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Alanis, Juan
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Wicks, Buffy
Zbur, Rick Chavez

California State Assembly

NATURAL RESOURCES



ISAAC G BRYAN
CHAIR

AGENDA

Monday, June 8, 2026
2:30 p.m. -- State Capitol, Room 437

Chief Consultant
Lawrence Lingbloom

Principal Consultant
Elizabeth MacMillan

Senior Consultant
Paige Brokaw

Committee Secretary
Martha Gutierrez

BILLS HEARD IN SIGN-IN ORDER

**** = Bills Proposed for Consent**

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. | **ACR 157 | Hoover | Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: 50th anniversary. |
| 2. | SB 10 | Padilla | Climate change: plans: gender impacts. |
| 3. | SB 675 | Padilla | Imperial County Air Pollution Control District: members and duties. |
| 4. | **SB 899 | Grove | Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke. |
| 5. | **SB 949 | Becker | Environmental protection: Natural Resources Agency: resource of statewide significance: Santa Cruz Mountains. |
| 6. | **SB 963 | Laird | California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review. |
| 7. | **SB 1008 | Ochoa Bogh | California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure.(Urgency) |
| 8. | **SB 1207 | Laird | California Conservation Corps. |
| 9. | SB 1229 | Allen | Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption. |
| 10. | **SB 1428 | Natural Resources and Water | Gravity-Based Energy Storage Well Pilot Program: marine invasive species: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: public lands. |
| 11. | SCR 136 | Laird | California Coastal Act of 1976. |
| 12. | **SJR 5 | Becker | Enteric methane reduction solutions: cattle industries. |
| 13. | SJR 12 | Laird | Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: opposition. |

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

ACR 157 (Hoover) – As Introduced March 4, 2026

SUBJECT: Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: 50th anniversary

SUMMARY: Commemorates the 50th Anniversary of the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 (SMARA).

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the Division of Mine Reclamation (DMR) within the Department of Conservation (DOC), led by the Supervisor of Mine Reclamation.
- 2) Pursuant to SMARA (Public Resources Code 2710-2796):
 - a) Prohibits a person from conducting surface mining operations unless the lead agency for the operation issues a surface mining permit and approves a reclamation plan and financial assurances for reclamation.
 - b) Defines "reclamation" as the combined process of land treatment that minimizes water degradation, air pollution, damage to aquatic or wildlife habitat, flooding, erosion, and other adverse effects from surface mining operations, including adverse surface effects incidental to underground mines, so that mined lands are reclaimed to a usable condition which is readily adaptable for alternate land uses and create no danger to public health or safety. The process may extend to affected lands surrounding mined lands, and may require backfilling, grading, resoiling, revegetation, soil compaction, stabilization, or other measures.
 - c) Authorizes, after receipt of mineral information from the State Geologist, the State Mining and Geology Board to designate specific geographic areas of the state as areas of statewide or regional significance and specify the boundaries of the geographic areas. Requires the designation to be included as a part of the state policy and indicate the reason for which the particular area designated is of significance to the state or region, the adverse effects that might result from premature development of incompatible land uses, the advantages that might be achieved from extraction of the minerals of the area, and the specific goals and policies to protect against the premature incompatible development of the area.

THIS RESOLUTION:

- 1) Commemorates the 50th Anniversary of SMARA, honors the leadership of Senator Nejedly, Governor Brown, and the many bipartisan policymakers, local officials, and industry partners whose vision created SMARA.
- 2) Reaffirms California's enduring commitment to responsible mineral resource management and environmental restoration.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:**1) Author's statement:**

SMARA represents a landmark achievement in California's approach to balancing environmental stewardship with the responsible development of mineral resources. For fifty years, SMARA has provided a comprehensive framework ensuring that surface mining operations are conducted responsibly and that mined lands are reclaimed for beneficial future uses. California relies on a steady supply of construction materials—including aggregates, concrete, and other mineral resources—to build and maintain the infrastructure that supports our communities. Roads, bridges, schools, hospitals, water systems, and housing all depend on these essential materials. ACR 157 recognizes the 50th anniversary of SMARA and the collaborative efforts of state agencies, local governments, industry, and community stakeholders who have helped implement and strengthen this important law. The resolution acknowledges the continued importance of responsible resource management and mine reclamation in protecting the environment while supporting California's long-term infrastructure and economic needs.

- 2) **Mining in California.** The Legislative Analyst's Office estimated that there were 47,000 abandoned mines in California in 2002, most of which dated from the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The law applies mainly to modern (post-1975) permitted surface mines, not the tens of thousands of older abandoned mines that predate the statute (abandoned mines are regulated under the Abandoned Mines Land Unit at DOC). Today, there are 3,350 known mines in California, more than 1,000 of which are active to remove aggregate for building material, metals, and minerals. Mining operators are required under SMARA to develop and implement reclamation plans, which will return the mine to a condition where it can be used for another purpose after the mining operation is complete. Annual reports and inspections are intended to ensure that mining operators are making progress toward reclamation. Financial assurances are required to make sure there will be resources available to reclaim the mine. The state and lead agencies have an interest in properly reclaimed mines, because a surface mine is a large hole in the ground and can have many dangerous features. If the mine is reclaimed, the land can be returned to another use. If it is not, the state or the lead agency could be responsible for protecting the public from the dangers of the mine, cleaning up the mine, and reclaiming the mine.

- 3) **SMARA.** This suite of laws provides a comprehensive surface mining and reclamation policy with regulations for the extraction of minerals that are essential to the continued economic well-being of California and the needs of society, as well as for the reclamation of mined lands in order to prevent or minimize adverse effects on the environment and public health. SMARA applies to anyone, including government agencies, engaged in surface mining operations in California (including those on federally managed lands) that disturb more than one acre or remove more than 1,000 cubic yards of material. This includes prospecting and exploratory activities, dredging and quarrying, streambed skimming, borrow pitting, and the stockpiling of mined materials.

DMR and the Board are jointly charged with ensuring proper administration of SMARA's requirements. The Board promulgates regulations to clarify and interpret SMARA's

provisions and also serves as a policy and appeals board. DMR provides an ongoing technical assistance program for lead agencies and operators, maintains a database of mine locations and operational information statewide, and is responsible for compliance related matters.

According to the California Construction and Industrial Materials Association, today, approximately 1,970 mines have been or are regulated under SMARA.

- 4) **Areas of statewide significance.** SMARA authorizes the Board to designate specific mineral-resource areas as areas of statewide significance or areas of regional significance. After the State Geologist identifies significant mineral deposits through the classification process, the Board may designate certain deposits as being of statewide or regional significance. The designation process considers not only the geology but also land-use factors and the importance of the resource for future regional or statewide needs. The purpose of the designation is largely to help ensure that important mineral resources remain available for future extraction rather than being permanently lost to urban development. The resolution recognizes that SMARA's classification and designation system has mapped and conserved millions of acres of mineral resources of regional or statewide significance, ensuring that lands critical to California's infrastructure and economy remain available for future generations to develop and use.
- 5) **Effects of SMARA.** Since SMARA was enacted, about 856 mines have completed reclamation and been formally closed¹.

The Mississippi Bar Gravel Mine, in Sacramento County, used for sand and gravel extraction is an example of successful reclamation. After aggregate mining was completed, the disturbed area was regraded, stabilized, and revegetated in accordance with an approved SMARA reclamation plan. The site was restored to a functioning riparian ecosystem, supporting native vegetation and wildlife rather than remaining a barren excavation.



REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Construction & Industrial Materials Association

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ [DMR All Mines | CNRA GIS Open Data](#) (July 30, 2025)

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 10 (Padilla) – As Amended May 12, 2026

SENATE VOTE: Not relevant

SUBJECT: Climate change: plans: gender impacts

SUMMARY: Requires the Natural Resources Agency (NRA) and the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation (LCI) to incorporate the gender impacts of climate change in specified state climate-related planning documents.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires NRA to update the state’s climate adaptation strategy (Safeguarding California Plan) every three years. Requires NRA to coordinate with relevant state agencies and requires the plan to include vulnerabilities to climate change by sector, as specified, vulnerabilities to climate change for vulnerable communities, a definition of “climate resilience,” priority actions needed to reduce risks and achieve climate resilience, special protections of vulnerable communities and specified industries, opportunities to improve policy and budget coordination, and timetables and metrics to measure and evaluate the state’s progress in implementing the Safeguarding California Plan. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 71153)
- 2) States the intent of the Legislature to prioritize the most vulnerable communities, ecosystems, and economic sectors in the state’s climate adaptation and resilience strategy set forth in the Safeguarding California Plan by ensuring that all state departments and agencies accurately identify, collaboratively prepare for, and are sufficiently resourced to adequately respond to the impacts of climate change, such as extreme weather events, the urban heat island effect, habitat loss, wildfire, sea level rise, and drought. Requires the adoption of strategies that seek to address worsening social and racial inequities. (PRC 71152)
- 3) Requires LCI, formerly the Office of Planning and Research, to develop the California Climate Change Assessment (Assessment), in coordination with NRA, the California Energy Commission, and the Strategic Growth Council, and in consultation with partner public agencies. Requires LCI to conduct the Assessment at least every five years. (PRC 71340)
- 4) Requires LCI and NRA, on or before July 1, 2026, and every three years thereafter, to update the Extreme Heat Action Plan (Action Plan) to promote comprehensive, coordinated, and effective state and local government action on extreme heat. (PRC 71361)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Revises legislative intent regarding the Safeguarding California Plan to include the adoption of strategies that seek to address and, at a minimum, avoid worsening, social, racial, *and gender* inequities.

- 2) Requires LCI to include gender impacts considerations in its reports on issues of statewide significance prepared as part of the Assessment.
- 3) Requires LCI and NRA, on or before July 1, 2028, to conduct an assessment of the disparate and differentiated gendered impacts and risk of extreme heat for purposes of integration into updates to the Action Plan. Requires LCI and NRA to consider intersectional and systemic inequities. Requires the assessment to be posted on LCI's and NRA's websites and provided to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature. Requires the assessment to include:
 - a) An analysis of the disparate and differentiated gender impacts and risks of extreme heat to identify gaps or unmet needs in the state's approach to addressing extreme heat;
 - b) An analysis of sex- or gender-disaggregated data, where available, on workers in relevant sectors, including health care and care workers, outdoor workers, and others, to identify those substantially responsible for protecting community health and supporting community resilience in response to extreme heat, as well as those substantially in danger of negative impacts at work from extreme heat; and,
 - c) Recommendations on additional measures or priority actions to address the disparate and differentiated gendered impacts of extreme heat to improve policies, programs, and interagency coordination. Authorizes state agencies to consider the recommendations in developing their programs and policies.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Climate change and gender.** Climate change does not affect all people equally. It can act as a "threat multiplier," by amplifying the threats already facing vulnerable communities. This includes impacts on women and girls. According to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, "climate change affects women, men, boys and girls, and gender-diverse people in different ways. Entrenched and systemic discrimination can lead to gender-differentiated impacts of climate change with respect to health and well-being, food security, livelihoods, and human mobility, among other issues." The *Gender Snapshot 2024* estimates that by 2050, climate change may drive over 150 million more women and girls into poverty (16 million more than men and boys), and that nearly 50 million more women face food insecurity and hunger than men.

According to the Gender Equity Policy Institute, women bear the brunt of climate change, including in California. The Institute cites more acute affordability challenges facing women and disproportionate responsibility for caregiving. Further, during climate-caused events and emergencies, women are more likely to protect vulnerable individuals, such as children, the elderly, and those with disabilities.

In response to these challenges, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change adopted a Gender Action Plan in 2019 to provide guidance on policies and measures to mainstream gender and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The objectives of the plan are:

- To enhance women’s role as agents of change by addressing the gender inequalities they face;
- To build the capacities of women and girls to access the resources they need to improve their livelihoods, manage land sustainably and become resilient to drought;
- To build the technical capacities of stakeholders at all levels to design and implement gender-responsive plans and programs; and,
- To develop a baseline on gender-related issues in land degradation and desertification, and monitor, report and regularly review progress in the implementation and achievement of objectives; and,
- To mobilize adequate resources to achieve these objectives.

2) **This bill.** SB 10 is intended to ensure that gender perspective is integrated into California’s climate work. This bill requires NRA and LCI to include an assessment of gender impacts into climate planning to avoid exacerbating gender inequities associated with climate change.

3) **Author’s statement:**

Women bear the brunt of the effects of climate change. Global climate agreements include commitments to analyze and address how climate change affects women, men, and gender diverse people differently, in order to mitigate the gendered impacts of climate change, support more effective climate solutions, and advance resilience. Equity is a pillar of California’s climate adaptation and resilience strategy, and gender is one of several vulnerabilities to climate change. Yet despite the state’s commitment to climate equity, the different and disparate impacts of climate change on women have previously been largely overlooked in the state’s climate policy and planning. SB 10 ensures that future planning will address women’s distinct vulnerability in the face of worsening climate impacts., as well as the distinct gendered impacts faced by men and LGBTQ+ people. Integrating gender impact analysis in California’s climate plans will strengthen the state’s ability to design effective and accountable programs, allocate resources where they are most needed, and ensure that all Californians benefit from the significant public investments made by the state to build a climate-ready economy and climate resilient communities.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Environmental Voters
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice
Climate Resolve
Coalition of Clean Air
Dake Landscape
Gender Equity Policy Institute (sponsor)
GRID Alternatives, Southern California
LAANE

Los Angeles Cleantech Incubator
National Council of Jewish Women, Los Angeles
The Women's Building
Worksafe

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Elizabeth MacMillan / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 675 (Padilla) – As Amended June 1, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0 (not relevant)

SUBJECT: Imperial County Air Pollution Control District: members and duties

SUMMARY: Effective March 1, 2028, restructures the governing board of the Imperial County Air Pollution Control District (district) from the five-member county board of supervisors to a 10-member board consisting of one county, five city, and four public members. Prohibits, until March 1, 2028, the district from issuing any major permit, as defined. Imposes several new reporting and planning duties on the district.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Provides the Air Resources Board (ARB) with primary responsibility for control of mobile source air pollution and provides that local air districts have primary responsibility for controlling air pollution from all sources, other than emissions from mobile sources, and establishes certain powers, duties, and requirements for those districts. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) 39500, *et seq.* and 40000, *et seq.*)
- 2) Creates 35 air districts with the state, including districts that cover a single county, as well as unified and regional districts that cover multiple counties. (HSC 40000, *et seq.*)
- 3) For a single county district, except for San Diego, provides that the county board of supervisors is ex officio of the county district board. Includes specified exceptions whereby other county district governing boards must include city council members or mayors. However, these requirements for city representation do not apply to “rural” county districts (i.e., where population of the incorporated area of the county is 35 percent or less of the total county population). (HSC 40100, *et seq.*)
- 4) For multi-county districts, there are a variety of different governing board appointment schemes, including county and city officials, public members, and appointment by the Governor, the Senate Rules Committee, and the Speaker of the Assembly. The governing boards of the multi-county districts are typically larger, with as many as 24 board members, and all include city representation, including some with a majority of city representatives. (HSC 40150, *et seq.*)
- 5) Defines, under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, major stationary sources as those sources with a potential to emit that exceeds a specified threshold of air pollutants per year, depending on the attainment status of the air district, and creates an operating permits program for those sources, and specified other sources, to be implemented by state and local permitting authorities. (42 U.S.C. 7401, *et seq.*)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Requires, effective March 1, 2028, 10 members of the district board to be appointed as follows:
 - a) One member representing the board of supervisors, appointed by a majority of supervisors.
 - b) One city council member from each of the five supervisorial districts. Those five members shall be selected by city selection committees representing the cities of that supervisorial district.
 - c) Four public members, appointed by the supervisor and city council members at a public hearing, according to the following:
 - i) A physician or public health professional actively practicing within the district and specializing in the health effects of air pollution on vulnerable populations.
 - ii) A person representing environmental justice interests and who works directly with communities within the district that are most significantly burdened by, and vulnerable to, high levels of pollution.
 - iii) A person with a background in labor that understands worker health and safety.
 - iv) A person with a background in agricultural practices.
- 2) Requires all members to be appointed on the basis of their demonstrated interest and proven ability in the field of air pollution control and their understanding of the needs of the general public in connection with the air pollution problems of the Imperial Air Basin.
- 3) Requires all members to reside within the district boundaries.
- 4) Provides board members compensation of \$100 per day, not to exceed \$1,000 per month, for attending district board or committee meetings and board-approved district business, as well as actual and necessary expenses.
- 5) Requires a governing board vacancy to be filled by appointment in the same manner as the vacating member was appointed.
- 6) Permits a governing board member to be removed at any time in the same manner as the member was appointed.
- 7) Requires the governing board to consult with the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps on all permitting, rules, regulations, and planning issues that have the potential to impact the mission of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps, and to designate one member to serve as the liaison to the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps.
- 8) Prohibits the district from issuing any “major air permit” (a permit issued to a Title V source) until March 1, 2028.

- 9) Requires the district to do all of the following:
- a) Create an internet website separate from the Imperial County internet website and post all the following:
 - i) Agendas and minutes of the district board.
 - ii) All current permit information, as specified.
 - iii) All applications for an authority to construct or permit to operate, as specified.
 - iv) All settled enforcement actions, as specified.
 - v) The face sheets of notices of violation or notices to comply.
 - vi) All documents related to the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Information and Assessment Act of 1987.
 - vii) The district budget, including revenue and expense projections and actuals.
 - b) Apply for specified statewide grant and incentive programs.
 - c) Evaluate the current public complaint and comment process and provide a plan for updating the process, as specified.
 - d) Develop a plan for a comprehensive air monitoring program, as specified.
 - e) Publish an annual air quality report, as specified.
 - f) Prepare a report for consideration by the governing board that summarizes all of the actions taken on applications for an authority to construct or a permit to operate in the 2027 calendar year.
 - g) Consider, based upon this report, amendments to district rules to ensure adequate opportunity for public comment on applications within the district’s deadline for action on those applications.
- 10) Requires all district expenses that not met by existing district funding sources (i.e., grants, subventions, permit fees, penalties, and specified surcharges or fees) to be provided by an annual per capita assessment on each city and county included in the district.
- 11) Declares the intent of the Legislature that the Imperial County employees who currently work for the district will not be affected by the governing board’s expansion and their jobs will be safe.

FISCAL EFFECT: Unknown

COMMENTS:

1) **Author’s statement:**

The residents of Imperial County are uniquely situated at an intersection of multiple air quality issues. The county has some of the worst air pollution in the country, the lakebed of the receding Salton Sea and dust storms contributing to some of the highest asthma

hospitalization rates in the state. Imperial County's Air Pollution Control District board should properly reflect the region's diverse range of voices on air quality issues.

- 2) **Background.** There are 35 air districts covering California's 58 counties. Of the 21 single county districts, eight have boards with city representation and 13, including Imperial, have boards that are only county supervisors.

Imperial County lies in the southeast corner of California, bordered by San Diego County to the west, Riverside County to the north, Arizona to the east, and Baja California to the south. Imperial County faces unique air pollution challenges, such as hard to regulate sources including fugitive dust from the Salton Sea dry lakebed, cross-border traffic, and emissions from sources in Mexico.

Like other rural, single-county air districts, the district is governed by the county board of supervisors. Imperial is the most populous county (181,000) with a district governed solely by the county board of supervisors. The county also has relatively more complex and challenging air pollution issues than other rural counties.

In 2019, AB 423 (Gloria), Chapter 744, Statutes of 2019, restructured the governing board of the San Diego County Air Pollution Control District to be governed by an 11-member board consisting of two county supervisors, six council members or mayors from specified cities, and three public members. San Diego has the largest population (3.3 million) by far of any county air district. Prior to AB 423, San Diego was the only urban county air district with no city representation. This bill is largely based on AB 423.

- 3) **Shifting the balance.** Like AB 423, this bill shifts the balance of district governing power from county supervisors to city and public members. In San Diego, the district board moved from the five county supervisors to an 11-member board consisting of two county supervisors, six city council members or mayors, and three public members. In this bill, the shift is more pronounced, as county supervisors would go from 100% of the board to 10%. Thus, the bill would shift the Imperial district from the most populous air district with a county-only board to the most rural district with a non-county majority. This bill's public member slots for physician and environmental justice representative are consistent with San Diego. The public member slots for labor and agriculture representatives are unprecedented.
- 4) **Title V permit time out.** Title V, added to the federal Clean Air Act in the 1990 amendments, establishes a comprehensive federal permitting program, implemented by states and districts, requiring major sources to obtain an operating permit that consolidates all air quality requirements. Facilities classified as "major sources" of air pollution must obtain an operating permit that outlines their emissions limits and compliance obligations. This includes sources that emit or have the potential to emit significant amounts of criteria pollutants or hazardous air pollutants. The default Title V emissions threshold is 100 tons per year of any criteria pollutant. More stringent thresholds apply in nonattainment areas.

States are responsible for developing and implementing Title V permit programs, which must be approved by USEPA. If a state fails to establish a program, USEPA can implement a federal permit program. In the Imperial district, Rule 900 implements Title V.

According to the district, existing Imperial County Title V sources are as follows:

United States Gypsum Co.
Imperial Irrigation District El Centro Generating Station
Imperial Irrigation District Rockwood
Spreckels Sugar
SFPP, L.P.
Imperial Irrigation District Niland
Imperial Landfill
Western Mesquite Mine

This bill prohibits the district from issuing any permit to a Title V source until March 1, 2028. The apparent intent is to prevent the current board from rushing to approve permits before the board required by this bill is installed. By applying to any permit, this provision captures both new and existing Title V facilities. This may prevent timely approval of necessary maintenance and required upgrades, with the potential to delay projects and frustrate implementation of Clean Air Act requirements. *The author and the committee may wish to consider* alternatives to this moratorium during the transition to the new board, such requiring the current board to establish an ad hoc committee of city and public members to advise on new Title V permits and/or requiring a transition period that is less than the current 14 months.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

City of Imperial (sponsor)
Alianza Coachella Valley
Audubon California
Imperial Valley Equity & Justice Coalition
Sierra Club California

Opposition

California Chamber of Commerce
Imperial County Board of Supervisors
Imperial County Farm Bureau

Analysis Prepared by: Lawrence Lingbloom / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 899 (Grove) – As Amended May 14, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 39-0

SUBJECT: Fire prevention: Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: wildfire smoke

SUMMARY: Requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force (Task Force), in cooperation with specified state entities, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) within the California Natural Resources Agency (NRA) and establishes various programs for the prevention and suppression of wildfires at CAL FIRE, as provided. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 701)
- 2) Establishes, pursuant to Executive Order No. B-52-18, a Forest Management Task Force, now known as the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, involving specified state agencies to create the action plan for wildfire and forest resilience. (PRC 4005)
- 3) Requires the Task Force to develop a “Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan” (Action Plan) as a strategy to integrate recommendations from existing state and federal plans that tackle various aspects of the state’s forest health and wildfire crisis. Requires the Task Force to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in the Action Plan issued by the Task Force. (PRC 4771)

THIS BILL:

- 1) States the intent of the Legislature to better understand the health costs and impacts associated with wildfire smoke to better value the importance of investing in achievement of the Action Plan goals.
- 2) Requires, on or before July 1, 2028, the Task Force, in cooperation with the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), the California Air Resources Board (ARB), and the California Department of Public Health (CDPH), to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, including, but not limited to, data from local, state, federal, and academic sources. In developing the assessment, requires the Task Force do all of the following:
 - a) Estimate the number of emergency room visits and deaths from the smoke of wildfires in California since July 1, 2018;
 - b) Develop a cost estimate for the health care costs of the smoke of wildfires in California since July 1, 2018;
 - c) Develop a model to determine the approximate health benefits, both for cost and human health impacts, of achieving the goals identified in the state’s Action Plan; and,

- d) Make recommendations on how the Action Plan can increase its health benefits.
- 3) Authorizes the Task Force to enter into contracts with an independent group to assist with the assessment.
- 4) Requires the Task Force to include the assessment and additional actions to reduce the health impact of wildfire smoke in the first update to the state's Action Plan that occurs after the completion of the assessment.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

- OEHHA estimates one-time costs of at least \$4 million (General Fund) in contract funds for completion of the required studies in cooperation with the other departments named in this bill.
- CAL FIRE estimates one-time costs of \$500,000 (General Fund) to support the cost of a contract to hire an outside entity to produce the required assessment of wildfire smoke, health costs, and impacts.
- Unknown, potentially significant one-time costs (General Fund) for CDPH to implement the provisions of this bill.
- NRA, California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA), and Governor's Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation anticipate any costs would be minor and absorbable.

COMMENTS:

1) **Author's statement:**

Wildfire smoke is impacting the health of millions of Californians, yet we do not consistently measure the full public health and economic costs. SB 899 helps us better understand these impacts so the state can make informed decisions and ensure our policies reflect the true cost of wildfires on our communities.

- 2) **Wildfire smoke.** Wildfires have been growing in size, duration, and destructivity over the past 20 years. California is home to eight of the top 10 most destructive wildfires and has more than half of all United States' structure losses. Wildfire season in California no longer is limited to a 'season' – it is year-round.

The major components of wildfire emissions are particulate matter (PM) and gases, including carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs), such as formaldehyde and benzene. If fires reach the wildland-urban interface, other toxic chemicals are likely to be released from the burning of household or industrial materials, such as plastics, pesticides, and other hazardous waste. Wildfire smoke is unhealthy to breathe and can be especially dangerous for children, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with heart or respiratory conditions. PM is the principal pollutant of concern from wildfire smoke for the relatively short-term exposures (hours to weeks) typically experienced by the public. Particles from smoke tend to be very small (with diameters of 2.5 micrometers and smaller, PM_{2.5}) and can penetrate deeply into the lungs or can pass directly into the bloodstream. Wildfire smoke drifts with the wind, leaving pollution in its wake miles from

where the fire burned. ARB compared air quality data from the 2018 Camp Fire with three other large wildfires that burned mostly vegetation. ARB’s analysis showed that elevated levels of lead, zinc, iron, and manganese were located as far as 150 miles away.

In September 2023, the California Council on Science and Technology and Blue Forest released a report *The Human Health Benefits of Improving Forest Health in California*, which examined the connections between forest management, wildfire smoke, and human health through interviews with health sector organizations and a review of scientific literature. The report highlighted knowledge gaps and the data, research, and collaborations needed to fill them, as well as steps to ensure improved health for living under frequently smoky skies. One of the major findings from the report was that comprehensive statewide and/or locally specific information on the adverse human health impacts of wildfire smoke are not readily available but could be generated from additional analysis of existing data resources.

- 3) **Wildfire smoke impacts.** All wildfire impacts can be categorized as either “direct” or “indirect” losses. “Direct losses” cover the immediate impacts of wildfires, including property losses, fire suppression expenditures, and debris clean-up costs. “Indirect losses” include all other adverse economic and health impacts of wildfires, almost exclusively attributable to the health impacts triggered by wildfire smoke. This includes the monetized value of all premature deaths and other (non-fatal) health impacts resulting from smoke exposure, and the estimated loss of economic output attributable to smoke pollution.

The 2023 report, *The Economic, Fiscal, and Environmental Costs of Wildfires in California*ⁱ, looked at wildfire-sourced PM2.5 data and assessed the indirect impacts of wildfire smoke to estimate premature smoke-related fatalities and other health impacts. Using United States Environmental Protection Agency data, researchers estimate that in 2018, the total mortality cost of wildfires was \$39.3 billion. Further, they report that smoke exposure from wildfires also contributes to a range of non-fatal adverse health impacts, primarily cardiovascular and respiratory illnesses such as asthma. Over a five-year period from 2017– 2021, the report estimated an average annual health cost of \$286 million in California due to wildfire smoke.

Table 6 – Summary of Indirect Losses from Wildfires (2017 – 2021 average) (mil \$)

| Loss Category | Average Annual Losses |
|--|-----------------------|
| Indirect Economic Impacts (smoke exposure impact on labor market) | \$60,119 |
| Mortality Costs (deaths from smoke exposure) | \$45,593 |
| Health Costs (hospital admissions from smoke exposure) | \$286 |
| Total Indirect Losses | \$105,997 |

As it relates to emergency room visits, the report *Emergency department visits respond nonlinearly to wildfire smoke*ⁱⁱ published in the National Library of Medicine combined data covering all emergency department visits to nonfederal hospitals in California from 2006 to 2017 with estimates of daily wildfire smoke PM2.5 concentrations to quantify how smoke events affect emergency room visits. The researchers found that emergency room visits for acute respiratory conditions increase following exposure to wildfire smoke and that total

emergency room visits increase in the week following low or moderate exposure. Relative to a day with no smoke, total visits increase by 1 to 1.5% in the week following low or moderate smoke days but decline by 6 to 9% following extreme smoke days.

As a result of wildfire smoke impacts on public health, the state incurs higher health care costs in paying for the care of the state's Medi-Cal enrollees who suffer adverse health impacts. *Up in Smoke: The Impact of Wildfire Pollution on Healthcare Municipal Finance*ⁱⁱⁱ found that smoke from in-state and out-of-state wildfires is associated with higher borrowing costs in the healthcare industry, amounting to \$270 million in incremental costs from 2010–2019. Extrapolating from current smoke trends, the researchers predict another \$585 million in interest expenses over the next ten years.

- 4) **Task Force.** The Task Force was established in 2018 to develop a framework for establishing healthy and resilient forests that can withstand and adapt to wildfire, drought and a changing climate. The Task Force developed the Action Plan to integrate recommendations from existing state and federal plans that tackle various aspects of the state's forest health and wildfire crisis. The January 2021 Action Plan is the initial five-year plan for implementing the Agreement for Shared Stewardship of California's Forest and Rangelands with the United States Forest Service and identified three key actions to address health impacts from wildfire smoke:
 - *Launch Smoke Ready California Campaign:* ARB developed a Smoke Ready California campaign^{iv} to provide coordinated messaging and content to help Californians plan for and protect themselves from smoke impacts.
 - *California Smoke Spotter App:* ARB developed a California Smoke Spotter app to provide the public with information on nearby prescribed fires, hourly data gathered from permanent and portable air monitors, as well as personalized alerts. It offers a 24-hour smoke forecast, information on wildfires, and educational content to help people prepare for possible smoke impacts.
 - *Enhance Prescribed Fire Reporting:* ARB enhanced data collection and reporting for PFIRS, a platform for aggregating data from air districts, fire management agencies, and burners. The enhancements enable more efficient reporting and analysis of the effects of prescribed fire and smoke.
- 5) **This bill.** SB 899 requires the Task Force, on or before July 1, 2028, in cooperation with specified state entities, to assess the health costs and impacts of wildfire smoke using existing wildfire smoke and health data, including, but not limited to, data from local, state, federal, and academic sources.
- 6) **Related legislation:**

SB 223 (Alvarado Gil, 2025) requires CDPH, CAL FIRE, and the Task Force to coordinate and integrate existing wildfire smoke and health data from local, state, and federal agencies, and would require CDPH, in consultation with those agencies, to create, operate, and maintain a statewide-integrated wildfire smoke and health data platform on or before July 1, 2028, as provided. This bill was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

SB 234 (Niello, 2025) requires, upon appropriation by the Legislature, CAL FIRE, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Department of Toxic Substances Control, in consultation with specified entities, to form a workgroup related to exposure to toxic heavy metals after a wildfire. This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

AB 1795 (Gipson) establishes the Smoke Damage Recovery Act to require CalEPA, on or before June 30, 2027, to develop health-based standards and requirements for minimum sampling, testing, and chemical screening levels for residential properties that have sustained smoke damage as a result of a wildfire, as defined. This bill is ordered to Assembly Third Reading (urgency clause).

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Association of California Water Agencies
Bay Area Council
California Farm Bureau
California Farm Bureau Federation
California Fire Chiefs Association
California Forest Watershed Alliance
California Forestry Association
California Society for Respiratory Care
California State Association of Counties
City of Fontana
League of California Cities
Megafire Action
Mountain Counties Water Resources Association
Nature Conservancy; the
Santa Clara Valley Water District
Sierra Business Council
The Nature Conservancy

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ [the-economic-fiscal-and-environmental-costs-of-wildfires-in-ca.pdf](#)

ⁱⁱ [Emergency department visits respond nonlinearly to wildfire smoke - PMC](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ [Up-in-Smoke-The-Impact-of-Wildfire-Pollution-on-Healthcare-Municipal-Finance.pdf](#)

^{iv} [Smoke Ready California | California Air Resources Board](#)

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 949 (Becker) – As Amended March 25, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 35-0

SUBJECT: Environmental protection: Natural Resources Agency: resource of statewide significance: Santa Cruz Mountains

SUMMARY: Designates the Santa Cruz Mountains as a resource of statewide significance that requires special protection, as defined.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Finds that Coyote Valley is a resource of statewide significance. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 31582 (b))
- 2) Finds that the East Bay Hills are a resource of statewide cultural, historical, and environmental significance. Requires East Bay Hills to be acknowledged as an area of statewide significance in local land use policy documents, such as general and specific plans, developed or updated on or after January 1, 2026, affecting land use within the East Bay Hills. (PRC 5598 (b) and (g))
- 3) Finds that the Santa Ana River is an extraordinary natural resource of statewide significance. (PRC 31171 (e))
- 4) Establishes the watersheds of the Otay River, Sweetwater River, and Tijuana River as extraordinary natural resources of statewide significance that have been subject to intense development and are in need of conservation, restoration, protection, including protection of sensitive species, improved water quality, and improved overall health of the ecosystems of the individual watersheds. (PRC 32659 (d))
- 5) Defines “protection” to include those actions necessary to prevent harm or damage to persons, property, or natural, cultural, and historic resources, actions to improve access to public open-space areas, or actions to allow the continued use and enjoyment of property or natural, cultural, and historic resources. Protection includes site monitoring, acquisition, development, restoration, preservation, and interpretation. (PRC 90100)
- 6) Establishes the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California’s lands and coastal waters by 2030, known as 30x30. (PRC 71450)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Defines the “Santa Cruz Mountains” as the area defined by the following boundaries:
 - a) The County of San Mateo west of Highway 101, north of Interstate 380, and west of Interstate 280.

- b) The County of Santa Clara west of Interstate 280, west of Route 85, and west of Highway 101, excluding the portion of Hydrologic Unit Code 12 Upper Llagas Creek below 400 feet in elevation and all of the following Hydrologic Unit Code 12 watersheds:
 - i) Canoas Creek;
 - ii) Metcalfe Canyon-Coyote Creek;
 - iii) Little Llagas Creek; and,
 - iv) Lower Llagas Creek.
 - c) The County of Santa Cruz north and east of State Highway 1.
- 2) Designates the Santa Cruz Mountains as a resource of statewide significance that requires special protection.
 - 3) Requires, to the extent that resources are available, and when appropriate, the Natural Resources Agency (NRA), and its boards, departments, and conservancies, to encourage collaborative stewardship approaches that support all of the following:
 - a) Protection, restoration, and preservation of the Santa Cruz Mountains' natural ecosystems;
 - b) Restoration and preservation of wildlife habitat in the Santa Cruz Mountains;
 - c) Promotion of healthy forest management in the Santa Cruz Mountains;
 - d) Improvement of watershed management in the Santa Cruz Mountains;
 - e) Development and maintenance of trails for public access and other recreational opportunities in the Santa Cruz Mountains;
 - f) Promotion of the long-term sustainability and conservation of working lands in the Santa Cruz Mountains to ensure they remain viable while contributing to the region's overall environmental health;
 - g) Collaboration with local tribes to protect tribal cultural resources, partner on restoration and management efforts, and support opportunities for tribal access, cultural practices, and the potential for comanagement of ancestral lands in the Santa Cruz Mountains; and,
 - h) Promotion of voluntary stewardship on public and private lands in the Santa Cruz Mountains through technical assistance, conservation easements, incentive programs, and multibenefit projects that contribute to the landscape-level goals of ecological health and climate resilience.
 - 4) States that this bill shall not be construed as authorizing NRA to impose additional regulatory requirements on land use or working lands, including timber and agricultural lands, within the Santa Cruz Mountains.

- 5) Finds and declares that a special statute is necessary and that a general statute cannot be made applicable within the meaning of Section 16 of Article IV of the California Constitution because of the unique nature of the Santa Cruz Mountains as set forth in the findings and declarations specified in Section 1 of this act.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8, this bill is determined to have negligible state costs.

COMMENTS:

1) **Author’s statement:**

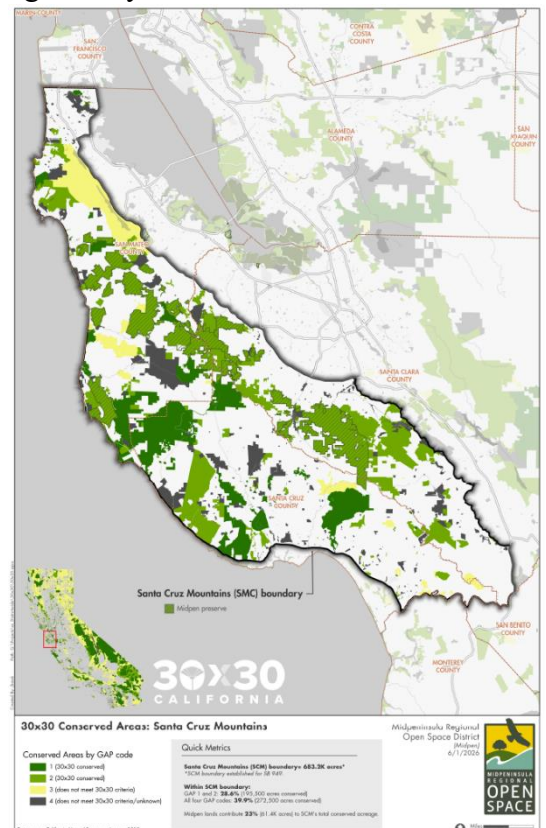
The Santa Cruz Mountains are one of California’s most important natural landscapes- not just because of their ecological value, but because of their direct connection to millions of Californians. Few natural landscapes play such a direct role in protecting the health, safety, water supply, and quality of life of so many people.

In addition to the biological uniqueness, the region plays a critical role in sustaining ecological processes that support the broader landscape, including providing critical water infrastructure and working lands

Despite their ecological and recreational importance, there are currently no statewide policies that formally recognize the distinctiveness of the Santa Cruz Mountains. By enshrining the Santa Cruz Mountains in statute as an area of statewide significance, the Natural Resources Agency and its boards, departments, and conservancies will be better equipped to protect, restore, and preserve the natural ecosystems, habitats, and watersheds, while supporting healthy forest management alongside advancing public access and recreational opportunities.

- 2) **Santa Cruz Mountains.** The Santa Cruz Mountains hold significant ecological value as a vital hotspot for biodiversity along California’s central coast.

The region, as outlined in the map to the rightⁱ, supports more than 350 native plant species, including Douglas-fir and the rare sandhills habitat supports populations of Ponderosa pine and several endemic species of plants, including Santa Cruz cypress, silverleaf manzanita, and Santa Cruz wallflower. Spring wildflowers are also widespread throughout the range. Wildlife in the mountains includes the California red-legged frog and marbled murrelet. It also features endemic species, such as the federally listed San Francisco garter snake, Zayante band-winged grasshopper and the Santa Cruz black salamander.



The region plays a critical role in sustaining ecological processes that support the broader landscape. Its forests and coast redwoods regulate local climate conditions through carbon capture, stabilize soils, and filter water that feeds into some of the most critical watersheds in the state. In addition, roughly 5 million people are within 20 miles of this important mountain range, creating intense pressure on its wildlife, recreation, and other natural resources.

The Santa Cruz Mountains contain a dense network of public parks, open-space preserves, conservation easements, watershed lands, and redwood reserves that qualify as 30x30 Conservation Areas under California's definition of lands that are durably protected and managed to sustain functional ecosystems. Pockets of the range are covered under the state's 30x30 framework totaling 28.6% (GAP 1 and GAP 2)ⁱⁱ of the Santa Cruz Mountain range's area. In the Santa Cruz Mountain area, there are 45,000 acres of GAP 4 lands that have the potential to count toward 30x30, alongside those that are already confirmed.

Despite the Santa Cruz Mountains' ecological and recreational importance, there is no dedicated state conservancy for the area, region-wide Natural Community Conservation Plan, or statewide policy that formally recognizes the distinctiveness of the entire region. According to the author, this gap leaves the region vulnerable to uncoordinated management and conservation outcomes, potentially hindering the effectiveness of conservation initiatives in the area.

- 3) **Resources of statewide significance.** SB 392 (Greyson), Chapter 754, Statutes of 2025, declares that East Bay Hills as an area of statewide significance. According to the East Bay Regional Park District during the legislative consideration of SB 392, such a designation will help East Bay Hills in various ways, such as making it more competitive in grant applications.

Other examples of areas the state has declared to be of statewide significance include the Santa Ana River and Lower American River.

Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District, Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority, and others write in support that by formalizing this designation for the Santa Cruz Mountains, SB 949 empowers the NRA to prioritize the restoration of these natural ecosystems and the maintenance of public resources. With this designation, this bill requires, to the extent that resources are available, and when appropriate, NRA and its boards, departments, and conservancies, to encourage collaborative stewardship approaches that support protection, restoration, and preservation of the Santa Cruz Mountains' natural ecosystems, wildlife habitat, and healthy forest management; improvement of watershed management development and maintenance of trails for public access and other recreational opportunities; promotion of the long-term sustainability and conservation of working lands; collaboration with local tribes; and, promotion of voluntary stewardship on public and private lands in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

- 4) **Related legislation.** AB 1426 (Kalra, 2026) establishes the Diablo Range Conservation Program Act and acknowledges the Diablo Range as a resource of statewide significance. This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Amah Mutsun Land Trust
County of San Mateo Board of Supervisors
County of Santa Clara
Green Foothills
Land Trust of Santa Cruz County
Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District
Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency
Santa Clara Valley Open Space Authority
Sempervirens Fund

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ Map of Santa Cruz Mountains boundary overlaid with 30x30 protected areas provided by Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District

ⁱⁱ What are Gap status codes: [GAP Status Code Frequently Asked Questions \(FAQ\) | U.S. Geological Survey](#)

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 963 (Laird) – As Amended March 9, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: California Coastal Act of 1976: coastal development permits: appeal: de novo review

SUMMARY: Requires an appeal of an action by a local government on a coastal development permit (CDP) application to be considered properly submitted if the appealing party or parties submit to the executive director of the California Coastal Commission (Commission) a completed, signed copy of the appeal form provided by the Commission within the applicable timeline, as provided. Requires the Commission to provide for de novo review and a public hearing on the CDP if the Commission determines that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, 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 CDP. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 30600)
- 2) Requires each local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal plan (LCP) for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. (PRC 30500)
- 3) Authorizes, prior to certification of its LCP, any action taken by a local government on a CDP application to be appealed by the executive director of the Commission, any person, including the applicant, or any two members of the Commission to the Commission. Requires the action to become final at the close of business on the 20th working day from the date of receipt of the requisite notice required, unless an appeal is submitted within that time. Regardless of whether an appeal is submitted, the local government's action shall become final if an appeal fee is imposed and is not deposited with the Commission within the time prescribed. (PRC 30602)
- 4) Authorizes, after certification of its LCP, an action taken by a local government on a CDP application to be appealed to the Commission for only the following types of developments:
 - a) Developments approved by the local government between the sea and the first public road paralleling the sea or within 300 feet of the inland extent of any beach or of the mean high tideline of the sea where there is no beach, whichever is the greater distance;
 - b) Developments approved by the local government not included within (a) that are located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff;

- c) Developments approved by the local government not included within paragraph (a) or (b) that are located in a sensitive coastal resource area;
- d) Any development approved by a coastal county that is not designated as the principal permitted use under the zoning ordinance or approved zoning district map; or,
- e) Any development which constitutes a major public works project or a major energy facility. (PRC 30603)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Requires an appeal of an action by a local government on a CDP application pursuant to PRC 30602 and 30603 to be considered properly submitted if the appealing party or parties submit to the executive director a completed, signed copy of the appeal form provided by the Commission within the applicable timeline established in Commission regulations.
- 2) Requires the Commission to provide hard copies and digital copies of the appeal form upon request, and requires the form to also be available on the Commission's internet website.
- 3) Requires the appealing party or parties to provide in writing the specific grounds for the appeal. In describing the grounds for the appeal, the appealing party or parties are required to identify the specific features of the proposed development and how they do not conform to the standards set forth in the certified LCP and the public access policies set forth in the Coastal Act
- 4) Authorizes the executive director to reject an appeal that is submitted in a form that is not consistent with the specified requirements.
- 5) Requires, if the Commission determines that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed, after the substantial issue hearing the Commission to provide for de novo review and a public hearing on the CDP application that are consistent with the relevant deadlines and procedures.
- 6) Requires, within 30 calendar days after the Commission determines that a substantial issue exists, the executive director to provide the permit applicant with a complete description of the information that is needed for the Commission to complete a de novo review and hold a public hearing on the CDP application.
- 7) Requires, when the applicant submits the requisite information, the executive director to review the submitted information and, within 30 calendar days, either notify the applicant in writing that the submittal is complete or, if necessary, provide a complete description of any remaining information needed.
- 8) Requires, once the executive director has received a complete submittal, the Commission to hold a de novo public hearing and act on the CDP application within 180 calendar days. Authorizes that time limit to be extended.
- 9) Provides that nothing in this bill prohibits the Commission from conducting a de novo review and public hearing on the same day that it determines that a substantial issue exists, if the executive director determines that the Commission has the information necessary to do so.

FISCAL EFFECT: The Senate Appropriations Committee determined this bill has negligible state costs pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Coastal Act jurisdiction.** The Commission administers the Coastal Act and regulates proposed development along the coast and in nearby areas in the coastal zone. Generally, any development activity in the coastal zone requires a CDP from the Commission or local government with a certified LCP. In the jurisdictions with certified LCPs, local governments issue CDPs with detailed planning and design standards. About 88% of the coastal zone is governed by a certified LCP. There are 14 jurisdictions (out of 15 counties and 61 cities) without LCPs – also known as “uncertified” jurisdictions – where the Commission is still the permitting authority for CDPs. Additionally, permitting decisions made by a local government with an approved LCP can be appealed directly to the Commission under specified circumstances. In reviewing the permit, the Commission generally must defer to those standards outlined in the LCP. Jurisdictions with LCPs are empowered to control what to permit and how to permit coastal development.
- 2) **CDP appeals.** The Coastal Act appeal process is intended to ensure that statewide interests in coastal resources are protected and appropriately balanced with competing local interests. The Coastal Act allows an action taken by a local government on a CDP application to be appealed to the Commission, on the grounds the action is inconsistent with the LCP or public access laws, on certain types of development, including those in designated areas between the sea and the first public road; developments located on tidelands, submerged lands, public trust lands, within 100 feet of any wetland, estuary, or stream, or within 300 feet of the top of the seaward face of any coastal bluff; developments located in a sensitive coastal resource area; and, major public works project or a major energy facility.

According to the *California Coastal Commission Key Metrics Report 2025ⁱ*, some, but not all, CDPs approved by local governments are appealable to the Commission and only a small fraction of appealable projects actually gets appealed.

For projects found to raise no substantial issue, the appeal is rejected, and the local approval stands. For those appeals that raise a substantial issue, the Commission considers the project in its entirety. In this “de novo” phase of the review, the agency can either approve or deny the project with additional conditions necessary for compliance.

Any applicant or person who participates in the local permitting process for a project may file an appeal. The Commission’s regulations (Title 14 California Code of Regulations 13114) require an applicant to first exhaust all local appeals within the jurisdiction where the permit was issued before the Commission can consider a de novo appeal without being bound by the prior local decision.

The Commission’s consideration of appeals is a two-step process. The first step is determining whether the appeal raises a substantial issue that the Commission, in the exercise of its discretion, finds to be significant enough to warrant the Commission taking jurisdiction over the CDP application. The Commission is required to begin its hearing on an appeal, addressing at least the substantial issue question, within 49-working days of the filing of the appeal, unless the applicant has waived that requirement, in which case there is no deadline.

The average time for appeals that do not raise a substantial issue is two to three months. For appeals that raise a substantial issue, it takes approximately six to eight months on average to reach a final decision. According to the Commission, it does its best to process appeals as quickly as possible, generally in the order they are received. Informational needs, complexity of issues, extent of public interest, applicant responsiveness, and staff workload all affect the timing of the appeal process.

Of the 1,290 locally issued CDPs in 2025, ~3.5% were appealed to the Commission. Of those 44 appeals, 29 were dismissed for raising no substantial issue, and the remaining 15 were approved with conditions.

Table 5. Locally issued CDPs by appeals status in 2025

| Total | Not appealable | Appealable | Appealed |
|-------|----------------|------------|----------|
| 1290 | 767 | 523 | 44 |

- 3) **This bill.** According to the author, there is currently no statutory timeline for how quickly the Commission must hold a de novo hearing on an appeal following its finding that the appeal raises a substantial issue. For applicants, this lack of certainty increases costs and complicates project financing.

To create clear guidelines for appeal submissions, SB 963 requires an appeal of an action by a local government on a CDP application to be considered properly submitted if the appealing party or parties submit to the executive director a completed, signed copy of the appeal form provided by the Commission within the applicable timeline. The bill further requires, for purposes of an appeal of an action on a CDP application by a local government or a port governing body, the Commission to provide for de novo review and a public hearing on the CDP if the Commission determines that a substantial issue exists with respect to the grounds on which the appeal has been filed.

- 4) **Author’s statement:**

SB 963 will provide more certainty to anyone navigating the Commission appeals process by establishing clear timelines and ensuring that appealed projects move through the process in a standardized and timely manner. If a local jurisdiction has a certified local coastal program, they are responsible for issuing a CDP for a new development project in a coastal zone. In some cases, developers and other stakeholders may appeal the local agency’s decision on a CDP to the Commission. While the purpose of the appeals process is to ensure that projects in the most sensitive areas of the coast are in compliance with the local coastal program and the Coastal Act before they move forward, appeals can sometimes add delays in the permitting process, creating uncertainty for developers who are working to meet housing and infrastructure needs in coastal communities. SB 963 will reduce delays and uncertainty for developers while upholding our commitment to coastal protection and access.

- 5) **Related legislation.** SB 1092 (Blakespear), Chapter, Statutes of 2023, requires, on or before December 31, 2025, the Commission to provide a report to the Legislature that provides the specified information regarding appeals of local government CDP actions to the Commission that were filed pursuant to PRC 30602 or 30603 between January 1, 2021, and December 31, 2024.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Azul
Bay Area Council
California Apartment Association
California Business Properties Association
California Coastal Commission
California Coastal Protection Network
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin
Housing California
Los Angeles County
Midpen Housing Corporation
Naiop Social
Pacific Legal Foundation
Save Our Shores
Surfrider Foundation

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ [Key-Metrics-Report-2025-A.pdf](#)

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 1008 (Ochoa Bogh) – As Introduced February 9, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: railroad grade crossing closure

SUMMARY: Reenacts an exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the closure of a railroad grade crossing by order of the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) when the PUC has found the crossing to present a threat to public safety.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires lead agencies with the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a proposed project which may have a significant effect on the environment to prepare a negative declaration, mitigated negative declaration, or environmental impact report (EIR) for this action, unless the project is exempt from CEQA (CEQA includes various statutory exemptions, as well as categorical exemptions in the CEQA guidelines). (Public Resources Code (PRC) 21000, *et seq.*)
- 2) Exempted from CEQA, until January 1, 2025, the closure of a railroad grade crossing by order of the PUC when the PUC has found the crossing to present a threat to public safety, except for any crossing for high-speed rail. (former PRC 21080.14)
- 3) Exempts from CEQA any railroad grade separation project which eliminates an existing grade crossing or which reconstructs an existing grade separation. (PRC 21080.13)
- 4) Exempts from CEQA high-speed rail maintenance facilities and stations that have been evaluated in a prior project-level EIR. (PRC 21080.70)
- 5) Grants the PUC exclusive authority over railroad crossings, including prescribing the terms of installation, operation, maintenance, use, and protection of each crossing, as well as requiring the closure or separation of grades at any crossing. (Public Utilities Code 1201, *et seq.*)

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8, negligible state costs.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Background.** The PUC has broad and exclusive power to regulate railroad crossings. The original CEQA exemption reenacted by this bill stems from the passage of AB 660 (Galgiani), Chapter 315, Statutes of 2008, which eliminated a provision from Section 2450 of the Streets and Highways Code which had described a grade separation project to include removal or relocation of highways or tracks to eliminate existing at-grade crossings. This section, combined with Section 21080.13 of Public Resources Code exempting certain grade separation projects, gave the PUC grounds to claim a CEQA exemption for the closure of an at-grade crossing.

To confirm its ability to claim a CEQA exemption for orders to close at-grade crossing found to be unsafe, the PUC sponsored AB 1665 (Galgiani), Chapter 721, Statutes of 2012, which created the exemption that is the subject of this bill. AB 1665 included a 2016 sunset, which was extended to 2019 by SB 348 (Galgiani), Chapter 143, Statutes of 2015, and to 2025 by AB 1824 (Committee on Natural Resources), Chapter 466, Statutes of 2019.

It appears the prior exemption was used twice, for railroad crossing closures in Glendale in 2015 and Union City in 2024.

2) **Author's statement:**

Senate Bill 1008...is a non-controversial measure that restores a longstanding policy to ensure timely action on rail safety...Without this exemption, the PUC must complete a CEQA review before closing an unsafe at-grade rail crossing, potentially delaying critical safety improvements and leaving communities exposed to preventable risks. SB 1008 simply reinstates the prior exemption, allowing the PUC to continue exercising its authority to alter or abolish dangerous crossings in a timely manner to protect public safety.

3) **Double referral.** This bill has been double referred to the Utilities and Energy Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

American Society of Civil Engineers, Region 9
BNSF Railway
California Short Line Railroad Association
Union Pacific Railroad

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Lawrence Lingbloom / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 1207 (Laird) – As Amended April 15, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: California Conservation Corps

SUMMARY: Makes changes to California Conservation Corps' (CCC) statutes to clarify the scope of authorized projects and to specifically permit CCC to contract with corps established by California Native American tribes, and allows corpsmembers to purchase service credit toward their public-sector retirement.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Pursuant to the CCC governing statutes (Public Resources Code (PRC) 14000-14424):
 - a) Establishes the CCC in the Natural Resources Agency (NRA) and requires the CCC to implement and administer the conservation corps program.
 - b) Directs CCC program activities, including the management of environmentally important lands and water, public works projects, facilitating public use of resources, assistance in emergency operations, assistance in fire prevention and suppression, energy conservation, and environmental restoration.
 - c) Finds and declares it is in the best interest of the state that federal funds designated to be expended by federal agencies for this purpose be allocated, to the extent feasible, to the CCC and certified community conservation corps.
 - d) Authorizes the director to any services, materials, or property of any agency of the state and may make any agreements with any agency of the state, or take any other actions, that are reasonable and necessary.
 - e) Authorizes the CCC, until January 1, 2024, to enter into a contract with an individual or collective of certified community conservation corps for a specified type of project or program.
- 2) Establishes the Public Employees' Retirement Law and creates the Public Employees' Retirement System (PERS), which provides defined benefits to its members based on their final compensation, credited service, and age at retirement, subject to certain variations. Authorizes a member of PERS to elect to receive service credit for certain public service outside the system, including time served as a volunteer in the Peace Corps or AmeriCorps, by making specified contributions to the system. (Government Code 20000 - 21716)
- 3) Regulates the wages, hours, and working conditions of employees with specified exceptions. Applies these provisions to and includes employees in any occupation, trade, or industry, except for any individual employed as an outside salesperson or any individual participating in a national service program carried out using assistance. (Labor Code 1171)

- 4) Requires the CCC to report by December 31 of each year the total number of corpsmembers in the cohort who permanently separated from the corps during the state fiscal year that ended 18 months before the date the report is due. (PRC 14424 9 (a))

THIS BILL:

- 1) Authorizes a CCC corpsmember to elect to receive service credit for service as a corpsmember or special corpsmember with the CCC under PERS.
- 2) Provides that corpsmembers and special corpsmembers can receive state retirement benefits.
- 3) Includes CCC participants in the Labor Code provision that excepts salesperson and participants in national service organizations from provisions regulating wages, hours, and working conditions.
- 4) Establishes the intent of the Legislature that the young adults who have successfully completed at least one year of service with the corps to be recognized for their dedication and development and that all state entities look for paths to include former corpsmembers into their organizations.
- 5) Adds the following types of projects that adults participating in the corps program can engage in:
 - a) Wildfire prevention and suppression, including forest resiliency; and,
 - b) Technical, administrative, culinary, and other services to individuals and entities engaged in work aligning with currently authorized projects.
- 6) Requires the projects listed in 5) to provide opportunities to California Native American tribes and corpsmembers.
- 7) Repeals PRC 14308 authorizing the director of the CCC to use any services, materials, or property of any agency of the state and may make any agreements with any agency of the state, or take any other actions, that are reasonable and necessary.
- 8) Authorizes the CCC to enter into a contract with a conservation corps established by California Native American tribes for a project or program.
- 9) Requires the CCC report due December 31 of each year to additionally include the number of corpsmembers who reported and disaggregated as the number enrolled at a California Community College, California State University, University of California, or private postsecondary educational institution. Deletes the requirement to report on the number of corpsmembers who received an associate or bachelor's degree.
- 10) Makes technical, nonsubstantive code cleanup.

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Appropriations Committee, pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8, this bill is determined to have negligible state costs.

COMMENTS:

- 1) **California Conservation Corps.** The CCC, established by Governor Jerry Brown during his first term in 1976, is the oldest and largest state conservation corps program in the country. It's modeled after the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC's motto is "Hard work, low pay, miserable conditions ... and more!" The CCC has provided more than 74 million hours of natural resource work, such as trail restoration, tree planting, habitat restoration, and more than 11.3 million hour of work on emergency response – fires, floods, and earthquakes — since 1976.

Although the CCC was originally conceived as a labor source for trail maintenance and restoration, it has since evolved to a workforce development program. Corpsmembers now learn skills such as, forestry management, energy auditing and installation, emergency services management, and firefighting. Many corpsmembers also receive their high school diplomas and industry certifications at the conclusion of their service. The CCC is designed as a one-year program, with the possibility of extension to up to three years pending performance of the member. More than 120,000 young people have participated in the CCC over the last 40 years. There are more than 1,623 corpsmember positions available at 26 centers statewide; nine of the centers are residential with 600 beds for the corpsmembers assigned to them.

- 2) **CCC projects.** This bill augments the current statutory projects that corpsmembers can engage in to include wildfire prevention and suppression, including forest resiliency; and, technical, administrative, culinary, and other services to individuals and entities engaged in work aligning with currently authorized projects. These additional project types would be requirement to provide opportunities to California Native American tribes and corpsmembers. Further, the bill authorizes the CCC to enter into a contract with a conservation corps established by California Native American tribes for a project or program. There are currently five Tribal Corps that were started/supported in 2023 through funding support from the CCC.
- 3) **CalPERS.** CalPERS pension benefits are principally determined by three factors: age at retirement, final compensation, and years of service (i.e., service credit). Increasing one or more of these factors generally results in a higher pension benefit at retirement.

Current law allows CalPERS members to purchase service credit for their time served in "public service" prior to becoming a CalPERS member, provided the member makes required pension contributions, as specified.

Generally, this option applies to a CalPERS member who initially worked for a public agency in a position or time-base ineligible for CalPERS membership but who later became a CalPERS member. However, CalPERS members can also purchase service credit of up to three years for time they worked with certain national service organizations such as the Peace Corps, AmeriCorps VISTA (Volunteers In Service To America), and AmeriCorps.

Currently, CCC corpsmembers are unable to make that commensurate purchase. This bill will enable those corpsmembers who enter into public employment to purchase CalPERS service credit commensurate with their time in the corps.

4) Author's statement:

SB 1207 honors the role that members of the CCC play in protecting our state and environment by allowing them to purchase service credit through the California Public Employees' Retirement System, reinforcing current labor code exemptions, and updating the CCC's statutes to better represent their mission. This measure is especially timely, as this year marks the CCC's 50th anniversary.

The desire to begin saving for retirement should not preclude anyone from participating in a program like the CCC. SB 1207 will bring alignment with similar programs, including the Peace Corps and AmeriCorps, whose participants are already able to earn and purchase service credit for their time in the Corps, while also encouraging corpsmembers to both start and continue a career in state service.

- 5) **Double referral.** This bill is also referred to the Assembly Public Employment and Retirement Committee.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:**Support**

California Association of Local Conservation Corps
CCC Foundation

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 1229 (Allen) – As Amended April 9, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 29-9

SUBJECT: Coastal resources: coastal development permits: disaster exemption

SUMMARY: Establishes limitations on the existing Coastal Act exemption for rebuilding after a disaster.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, 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 (CDP). (Public Resources Code (PRC) 30600)
- 2) Requires each local government lying, in whole or in part, within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal plan (LCP) for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. (PRC 30500)
- 3) Exempts specified emergency work projects from CDP requirements. (PRC 30600 (e))
- 4) Further provides that the replacement of any structure, other than a public works facility, destroyed by a disaster up to 110% of the structure's footprint does not require a CDP, among other exemptions. (PRC 30610)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Provides that the CDP exemption for the replacement of a structure destroyed by a disaster by up to 110% of the structure's footprint does not apply to the replacement of a structure proposed by an applicant who was not listed as the property owner of record immediately preceding the disaster, if replacement of the structure would do any of the following:
 - a) Encroach upon a lateral or vertical public access easement or deed restriction;
 - b) Encroach upon an open space easement or deed restriction that has been recorded or offered for dedication;
 - c) Be located within an environmentally sensitive area or within a required buffer area adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area;
 - d) Be sited within a bluff setback established by a certified LCP or by the California Coastal Commission (Coastal Commission);
 - e) Be incompatible with the public trust, as applicable, or occupy, fill, or encroach upon state tide and submerged lands; and,

- f) Block, impede, or restrict public access to or along the coast in a manner not present prior to the disaster.
- 2) Provides that if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made.

FISCAL EFFECT: The Senate Appropriations Committee determined this bill has negligible state costs pursuant to Senate Rule 28.8.

COMMENTS:

1) **Author's statement:**

The devastating 2025 Palisades Fire destroyed approximately 10,000 homes and businesses in coastal areas, forcing residents to make difficult choices about whether and how to rebuild. The Coastal Act currently allows homes destroyed by disaster to be rebuilt without a new coastal development permit if the new structure is similar to the original. This exemption was intended to help homeowners quickly restore their residence after catastrophic events by accelerating the rebuilding process. Unfortunately, in practice, the exemption may be exploited by investors or developers interested in buying up properties at below-market value, with plans to redevelop them in ways that may limit public coastal access – all without review.

SB 1229 closes this loophole by ensuring speculative purchasers rebuilding after disaster cannot bypass the Coastal Act's core resource protection and public access policies, while still prioritizing streamlined recovery for disaster victims as well as the preservation of our coastal environments and communities.

- 2) **CDP disaster exemption.** The Coastal Act exempts rebuilding after a disaster from CDP requirements and allows redevelopment up to 10% beyond the footprint of the previously existing building (for a total of 110% of the original structure). This exemption was added to the Coastal Act in 1979, three years after the enactment of the Coastal Act.

Following the 2018 Woolsey Fire, many homes in the Malibu coastal zone were rebuilt under the Coastal Act disaster-replacement exemption framework. Local rebuilding guidance referenced the ability to rebuild “like-for-like” up to 110% of the prior structure without a full coastal CDP process if the replacement remained substantially conforming.

- 3) **Los Angeles fires.** On January 7, multiple mega fires erupted in Los Angeles (LA) and were fanned by the Santa Ana Winds blowing at hurricane force speeds, spreading embers and igniting structure fires miles beyond the limits of the active fires. The LA fires burned an area nearly the size of Washington, D.C. and damaged or destroyed more than 16,000 structures, according to CAL FIRE. AccuWeather projected damage and economic losses at more than \$250 billion.

According to the Coastal Commissionⁱ, the LA fires destroyed 4,537 structures and damaged 810 structures in the coastal zone. More than 700 homes were destroyed in Malibu alone – 300 of which were beachfront properties along Pacific Coast Highway.

In response to the LA fires, Governor Newsom issued Executive Order (EO) N-4-25 on January 12, 2025, exempting reconstruction of properties substantially damaged or destroyed in the LA wildfires from California Environmental Quality Act and the Coastal Act to accelerate redevelopment. The Coastal Commission subsequently issued guidance that suggested rebuilds are subject to the Coastal Act exemption provisions and procedures. The Governor doubled down on the Coastal Act exemptions with a February 2025 EO N-20-25 by saying all rebuilds of primary structures and facilities up to 110% of the existing footprint and accessory dwelling units are exempt from the Coastal Act *entirely*, and further redirected the Coastal Commission to stop issuing guidance or attempting to enforce permitting requirements that conflict with EO N-4-25 as well as another EO issued on January 16, 2025, to streamline the building of accessory dwelling units to assist in creating more temporary housing.

- 4) **Rebuilding after the fires.** Residents have had to face difficult choices on how to proceed after the fires in deciding whether to rebuild, particularly given delays in insurance payouts, increased prices of building materials and labor, underinsurance, and the trauma of the wildfire.

Further, permitting has created a bottleneck for many rebuilds. The Associated Press reported that fewer than a dozen homes had been rebuilt in LA County one year after the fires. Another report specifically said only 7 homes had been completed in some affected areas by early 2026. All of these complications have led many in the community to sell their property.

The author notes that some reports have found that approximately 40% of lots sold in both Palisades and Eaton communities were sold off to investors and speculators, raising significant community concern. New Zealand construction firm Zuru Tech has spent more than \$65 million purchasing 16 scorched beachfront lots along the Pacific Coast Highway in Malibu to rebuild. Instead of traditional on-site construction, the luxury, high-end prefabricated homes will be built at the company's automated factory in China and then put down on the Malibu parcels.

While the Governor's EO exempting the Coastal Act completely applies to all 2025 LA fire rebuilds, the Coastal Act disaster rebuild exemption, which will apply to future disasters not covered by the Governor's EOs, is designed to help homeowners quickly restore their primary residences after catastrophic events by streamlining the rebuilding process. However, as California Coastal Protection Network notes, this exemption also allows third-party developers and investors to purchase disaster-damaged coastal properties, often at below market value, and rebuild without complying with any provisions of the Coastal Act.

- 5) **This bill.** SB 1229 provides that the CDP exemption for the replacement of a structure destroyed by a disaster does not apply to the rebuild if the rebuild would encroach upon a lateral or vertical public access easement or deed restriction; encroach upon an open space easement or deed restriction that has been recorded or offered for dedication; be located within an environmentally sensitive area or within a required buffer area adjacent to an environmentally sensitive area; be sited within a bluff setback established by a certified LCP

or by the Coastal Commission; be incompatible with the public trust or occupy, fill, or encroach upon state tide and submerged lands; and/or, lock, impede, or restrict public access to or along the coast in a manner not present prior to the disaster.

The intent is to prevent exploitative redevelopment of coastal land under new ownership that would bypass review under the Coastal Act.

- 6) **For future consideration.** This Legislature may wish to consider applying these limitations on the CDP disaster rebuild exemption irrespective of property ownership. Rough estimates indicate there are roughly 2 million (if not more) pre-1977 structures in the coastal zone; these are structures – homes, businesses, public facilities – built before the enactment of the Coastal Act and, therefore, before there were CDP requirements. Should a disaster destroy any structure in the coastal zone that was not sited with current CDP considerations in mind, the Legislature may wish to clarify that *any* rebuild should not encroach on sensitive environmental areas, sensitive habitats or tidelands; be sited within a bluff setback; block public access, and so on.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Coastal Protection Network
Sierra Club
Sonoma Land Trust
Surfrider Foundation

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ [ED Report](#)

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SB 1428 (Committee on Natural Resources and Water) – As Amended April 6, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 38-0

SUBJECT: Gravity-Based Energy Storage Well Pilot Program: marine invasive species:
Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force: public lands

SUMMARY: Changes certain cross references to the federal Vessel Incidental Discharge Act, corrects erroneous cross-references, and makes a technical change.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Sunsets authorization for the gravity-based energy storage wells pilot program on January 1, 2035. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 3190.9)
- 2) Defines “Task Force” as the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force established by the Governor to oversee implementation of Executive Order No. B-52-18 (PRC 4005).
- 3) Requires the State Lands Commission (SLC) to adopt regulations to require an owner or operator of a vessel carrying, or capable of carrying, ballast water that operates in the waters of the state to implement the ballast water discharge performance standards pursuant to federal regulations. (PRC 71205.3)
- 4) Lifts, until February 1, 2066, the use restrictions imposed by the granting statutes and the public trust doctrine with respect to after-acquired lands, property that is not original tidelands or submerged lands, title to which was not derived from the granting statutes, that were acquired with public trust funds derived from port operations as specified, in Jack London Square and authorizes the Port of Oakland (Port) to lease these lands for any purpose subject to specified conditions. The Port is authorized to lease after-acquired lands for a nontrust use only if the port finds specified conditions are met, including, among other conditions, that the nontrust uses will not impair or harm existing public access or public trust uses and are intended to attract the statewide public to Jack London Square and the waterfront to promote increased use and enjoyment of the area. (Section 4, Chapter 578, Statutes of 2025)

THIS BILL:

- 1) Corrects a cross reference for the state Oil and Gas Supervisor’s authority in the gravity-based energy storage wells pilot program.
- 2) Corrects a refence to the Task Force.
- 3) Requires SLC to adopt a regulation that requires an owner or operator of a vessel carrying, or capable of carrying, ballast water that operates in the waters of the state to implement the ballast water discharge performance standards set forth in a different specified federal law and to comply with the implementation schedule set forth in specified federal regulations.

- 4) Requires SLC to consult with the US Coast Guard on an alternative, environmentally sound method of ballast water management when the ballast water treatment system stops operating during a voyage in accordance with additional federal law relating to standards of performance for marine sanitation devices.
- 5) Corrects an erroneous cross-reference relating to the Port of Oakland's requirement to make certain findings.

FISCAL EFFECT: Nonfiscal

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Need for the bill.** This is the Senate Natural Resources & Water Committee's omnibus bill and contains various technical and clarifying changes within the committee's jurisdiction. The changes in the bill are as follows:
 - Section 1: Corrects an erroneous cross reference in the State Oil and Gas Supervisor's authorization to convert wells for use as gravity-based energy storage wells, as specified.
 - Section 2: Clarifies a reference to the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force.
 - Section 3: Updates the references to federal regulations to reflect certain revisions to US Environmental Protection Agency and US Coast Guard regulations implementing the Vessel Incidental Discharge Act and provides that these updates go into effect when the federal regulations become effective, as provided.
 - Section 4: Fixes a typo in a public trust land granting statute for Jack London Square in the City of Oakland [SB 304 (Arreguín), Chapter 578, Statutes of 2025].

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

State Lands Commission

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SCR 136 (Laird) – As Introduced February 25, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 28-4

SUBJECT: California Coastal Act of 1976

SUMMARY: Acknowledges and celebrates 50 years of coastal protection through the California Coastal Act.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Establishes the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act), establishes the California Coastal Commission (Commission), and prescribes the membership and duties of the Commission. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 30301)
- 2) Finds and declares that the California coastal zone is a distinct and valuable natural resource of vital and enduring interest to all the people and exists as a delicately balanced ecosystem, and that the permanent protection of the state's natural and scenic resources is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation. (PRC 30001)

THIS RESOLUTION:

- 1) Acknowledges and celebrates 50 years of coastal protection.
- 2) Affirms the State of California's longstanding commitment to protecting its coastal waters and recognizes the importance of carefully evaluating activities, including offshore oil and gas drilling and coastal development, to ensure consistency with the state's coastal protection laws, climate goals, and the public trust in a clean and healthy coast.
- 3) Acknowledges the value of ecologically sound coastal protection combined with carefully planned development as essential to the economic and social well-being of the state for the next 50 years and beyond, and reaffirms the findings of our predecessors from 1976 that the permanent protection of the state's natural and scenic coastal resources is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation.

FISCAL EFFECT: Non fiscal

COMMENTS:

- 1) **California's coast.** California's coastal zone, which represents roughly 1% of California's total land mass, is one of the most unique areas on earth. Stretching 1,100 miles from the Oregon border to Mexico, California's coast boasts the largest ocean-based economy in the United States.

California's marine wildlife – including whales, dolphins, and the threatened southern sea otter – attract millions of visitors a year to our coastline. California's coastline counties are

home to 68% of the state, and millions of people visit California coastal state parks every year. The state coast is home to endangered species, such as the California condor, who find sanctuary along the coast, highlighting the area's importance for conservation efforts, and the coast is a vital part of the Pacific Flyway for migrating waterfowl, shorebirds, and the Western Monarch butterfly.

Coastal tourism and recreation industries in California are valued at approximately \$27 billion annually. Professional surfers brought in \$140 million in surf tourism to California in 2018 alone.

Valued at \$51 billion annually, the ocean off the California coast employs more than half a million people and supports a vast diversity of marine life, as well as fishing communities that depend on fish, shellfish, and seaweeds for their livelihoods. California's aquaculture industry has a \$200 million annual impact on the state economy; fisheries support 19,750 recreational fishing jobs, with the commercial fishing and seafood industry generating 155,258 jobs.

The coastal agricultural economy, represented by hundreds of different fruits, vegetables, flowers, nuts, seeds and other crop commodities, contributes to nearly 1.5 million agricultural jobs in California.

And, California's world-leading 100% clean energy goals are driving interest in exploring use of coastal resources to achieve those goals, including wave renewable energies and assessing offshore wind capacity and feasibility.

- 2) **History of the Coastal Act.** In 1972, the people of California approved Proposition 20, the California Coastal Zone Conservation Act, establishing that protection of the California coast and ocean is a paramount concern to present and future residents of the state and nation.

In 1976, the Legislature enacted the California Coastal Act and the State Coastal Conservancy Act, based on findings that the California coastal zone is a distinct and valuable natural resource of vital and enduring interest to all the people.

Since 1976, California's population has nearly doubled, growing from approximately 22 million to almost 40 million people. But despite ongoing pressure to privatize some of the world's most valuable real estate, the coast is demonstrably cleaner, healthier and more accessible than it was when the Coastal Act was signed into law.

The Coastal Act as implemented by the Coastal Commission in partnership with local governments, nonprofit advocacy groups, and in coordination with other state and federal agencies has been responsible for:

- The creation of more than 2,500 public accessways to and along the coast;
- Protecting 12,000 acres of open space and habitat;
- Restoring or creating more than 4,600 acres of habitat;
- Opening 875 miles of the California Coastal Trail open to the public;

- Providing \$30 million to local governments to plan for sea level rise;
- Awarding \$25.5 million in Whale Tail grants to 1,074 Tribes, schools and nonprofits for outdoor education, stewardship and public access projects;
- The establishment 64 Local Coastal Programs created by local governments to guide development in the coastal zone; and,
- The protection of 350,000 acres of wildlands across five counties covered by fire resilience plans.

The enduring legacy of the Coastal Act is evidenced in the coastal wetlands not filled, the sensitive habitats not destroyed, the access trails not blocked, the farms and ranches not converted to urban uses, the freeways and gated communities and industrial facilities not built.

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the passage of the Coastal Act.

3) **Author's statement:**

Senate Concurrent Resolution 136 commemorates the 50th anniversary of the California Coastal Act and the State Coastal Conservancy Act, landmark laws that have guided coastal protection, public access, and responsible development along California's shoreline. The resolution highlights the acts' enduring role in safeguarding the state's natural resources while supporting vibrant coastal communities and economies.

Before these protections, access was limited, and development went unchecked. With the passage of these measures, California has now conserved over 500,000 acres of natural lands, opened 875 miles of the California Coastal Trail, and created over 2,500 public accessways to the coast. These milestones deserve celebration, but we must not stop there – California must now look forward to the next 50 years of coastal preservation.

- 4) **Related legislation.** ACR 149 (Hart) Acknowledges and celebrates 50 years of coastal protection through the California Coastal Act. This resolution is in the Senate.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

Audubon California
Azul
Black Surf Santa Cruz, INC
Business Alliance for Protecting the Pacific Coast
California Coastal Protection Network
California Coastkeeper Alliance
Center for Biological Diversity
City Surf Project

County Park Friends
Environment California
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin (EAC)
Environmental Defense Center
Environmental Protection Information Center
Fish on
Heal the Bay

Los Angeles Neighborhood Land Trust
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Monterey Bay Aquarium
Mujeres De LA Tierra
Natural Resources Defense Council
Orange County Coastkeeper
Outdoor Outreach
Paddle for Peace

Queer Surf
Salted Roots
Santa Barbara Channelkeeper
Save Our Shores
Surfrider Foundation
Un Mar De Colores
Wildcoast

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SJR 5 (Becker) – As Amended August 19, 2025

SENATE VOTE: 36-0

SUBJECT: Enteric methane reduction solutions: cattle industries

SUMMARY: States California’s commitment to advancing innovative solutions that reduce enteric methane emissions while preserving the economic sustainability of California’s cattle industries.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires the Air Resources Board (ARB) to implement a comprehensive short-lived climate pollutant (SLCP) strategy to achieve, among other goals, a reduction in the statewide emissions of methane by 40% below 2013 levels by 2030. (Health and Safety Code (HSC) 39730.5)
- 2) Requires ARB, in consultation with the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), to adopt regulations to reduce methane emissions from livestock and dairy operations by up to 40% below the dairy and livestock sectors’ 2013 levels by 2030. (HSC 39730.7)
- 3) Specifies that enteric methane emissions reductions be achieved only through incentive-based mechanisms until ARB, in consultation with CDFA, determines that a cost-effective and scientifically proven method of reducing enteric emissions is available and that adoption of the enteric emissions reduction method would not damage animal health, public health, or consumer acceptance. (HSC 39730.7)

THIS RESOLUTION:

- 1) Describes enteric methane emissions from livestock, the variety of solutions that are under consideration for addressing them, and the challenges associated with implementing those solutions.
- 2) Describes the potential impacts and considerations associated with marketing and selling cattle products produced using enteric methane reduction solutions.
- 3) States that California remains committed to advancing innovative solutions in enteric methane emission reduction and encouraging enteric methane emission reduction solutions, including consideration of voluntary incentives.
- 4) Resolves that the Legislature remains committed to advancing innovative solutions that reduce enteric methane emissions while preserving the economic stability of California’s cattle industries, including consideration of the voluntary use of feed additives designed to reduce enteric methane emissions, as part of a broader strategy that thoughtfully balances

environmental progress with market viability and consumer confidence.

- 5) Resolves that the Legislature and the State of California urge the United States Congress to explore advancing innovative solutions in enteric methane emission reduction, including consideration of the voluntary use of feed additives designed to reduce enteric methane emissions, as part of a broader strategy that thoughtfully balances environmental progress with market viability and consumer confidence.
- 6) Resolves that the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the Governor, the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, the Chair of the ARB, the United States Department of Agriculture, the United States Food and Drug Administration, other relevant stakeholders, the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Majority Leader of the Senate, and each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States.

FISCAL EFFECT: Nonfiscal

COMMENTS:

- 1) **Background.** SB 1383 (Lara), Chapter 395, Statutes of 2016, requires ARB to approve and implement the comprehensive SLCP strategy to achieve, from 2013 levels, a 40% reduction in methane, a 40% reduction in hydrofluorocarbons, and a 50% reduction in anthropogenic black carbon, by 2030. SB 1383 establishes specific procedures to regulate dairy sources of methane. Specifically, regulations to reduce methane emissions from dairy and livestock manure management operations are subject to the following conditions:
 - Reductions are limited to 40% below 2013 levels by 2030;
 - Requires emission reduction regulations to be implemented on or after 2024;
 - ARB must first complete specified steps, including stakeholder consultation, public meetings, and research;
 - ARB must determine the regulations are technologically feasible, economically feasible, cost-effective, and minimize and mitigate potential leakage;
 - Requires ARB to analyze progress toward the targets and authorizes ARB to reduce the 40% by 2030 goal if the analysis determines that progress has not been made due to insufficient funding, technical or market barriers;
 - Requires ARB and the Public Utilities Commission to establish energy infrastructure development and procurement policies for dairy biomethane projects, including directing gas utilities to implement at least five dairy biomethane pilot projects; and
 - Enteric emission reductions shall be achieved only through incentive-based mechanisms until ARB determines that a cost-effective, considering the impact on animal productivity, scientifically proven means of reducing enteric emissions is available and that adoption of the enteric emissions reduction method would not damage animal health, public health, or consumer acceptance.

Dairies and livestock are responsible for over half of California's methane emissions. Dairy and livestock methane emissions originate from two primary sources, manure management and enteric fermentation. Potential dairy and livestock manure and enteric emissions reduction technologies offer longer-term potential for additional greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions.

CDFA convened the Manure Recycling and Innovative Products Task Force (MRIP) in 2021 to develop recommendations on how to capture and enhance the value of dairy manure while supporting healthy soils, protecting water quality, and reducing GHG emissions from agricultural sources. MRIP released its final report in December 2022, which focused on recommendations for strategies for manure management. Conventional strategies were considered to reduce and better use nitrogen surplus with technology and equipment already widely available in the commercial market. Compost strategies were considered to determine how the nitrogen surplus could be used by expanding composting of surplus manure and examining the permitting requirements and likely environmental outcomes of increasing dairy compost production, export, and use in non-dairy agriculture or other uses. Denitrification and treatment strategies were discussed to facilitate the removal or conversion of nitrogen in manure or manure effluent through physical, chemical, or biological processes that primarily convert reactive nitrogen to stable nitrogen gas. Finally, nitrogen capture was evaluated to help address nitrogen surplus on dairies by capturing and deconcentrating nutrients in a form that can be easily transported and sold for use as crop nutrients.

Enteric methane emissions can be reduced through genetic selection, diet modification, and feed additives. Of these, feed additives offer the greatest potential for sector-wide methane emissions reductions because of how quickly they can reduce methane emissions. In contrast, strategies like diet modifications, feed efficiency improvements, and selective breeding require a longer timeframe to achieve significant emissions reductions. Unlike manure management strategies, these strategies can be implemented at existing operations with little to no need to modify facility design and without significant upfront capital requirements or changes to land use. This makes these strategies potentially attractive for dairy and livestock operations, especially rented or leased operations.

ARB calculates that methane emissions reductions from enteric fermentation present an opportunity to achieve significant methane emissions reductions, potentially at a cost of approximately \$50 per metric ton on a carbon dioxide equivalent basis. This is far lower than most technological carbon dioxide removal methods, which typically range from \$200 to \$2,000 per ton of carbon dioxide.

2) Author's statement:

Enteric Methane produced by cattle is a significant contributor to our climate challenge, and it demands innovative solutions. This resolution strikes an important balance. Recognizing the reality of climate change and the need to reduce enteric methane emissions, while acknowledging that solutions must be economically viable for our agricultural producers. This resolution is California's commitment to innovative solutions that support sustainable agriculture practices

while urging the United States Congress to explore reducing enteric methane emissions.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

California Climate and Agriculture Network
Western United Dairies

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Elizabeth MacMillan / NAT. RES. /

Date of Hearing: June 8, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Isaac G. Bryan, Chair

SJR 12 (Laird) – As Amended March 16, 2026

SENATE VOTE: 27-8

SUBJECT: Proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program: opposition

SUMMARY: Declares the Legislature’s strong and unequivocal opposition to the proposed leasing of federal lands offshore California for oil and gas development given the risks to coastal resources, recreation and economy, and the Legislature’s commitment to take action to maintain the existing prohibition on new federal leasing.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Requires, pursuant to Governor Newsom’s direction, the Air Resources Board to evaluate how to phase out oil extraction by 2045 through the climate change scoping plan, the state’s comprehensive, multi-year regulatory and programmatic plan to achieve required reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. (Executive Order N-79-20)
- 2) Provides the State Lands Commission (SLC) 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 or any interest therein, whether within or beyond the boundaries of the state as established by law, which have been or may be acquired by the state. (Public Resources Code (PRC) 6301)
- 3) Establishes the California Environmental Quality Act to provide a process to identify the significant effects on the environment of a project, to identify alternatives to the project, and to indicate the manner in which those significant effects can be mitigated or avoided, and provides specified exemptions for wildfire risk reduction projects. (PRC 21000 *et seq.*)
- 4) Establishes the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 establishing the federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) to manage development of U.S. Outer Continental Shelf energy, mineral, and geological resources in an environmentally and economically responsible way. (43 United States Code 1331–1356c)

THIS RESOLUTION:

- 1) Resolves that the Legislature considers new oil and gas offshore drilling to be a threat to the nation’s and the state’s ocean environment and wildlife, ancestral lands and waters of California Native American tribes, marine and coastal economy, national security, and the well-being of all Californians, and that it is inconsistent with the state’s ambitious renewable energy goals.
- 2) Requests BOEM to hold public hearings on the proposed leasing plan in California.

- 3) Requests BOEM to prepare a programmatic environmental impact statement to accompany the 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program.
- 4) Requests BOEM to prepare an environmental impact statement to accompany the 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program and provide the public the opportunity to comment on a draft programmatic environmental impact statement for potential offshore oil and gas leasing in California.
- 5) Resolves that the Legislature strongly and unequivocally opposes any new offshore drilling, including the federal government’s proposed leasing plan, which would expose the entire California coast to new offshore drilling and the accompanying risks to coastal environment, fishing, tourism, and recreation from an oil spill, and urges the United States (U.S.) Secretary of the Interior to remove California from the plan.
- 6) Resolves that the Legislature declares unequivocal support for the current federal prohibition on new oil or gas drilling in federal waters offshore of the Pacific coast, its opposition to the proposed five-year National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program or any attempts to modify that prohibition, and its determination to consider any appropriate actions to maintain the current prohibition.

FISCAL EFFECT: Nonfiscal

COMMENTS:

- 1) **State moratorium on offshore oil drilling.** Since 1938, SLC has had jurisdiction over the leasing of oil and gas from offshore state lands. Between 1938 and 1968, more than 50 offshore oil and gas leases were issued by SLC. Under standard protocol, the leases that SLC issued were either devoid of a fixed end date or were subsequently amended to remove an end date. The lease terms typically provide that the leases last as long as oil and gas is being produced in paying or commercial quantities. When production ceases, a lease is quitclaimed back to SLC once the infrastructure has been removed and the lease terms satisfied.

SLC established a moratorium on new offshore oil and gas leases after the 1969 oil spill in Santa Barbara (photos below¹), though ten of those leases issued before 1969 continue operations.



In 1994, the California Legislature enacted AB 2444 (O'Connell), Chapter 970, Statutes of 1994, establishing the California Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1994. This Act placed the entire coast from the Mexican border north to the California-Oregon border in a permanent sanctuary, except for those offshore lands subject to a lease for the extraction of oil or gas in effect on January 1, 1995, and those waters in the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta east of the Carquinez Bridges.

In 2018, California enacted SB 834 (Jackson), Chapter 309, Statutes of 2018, and AB 1775 (Muratsuchi), Chapter 310, Statutes of 2018, to prohibit SLC from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure on tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2018.

Generally, state lands extend three miles from the coast; beyond this distance is under federal jurisdiction. The federal government imposed a moratorium on new leases in federal waters off California in 1984. In January of 2025, President Biden blocked drilling for oil in more than 625 million acres of U.S. ocean — the entire East Coast and West Coast, the eastern Gulf of Mexico, and a portion of the Bering Sea. President Biden's action prohibited new leases in the identified regions. Courts have found that the federal Offshore Continental Shelf Lands Act allows a president to protect waters indefinitely and doesn't include any explicit provision for *removing* that protection.

- 2) **Trump Administration's proposal for offshore oil drilling.** President Trump signed an executive order on the first day of his second term reversing President Biden's ban on future offshore oil drilling off both U.S. coasts. A federal court subsequently struck down President Biden's order to withdraw federal waters from oil development. In November 2025, the Trump Administration announced new oil drilling off the California and Florida coasts for the first time in decades and proposed six offshore lease sales between 2027 and 2030 in areas along the California coast.

The U.S. Department of the Interior's draft proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program would permit 34 potential offshore lease sales across 1.27 billion acres of federal waters, including 6 new leases across northern, central, and southern California in areas where there have not been any newly executed leases for offshore oil and gas development since the Reagan Administration.

As a result of the conflict in Iran and the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, oil prices have skyrocketed, topping \$120 per barrel in May. In early March, to buffer increasing gas prices, President Trump signed an executive order invoking the Defense Production Act (DPA) to override state regulators to increase domestic supply of crude oil into the California market by approximately 17%.

A Center for Biological Diversity analysisⁱⁱ predicts that the federal Administration's latest offshore drilling plan could result in up to 886 oil spills off California, releasing roughly 1.9 million gallons of oil on our coast.

BOEM is not preparing an environmental impact statement for preparation of the 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program, unlike it has done for the previous five-year plans, and is not intending to provide the public the opportunity to

comment on a draft programmatic environmental impact statement for potential offshore oil and gas leasing in California.

Exacerbating California's carbon neutrality goal challenges, President Trump is paying \$885 million to two energy companies to voluntarily walk away from their BOEM-issued leases for offshore wind off California's coast in exchange for the offshore wind developers making an equal investment to develop U.S. oil and gas assets, energy infrastructure, or liquefied natural gas projects.

- 3) **SJR 12.** This resolution requests that BOEM hold public hearings on the proposed leasing plan and to prepare programmatic environmental impact statements and resolves that the Legislature strongly and unequivocally opposes any new offshore drilling.

4) **Author's statement:**

California's coast is integral to our environment, economy, and identity. The federal administration's proposed 2026–2031 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program would open up California's coast to new drilling and increase fossil fuel emissions and have devastating impacts on marine ecosystems and coastal communities. Senate Joint Resolution 12 affirms the California Legislature's opposition to the proposed plan and our commitment to protect marine ecosystems, transition to clean energy, and support coastal economies. This resolution makes clear that Californians, as well as leaders across the country, oppose a reckless offshore drilling plan that ignores environmental risks and input from the public.

REGISTERED SUPPORT / OPPOSITION:

Support

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| 350 Humboldt | Coastal Corridor Alliance |
| 350 Santa Barbara | Defenders of Wildlife |
| Active San Gabriel Valley | Environment California |
| Azul | Environmental Action Committee of West Marin |
| Bixby Residential, INC. | Environmental Defense Center |
| California Coastal Protection Network | Fish on |
| California Coastkeeper Alliance | Friends Committee on Legislation of California |
| California Environmental Voters | Futureswell |
| California Land Watch | Heal the Ocean |
| Calwild | Humboldt Waterkeeper |
| Catholic Charities of Stockton | International Marine Mammal Project of Earth Island Institute |
| Center for Biological Diversity | League of California Cities |
| Center for Environmental Health | Monterey Bay Aquarium |
| City of Carlsbad | Ocean Conservancy |
| Clean Water Action | Ocean Conservation Research |
| Cleanearth4kids.org | Oceana |
| Climate Action California | Orange County Coastkeeper |
| Climate First: Replacing Oil & Gas (CFROG) | |
| Cluesb | |

Resource Renewal Institute
San Francisco Baykeeper
Santa Barbara Channelkeeper
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Save Our Shores
Save the Bay
Sempervirens Fund

Sierra Club California
Surfrider Foundation
The Core Project
Tomales Bay Foundation
Turtle Island Restoration Network
Wildcoast

Opposition

None on file

Analysis Prepared by: Paige Brokaw / NAT. RES. /

ⁱ Photo 1: [Santa Barbara's 1969 Oil Spill Reverberates Today - The Santa Barbara Independent](#)

Photo 2: [50th Anniversary Of Santa Barbara Oil Spill: An Environmental Turning Point : NPR](#)

ⁱⁱ [Oil Spill Projections for 2026-2031 Offshore Leasing Program.xlsx](#)