application if the area of the coastline meets the established criteria. The bill would require, once the application is approved, the unspecified state agency to designate the area as a state surfing reserve and to include this designation in any publications or maps that are issued by the unspecified state agency. The bill would authorize the unspecified state agency to revoke the designation if the surfing reserve no longer meets the established criteria.

AB 2287 (STONE D) CALIFORNIA OCEAN RESOURCES STEWARDSHIP ACT OF 2000.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law, the California Ocean Resources Stewardship Act of 2000, authorizes the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency to enter into an agreement with an existing nonprofit corporation to establish a trust to be known as the California Ocean Trust to seek and provide funding for ocean resource science projects and to encourage coordinated, multiagency, multi-institution approaches to ocean resource science. Existing law requires the secretary to report on the steps taken to ensure the coordination of ocean resource management science. This bill would authorize the trust to administer grants and expenditures of the trust for specified purposes from private and public fund sources, including, but not limited to, direct appropriations from the annual Budget Act and block grants from other state agencies with relevant need for coordination and engagement with the trust. The bill would exempt contracts with the trust for the sole purpose of delivering contracted science services to state agencies with relevant need, including, but not limited to, peer reviews, technical guidance, and scientific reports and analyses from state contracting requirements.

AB 2593 (BOERNER HORVATH D) COASTAL RESOURCES: COASTAL DEVELOPMENT

PERMITS: BLUE CARBON PROJECTS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would require the California Coastal Commission to require an applicant with a public project, as defined, seeking a coastal development permit to, where feasible, also build or contribute to a blue carbon project, as defined. The bill would provide that, when possible, existing state grant programs may be used to fund, and give funding priority to, blue carbon projects to the extent not in conflict with the grant program, as provided.

SB 1012 (GLAZER D) STATE PARKS: OPEN FIRES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2022

Summary: Current law gives control of the state park system to the Department of Parks and Recreation and requires the Director of Parks and Recreation to promote and regulate the use of the state park system in a manner that conserves the scenery, natural and historic resources, and wildlife in the individual units of the system for the enjoyment of future generations. This bill would require a unit of the state park system to follow and enforce the rules relating to open fires that are at least as restrictive as the rules adopted by a local fire department or a fire protection district within whose boundaries the unit is located, as provided.

SB 1036 (NEWMAN D) ORANGE COUNTY CONSERVATION CORPS: CALIFORNIA OCEAN CORPS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the California Conservation Corps and requires the corps to implement and administer the conservation corps program. Existing law requires the director of the corps to establish a forestry corps program to accomplish specified objectives related to forest health. This bill would authorize the Orange County Conservation Corps to establish and implement the California Ocean Corps in order to organize and provide opportunities for young people to contribute to meaningful and technically skilled ocean conservation work, as provided, in the County of Orange. This bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2027. The bill would appropriate \$12,000,000 to the Orange County Conservation Corps for these purposes.

SB 1052 (KAMLAGER D) BALDWIN HILLS CONSERVANCY: URBAN WATERSHEDS CONSERVANCY EXPANSION.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: (1) The Baldwin Hills Conservancy Act establishes, until January 1, 2026, in the Natural Resources Agency, the Baldwin Hills Conservancy, created with the purpose, among other purposes, to acquire and manage public lands within the Baldwin Hills area, as defined. This bill would expand the area covered by the conservancy to include the southern Ballona Creek Watershed, as defined, and the Upper Dominguez Channel, as defined. The bill would rename the conservancy the Baldwin Hills and Urban Watersheds Conservancy and make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

Current Text: Amended: 3/23/2021

Summary: Would require the PUC, Energy Commission, and State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with all balancing authorities, to additionally develop a strategy, by January 1, 2024, that achieves (1) a target of 5-gigawatt hours of operational long-term backup electricity, as specified, 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 commission, by January 1, 2024, 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 commission to submit a report to the Legislature detailing the progress made toward achieving the targets of the long-term backup electricity supply strategy.

AB 2587 (GARCIA, EDUARDO D) ENERGY: FIRM ZERO-CARBON RESOURCES: PROCUREMENT.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, the Independent System Operator, and the State Air Resources Board, on or before December 31, 2023, to submit to the Legislature an assessment of the firm zero-carbon resources that support a clean, reliable, and resilient electrical grid in California and will achieve the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2045, as specified. This bill would require the Public Utilities Commission to open a proceeding related to the procurement of firm zero-carbon resources based on the findings and recommendations made in the above-described assessment no later than 6 months from the time the assessment is presented to the Legislature.

AB 2674 (VILLAPUDUA D) CALIFORNIA GLOBAL WARMING SOLUTIONS ACT OF 2006: LOW CARBON FUEL STANDARD REGULATIONS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board to recognize as a method to generate credits under the Low Carbon Fuel Standard regulations the use of renewable natural gas or biogas that both displaces the existing use of natural gas and reduces the carbon intensity of fuels.

SB 1112 (BECKER D) ENERGY SUPPLIERS: NOTICE AND RECORDATION OF A DECARBONIZATION CHARGE.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law vests the Public Utilities Commission with regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities and electrical cooperatives are under the direction of their governing boards. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with the Independent System Operator, to establish resource adequacy requirements for all load-serving entities, defined to include electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers. The California Renewables Portfolio Standard Program requires the commission to establish a renewables portfolio standard requiring all retail suppliers, defined as including electrical corporations, community choice aggregators, and electric service providers, to procure a minimum quantity of electricity products from eligible renewable energy resources, as defined, so that the total kilowatt hours of those products sold to their retail end-use customers achieves 33% of retail sales by December 31, 2020, 44% by December 31, 2024, 52% by December 31, 2027, and 60% by December 31, 2030. This bill would require the commission, or the governing board of a local publicly owned electric utility or electrical cooperative, to require an energy supplier, defined as an electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, electric service provider, community choice aggregator, or electrical cooperative, administering a decarbonization upgrade program or initiative, to record, no later than 10 days after funding a decarbonization upgrade, a notice of decarbonization charge, as defined, with the county recorder of the county where the property subject to the decarbonization charge is located. The bill would require an energy supplier, within 10 days of full cost recovery of the outstanding charges related to the recorded notice of decarbonization charge, to record a notice of the full cost recovery and removal of the decarbonization charge with the county recorder of the county where the property subject to the decarbonization charge is located. The bill also would require an energy supplier, within 10 days of a decision by the energy supplier to cease collection of the charge, to record a notice of removal of the decarbonization charge with the county recorder of the county where the property subject to the decarbonization charge is located. If the subscriber's property is not owner-occupied, the bill would require the energy supplier to incorporate in a written agreement between the energy supplier and the property owner related to installation of a decarbonization upgrade, a requirement that the property owner shall cause the obligation to pay the decarbonization charge to appear in the terms through which the property owner leases or licenses the property for occupancy.

SB 1376 (STERN D) STATE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

COMMISSION: STRATEGIC PLAN: ZERO-CARBON RESOURCES.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/18/2022

Summary: Current law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to conduct biennial assessments and forecasts of all aspects of energy industry supply, production, transportation, delivery and distribution, demand, and prices. Current law requires the commission to use these assessments and forecasts to develop and evaluate energy policies and programs that conserve resources, protect the environment, ensure energy reliability, enhance the state's economy, and protect public health and safety. Current law requires the commission to adopt an integrated energy policy report on or before November 1 of each odd-numbered year that contains an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state and presents policy recommendations, as specified. This bill would require the commission to adopt a strategic plan on or before November 1, 2023, to enable no less than 6 gigawatts per year of zero-carbon resources to be interconnected to the state's electrical grid, beginning on January 1, 2025.

SCHOOL LANDS

AB 765 (GARCIA, EDUARDO D) PUBLIC LANDS: SCHOOL LANDS: CALIFORNIA DESERT

CONSERVATION AREA.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2021

Summary: Current law requires the State Lands Commission to enter into a memorandum of agreement by April 1, 2012, with the United States Secretary of the Interior to facilitate land exchanges that consolidate school land parcels into contiguous holdings that are suitable for large-scale renewable energy-related projects. Current law requires, after the memorandum of agreement is entered into, the Commission to make best efforts to consolidate all school land parcels in the California desert into contiguous holdings for large-scale renewable energy-related projects. This bill would also include as part of the definition of "California desert" any other additional areas included in a specified United States Bureau of Land Management amendment, as provided.

SEA LEVEL RISE AND CLIMATE CHANGE

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

Current Text: Amended: 1/21/2021

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

Current Text: Amended: 7/14/2021

Summary: 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 agencies and departments and no later than January 1, 2023, to identify a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, as defined, and to integrate into the scoping plan update recommendations developed by the Natural Resources Agency and the Department of Food and Agriculture regarding practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal, among other recommendations. The bill would require the state board, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to include this information in each subsequent update to the scoping plan and update that information, as appropriate.

AB 826 (IRWIN D) COUNTY EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT LAW OF 1937: COMPENSATION AND COMPENSATION EARNABLE.

Current Text: Amended: 8/31/2021

Summary: The County Employees Retirement Law of 1937 (CERL) authorizes counties to establish retirement systems pursuant to its provisions for the purpose of providing pension, disability, and other benefits to county and district employees. CERL defines compensation earnable for purposes of its provisions, with particular application to the calculation of final compensation and the determination of pension amounts and other benefits. Current law, the Public Employees' Pension Reform Act of 2013, prescribes various limitations on public employees, employers, and retirement systems concerning, among other things, the types of remuneration that may be included in compensation that is applied to pensions. This bill, which would apply only in Ventura County, would provide that compensation and compensation earnable include flexible benefits plan allowances paid by a county or a district on behalf of its employees as part of a cafeteria plan, as specified, if certain requirements are met.

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

Current Text: Amended: 9/3/2021

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill, the California Climate Crisis Act, would declare the policy of the state 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% below the 1990 levels.

AB 1939 (RIVAS, LUZ D) PUPIL INSTRUCTION: SCIENCE REQUIREMENTS: CLIMATE CHANGE.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/10/2022

Summary: Current law requires the adopted course of study for grades 1 to 6, inclusive, and the adopted course of study for grades 7 to 12, inclusive, to include certain areas of study, including, among others, English, mathematics, social sciences, science, and visual and performing arts, as specified. This bill, with respect to both of the above-referenced adopted courses of study, would require the science area of study to include an emphasis on the causes and effects of climate change. The bill would require that appropriate coursework including this material be offered to pupils as soon as possible, commencing no later than the 2023–24 school year.

AB 2362 (MULLIN D) ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION AND CLIMATE ADAPTATION PROJECTS: PERMITTING.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/16/2022

Summary: Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state’s climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. Existing law requires the agency to explore, and authorizes the agency 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. This bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2023, and in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish an interagency working group to accelerate and streamline permitting for ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects. The bill would require the interagency working group to develop resources for permit applicants and permittees that include, but are not limited to, a unified, online permit application process for existing and proposed projects that includes all appropriate state agencies with regulatory authority over ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects. The bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to submit to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature, and post on the agency’s internet website, a report that includes, among other information, the number of ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation project permit applicants and permittees assisted by the interagency working group.

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

Current Text: Amended: 6/30/2021

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board, by December 31, 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 Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) and Public Utilities Commission (PUC), to prepare an evaluation posted to the state board's internet website by June 1, 2023, that includes specified information relative to 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 260 (WIENER D) CLIMATE CORPORATE ACCOUNTABILITY ACT.

Current Text: Amended: 1/3/2022

Summary: Would require the State Air Resources Board, on or before January 1, 2024, 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 to the Secretary of State, and verify, starting in 2025 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, as defined, from the prior calendar year, as provided. The bill would require reporting entities to disclose their greenhouse gas emissions in a manner that is easily understandable and accessible to residents of the state.

SB 867 (LAIRD D) SEA LEVEL RISE PLANNING: DATABASE.

Current Text: Introduced: 1/24/2022

Summary: Current law requires the Natural Resources Agency, in collaboration with the Ocean Protection Council, to create, update biannually, and post on an internet website a Planning for Sea Level Rise Database describing steps being taken throughout the state to prepare for, and adapt to, sea level rise. Current law further requires that various public agencies and private entities provide to the agency, on a biannual basis, sea level rise planning information, as defined, that is under the control or jurisdiction of the public agencies or private entities and requires the agency to determine the information necessary for inclusion in the database, as prescribed. Current law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2023. This bill would extend the sunset date for the above provisions until January 1, 2028.

SB 1078 (ALLEN D) SEA LEVEL RISE REVOLVING LOAN PILOT PROGRAM.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes in state government the Ocean Protection Council. Existing law requires the council to, among other things, establish policies to coordinate the collection, evaluation, and sharing of scientific data related to coastal and ocean resources among agencies. Existing law establishes the State Coastal Conservancy with prescribed powers and responsibilities for implementing and administering various programs intended to preserve, protect, and restore the state's coastal areas. This bill would require the council, in consultation with the conservancy, to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Pilot Program for purposes of providing low-interest loans to local jurisdictions for the purchase of coastal properties in their jurisdictions identified as vulnerable coastal property located in specified communities, including low-income communities, as provided. The bill would require the council, before January 1, 2024, in consultation with other state planning and coastal management agencies, as provided, to adopt guidelines and eligibility criteria for the program. The bill would authorize specified local jurisdictions to apply for, and be awarded, a low-interest loan under the program from the conservancy, in consultation with the council, if the local jurisdiction develops and submits to the conservancy a vulnerable coastal property plan and completes all other requirements imposed by the council. The bill would require the conservancy, in consultation with the council, to review the plans to determine whether they meet the required criteria and guidelines for vulnerable coastal properties to be eligible for participation in the program.

SB 1217 (ALLEN D) STATE-REGIONAL COLLABORATIVE FOR CLIMATE, EQUITY, AND RESILIENCE.**Current Text:** Introduced: 2/17/2022

Summary: Would establish, until January 1, 2028, the State-Regional Collaborative for Climate, Equity, and Resilience to provide guidance, on or before January 1, 2024, to the State Air Resources Board for approving new guidelines for sustainable communities' strategies. The collaborative would consist of one representative each of the state board, the Transportation Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, and the Strategic Growth Council, along with 10 public members representing various local and state organizations, as specified. The bill would require, on or before December 31, 2025, the state board to update the guidelines for sustainable communities' strategies to incorporate suggestions from the collaborative.

TRIBAL CONSULTATION

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

Current Text: Amended: 1/24/2022

Summary: 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, as provided. The bill would require a training to be developed, by June 30, 2023, regarding 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 1, 2024. The bill would require agency officials appointed after January 1, 2024, to arrange receipt of the training within 6 months of their appointment, as specified.

AB 2022 (RAMOS D) STATE GOVERNMENT.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/14/2022

Summary: Current law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, which consists of various departments and commissions, including the Department of Conservation, Department of Parks and Recreation, and State Lands Commission. Commencing on January 1, 2024, this bill would require the term "squaw" to be removed from all geographic features and place names in the state. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency to direct the committee to revise its existing charter to perform specified responsibilities, including, notifying local governing bodies, such as city councils and boards of supervisors, of each geographic feature and place name that includes the term "squaw." The bill would require the committee to choose a replacement name, under its discretion, and in consultation with advisory bodies, if the local governing body fails to recommend a replacement name within the allotted 180 days.

AB 2225 (WARD D) RESOURCE CONSERVATION: TRADITIONAL ECOLOGICAL KNOWLEDGE: LAND MANAGEMENT PLANS.

Current Text: Introduced: 2/15/2022

Summary: Existing law establishes the Natural Resources Agency, composed of departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions responsible for the restoration, protection, and management of the state's natural and cultural resources. This bill would require the agency, on or before January 1, 2024, to conduct a listening tour of Native American tribes across the state to solicit their initial input, priorities, and concerns regarding traditional ecological knowledge, as defined, and provide reimbursement to the tribes for this consultation, as provided. The bill would require the agency, after completing the listening tour, but no later than January 1, 2024, to adopt a policy for incorporating traditional ecological knowledge into the conservation and management of lands owned or managed by the agency or the departments, boards, conservancies, or commissions under the agency, as provided. The bill, among other things, would require, on and after January 1, 2024, the agency and the departments, boards, conservancies, and commissions under the agency to incorporate the policy of traditional ecological knowledge into land management plans for lands managed for conservation purposes, as provided.