



South Coast Air Quality Management District

21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 • www.aqmd.gov

HYBRID LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

Committee Members

Supervisor V. Manuel Perez, Committee Chair
Supervisor Curt Hagman, Committee Vice Chair
Mayor Patricia Lock Dawson
Supervisor Janet Nguyen
Councilmember Adrin Nazarian
Mayor Brenda Olmos

May 8, 2026 ♦ 9:00 a.m.

TELECONFERENCE LOCATION

Office of Supervisor V. Manuel Perez 78015 Main Street Suite 205 La Quinta, CA 92253	Los Angeles City Hall 200 N. Spring St., Room 435 Los Angeles, CA 90012
Huntington Beach Central Library Balboa Room 7111 Talbert Avenue Huntington Beach, CA 92648	Paramount City Hall 16400 Colorado Ave. Paramount, CA 90723

A meeting of the South Coast Air Quality Management District Legislative Committee will be held at 9:00 a.m. on Friday, May 8, 2026 through a hybrid format of in-person attendance in the Dr. William A. Burke Auditorium at the South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California, and remote attendance via videoconferencing and by telephone. Please follow the instructions below to join the meeting remotely.

Please refer to South Coast AQMD’s website for information regarding the format of the meeting, updates if the meeting is changed to a full remote via webcast format, and details on how to participate:

<http://www.aqmd.gov/home/news-events/meeting-agendas-minutes>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION AT BOTTOM OF AGENDA

Join Zoom Webinar Meeting - from PC or Laptop
<https://aqmd.zoomgov.com/j/1605934245>
Zoom Webinar ID: 160 593 4245 (applies to all)

Teleconference Dial In
+1 669 254 5252

One tap mobile
+1 6692545252,, 1 605934245#

Audience will be able to provide public comment through telephone or Zoom connection during public comment periods.

PUBLIC COMMENT WILL STILL BE TAKEN

AGENDA

Members of the public may address this body concerning any agenda item before or during consideration of that item (Gov't. Code Section 54954.3(a)). If you wish to speak, raise your hand on Zoom or press Star 9 if participating by telephone. All agendas for regular meetings are posted at South Coast AQMD Headquarters, 21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, California, at least 72 hours in advance of the regular meeting. Speakers may be limited to three (3) minutes total for all items on the agenda.

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Gov't. Code § 7920.000 et seq.) your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email) become part of the public record and can be released to the public on request or posted on the South Coast AQMD website.

CALL TO ORDER

ROLL CALL

ACTION/DISCUSSION ITEMS (Items 1-3):

- 1. Update on South Coast AQMD Sponsored Bill and Position Bills**
(No Motion Required)
Staff will provide an update to the Committee on South Coast AQMD's sponsored state bill and position bills.

Carlos Gonzalez
*Assistant Deputy Executive Officer
Legislative, Public Affairs & Media*

2. **Recommended Position on State Bills**

(Motion Requested)

This item is to seek approval from the Committee on staff's recommendation for a position on the following list:

[Attachment 1a-1f]

<u>Bill#</u>	<u>Author</u>	<u>Bill Title</u>	
AB 2647	Calderon	Energy: nuclear powerplants: assessment.	Philip Crabbe <i>Senior Public Affairs Manager Legislative, Public Affairs & Media</i>
SB 954	Blakespear	California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.	Erika Valle <i>State Legislative Analyst Legislative, Public Affairs & Media</i>
SB 1075	Reyes	Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.	Philip Crabbe

3. **Update on Committee Inquiries**

Staff will provide an update on inquiries raised by committee members:

- *SB 1(Beall): Road Repair and Accountability Act of 2017 – Rail in Los Angeles County*
- *SB 1087(Cabaldon): Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.*

Lisa Tanaka
*Deputy Executive Officer
Legislative, Public Affairs & Media*

DISCUSSION ITEM: 4 and 5

4. **Update and Discussion on Federal Legislative Issues**
(No Motion Required)

Consultants will provide a brief oral report on Federal legislative activities in Washington D.C.

[Attachment 2a-2c - Written Reports]

Dal Harper
Carmen Group

Mark Kadesh
Kadesh & Associates

Ana Karakitsos
Cassidy & Associates

5. **Update and Discussion on State Legislative Issues**
(No Motion Required)

Consultants will provide a brief oral report on State legislative activities in Sacramento.

[Attachment 3a-3c - Written Reports]

Ross Buckley
Buckley Government Affairs

Paul Gonsalves
Joe A. Gonsalves & Son

David Quintana
Resolute

OTHER MATTERS:

6. Other Business

Any member of this body, or its staff, on his or her own initiative or in response to questions posed by the public, may ask a question for clarification, may make a brief announcement or report on his or her own activities, provide a reference to staff regarding factual information, request staff to report back at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or may take action to direct staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda. (Gov't. Code Section 54954.2)

7. Public Comment Period

At the end of the regular meeting agenda, an opportunity is provided for the public to speak on any subject within the Legislative Committee's authority that is not on the agenda. Speakers may be limited to three (3) minutes.

8. **Next Meeting Date** – June 12, 2026 at 9:00 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Document Availability

All documents (i) constituting non-exempt public records, (ii) relating to an item on an agenda for a regular meeting, and (iii) having been distributed to at least a majority of the Committee after the agenda is posted, are available by contacting Maria Corralejo at (909) 396-2759 or send the request to mcorralejo@aqmd.gov.

Americans with Disabilities Act and Language Accessibility

Disability and language-related accommodations can be requested to allow participation in the Legislative Committee meeting. The agenda will be made available, upon request, in appropriate alternative formats to assist persons with a disability (Gov't Code Section 54954.2(a)). In addition, other documents may be requested in alternative formats and languages. Any disability or language-related accommodation must be requested as soon as practicable. Requests will be accommodated unless providing the accommodation would result in a fundamental alteration or undue burden to South Coast AQMD. Please contact Maria Corralejo at (909) 396-2759 from 7:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Tuesday through Friday, or send the request to mcorralejo@aqmd.gov.

Reasonable Accommodations for Remote Participation by Members of this Brown Act Body

All public meetings held pursuant to the Brown Act must adhere to certain procedures to assist in processing requests for reasonable accommodations for remote participation by Board and Committee Members, and Members of other Brown Act bodies, consistent with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. Section 12132) and Government Code section 54953.8. Specifically, Board and Committee Members, or other Members of a Brown Act body, who have a disability within the meaning of the ADA, may request a reasonable accommodation to participate remotely in a public meeting in lieu of in-person attendance. Such requests must be made pursuant to the procedure set forth in South Coast AQMD Administrative Code Section 30.17 (Policy for Reasonable Accommodation and Remote Participation) and must be submitted in writing to the Chair of the Board or Committee, or Chair of the other Brown Act Body, copying the Clerk of the Boards

and the Deputy Executive Officer of Administrative and Human Resources. In the event that the Chair requests an accommodation, that request must also be submitted to the Vice Chair for approval.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ELECTRONIC PARTICIPATION

Instructions for Participating in a Virtual Meeting as an Attendee

As an attendee, you will have the opportunity to virtually raise your hand and provide public comment.

Before joining the call, please silence your other communication devices such as your cell or desk phone. This will prevent any feedback or interruptions during the meeting.

Please note: During the meeting, all participants will be placed on mute by the host. You will not be able to mute or unmute your lines manually.

After each agenda item, the Chair will announce public comment.

A countdown timer will be displayed on the screen for each public comment.

If interpretation is needed, more time will be allotted.

Once you raise your hand to provide public comment, your name will be added to the speaker list. Your name will be called when it is your turn to comment. The host will then unmute your line.

Directions for Video ZOOM on a DESKTOP/LAPTOP:

- If you would like to make a public comment, please click on the **“Raise Hand”** button on the bottom of the screen.
- This will signal to the host that you would like to provide a public comment and you will be added to the list.

Directions for Video Zoom on a SMARTPHONE:

- If you would like to make a public comment, please click on the **“Raise Hand”** button on the bottom of your screen.
- This will signal to the host that you would like to provide a public comment and you will be added to the list.

Directions for TELEPHONE line only:

- If you would like to make public comment, please **dial *9** on your keypad to signal that you would like to comment.

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Analysis Summary – AB 2647 (Calderon)
Version: Amended - 4/16/2026
Analyst: EV

AB 2647 (Calderon)

Energy: nuclear powerplants: assessment.

Summary: This bill would require the California Energy Commission (CEC) to assess the potential role of advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California and the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, including alignment with the 100% zero-carbon electricity by 2045 goal.

Background: Existing law vests the CEC with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify thermal powerplants with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Existing law prohibits the CEC from certifying a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except for specified powerplants, and provides that a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except those specified powerplants, is not a permitted land use in California unless certain conditions are met regarding the existence of technology for the construction and operation of nuclear fuel rod processing plants and of demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste.

Existing law, the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, declares that it is the policy of the state to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon electricity by 2045.

Status: 4/23/26: Passed Assembly Utilities and Energy Committee. Re-referred to Assembly Appropriations Committee.

Specific Provisions: This bill would:

1. Require the CEC, by July 1, 2027, to prepare a comprehensive assessment of the potential role of advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California and the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state, pursuant to the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 (Chapter 312 of the Statutes of 2018), to achieve 100% zero-carbon electricity by 2045.
2. Require the assessment to evaluate:
 - a. System costs, reliability benefits, emission impacts, deployment timelines, waste management and disposal pathways to include advanced fuel cycle technologies, environmental and public health impacts, and potential siting considerations.
 - b. Potential of nuclear energy using high-renewable grid scenarios that require firm, dispatchable, zero-carbon resources to complement renewable resources, enhance grid reliability, and reduce overall system costs.
 - c. Ratepayer, taxpayer, and private costs associated with spent nuclear fuel management, including onsite, interim, and long-term storage pathways, in comparison with systemwide costs of waste, storage, and byproduct management across other electricity generation technologies.
 - d. Workforce considerations, including the use of a skilled and trained workforce.
 - e. A comparison of environmental, public health, and waste impacts across all electricity generation technologies.
3. Require CEC to consult with the Public Utilities Commission (PUC), the Independent System Operator (ISO), and other state agencies, as appropriate.

4. Require the CEC to hold workshops and solicit input from a broad range of stakeholders, including academic experts in nuclear science, technology and public health, developers, investors, utilities, labor organizations, ratepayer advocates, and environmental groups.

Impacts on South Coast AQMD’s Mission, Operations or Initiatives: Recent amendments have converted AB 2647 into a study bill, and as such it does not directly impact South Coast AQMD. While the required assessment may inform broader long-term energy and emissions discussions, any air quality implications are dependent on future policy decisions and market outcomes.

Advanced nuclear technologies do not emit air pollutants during electricity generation and are a potential zero-emission energy source with implications for long-term air quality planning. However, nuclear energy has been associated with concerns related to public safety, high costs and waste management difficulties. Any potential air quality benefits would depend on future deployment and whether such resources displace fossil fuel generation and can be implemented safely, cost-effectively and with nuclear waste not affecting the region or state.

Recommended Position: WATCH

SUPPORT

Bay Area Council
Bay Area New Liberals (Center for New Liberalism)
California Council for Environmental and Economic Balance
California Fresh Fruit Association
California State Association of Electrical Workers
California State Pipe Trades Council
Edison International
Generation Atomic
Mothers for Nuclear
Native Nuclear
New California Coalition
Northern California Power Agency
Nuclear Is Clean Energy Club
Nucleation Capital
Radiant Industries, INC.
San Luis Obispo County
Southern California Association of Scaffold Contractors
Southern California Builders and Contractors Association
Southern California Public Power Authority (SCPPA)
Stand Up for Nuclear
State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
The Breakthrough Institute
Third Way
Turlock Irrigation District
Upland Chamber of Commerce

OPPOSITION

Alliance for Nuclear Responsibility
California Land Watch
Cleaneart4kids.org
California Climate Action Voters
Climate Resolve
Coalition for Nuclear Safety
Committee to Bridge the Gap
Ecological Options Network
Environment California
Environmental Working Group
Fission Transition INC.
Fresnans Against Fracking
Green Party of Marin County
Green Party of Orange County
Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy
Parents Against Santa Susana Field Laboratory
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles
Protect Rural Escondido
Resource Renewal Institute
Samuel Lawrence Foundation
San Clemente Green
Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay
San Luis Obispo Mothers for Peace
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Sierra Club California
350 SoCal Climate Action
Sunflower Alliance
TURN - The Utility Reform Network
Union of Concerned Scientists
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs
Western Electrical Contractors Association

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 16, 2026

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 6, 2026

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025–26 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 2647

Introduced by Assembly Member Calderon
(Coauthors: Assembly Members Harabedian and Lee)
(Coauthor: Senator Jones)

February 20, 2026

An act to amend Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2 of, and to add Section 25524.3 to, 25302.2 to the Public Resources Code, relating to energy.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2647, as amended, Calderon. Energy: nuclear facilities: advanced nuclear reactors: powerplants: assessment.

Existing law vests the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (Energy Commission) with the exclusive jurisdiction to certify thermal powerplants with a generating capacity of 50 megawatts or more. Existing law prohibits the Energy Commission from certifying a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except for specified powerplants, and provides that a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, except those specified powerplants, is not a permitted land use in California unless certain conditions are met regarding the existence of technology for the construction and operation of nuclear fuel rod processing plants and of demonstrated technology or means for the disposal of high-level nuclear waste, as specified. *Existing law, the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018, declares that it is the policy of the state to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon electricity by 2045.*

~~This bill would exempt advanced nuclear reactors, as defined, from that prohibition. The bill would require the commission, before making a determination that an advanced nuclear reactor is not subject to the prohibition, to verify that the owner, operator, or developer of the advanced nuclear reactor has made legally enforceable commitment to comply with certain labor requirements. The bill would, except as provided, require the owner, operator, or developer of an advanced nuclear reactor that is certified by the commission to comply with those labor requirements.~~

This bill would require the Energy Commission, on or before July 1, 2027, to prepare, as provided, a comprehensive assessment of the potential role for advanced nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in California, and of the potential for new, in-state nuclear powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state described above. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission to update the assessment as appropriate. The bill would authorize the Energy Commission, the Public Utilities Commission, the Independent System Operator, and other public agencies to evaluate the potential of nuclear energy to meet long-term resource needs.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. In enacting this act, it is the intent of the
2 Legislature to ensure the use of a skilled and trained ~~workforce~~
3 *workforce, as defined for purposes of Sections 25536.7 and 25536.8*
4 *of the Health and Safety Code, which is required to perform work*
5 *on other dangerous industrial facilities, including petroleum*
6 *refineries and chemical manufacturing facilities, also applies to*
7 *the initial construction and maintenance of any new advanced*
8 *nuclear reactors that may be permitted and constructed in the*
9 *future, following the enactment of this act and amendments to*
10 *Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2 of the Public Resources Code, to*
11 *ensure public health and safety.*

12 ~~SEC. 2. Section 25524.1 of the Public Resources Code is~~
13 ~~amended to read:~~

14 ~~25524.1. (a) Except for the existing Diablo Canyon Units 1~~
15 ~~and 2 owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Onofre~~

1 Units 2 and 3 owned by Southern California Edison Company and
2 San Diego Gas and Electric Company and, except as provided in
3 Section 25524.3, a nuclear fission thermal powerplant requiring
4 the reprocessing of fuel rods, including any to which this chapter
5 does not otherwise apply, except those having a vested right as
6 defined in this section, shall not be a permitted land use in the state
7 or, where applicable, certified by the commission until both of the
8 following conditions are met:

9 (1) The commission finds that the United States through its
10 authorized agency has identified and approved, and there exists a
11 technology for the construction and operation of, nuclear fuel rod
12 reprocessing plants.

13 (2) (A) The commission has reported its findings and the
14 reasons therefor pursuant to paragraph (1) to the Legislature. That
15 report shall be assigned to the appropriate policy committees for
16 review. The commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission
17 thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings
18 unless within those 100 legislative days either house of the
19 Legislature adopts by a majority vote of its members a resolution
20 disaffirming the findings of the commission made pursuant to
21 paragraph (1).

22 (B) A resolution of disaffirmance shall set forth the reasons for
23 the action and shall provide, to the extent possible, guidance to
24 the commission as to an appropriate method of bringing the
25 commission's findings into conformance with paragraph (1).

26 (C) If a disaffirming resolution is adopted, the commission shall
27 reexamine its original findings consistent with matters raised in
28 the resolution. On conclusion of its reexamination, the commission
29 shall transmit its findings in writing, with the reasons therefor, to
30 the Legislature.

31 (D) If the findings are that the conditions of paragraph (1) have
32 been met, the commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission
33 thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings
34 to the Legislature unless within those 100 legislative days both
35 houses of the Legislature act by statute to declare the findings null
36 and void and take appropriate action.

37 (E) To allow sufficient time for the Legislature to act, the reports
38 of findings of the commission shall be submitted to the Legislature
39 at least six calendar months before the adjournment of the
40 Legislature sine die.

1 ~~(b) The commission shall further find on a case-by-case basis~~
2 ~~that facilities with adequate capacity to reprocess nuclear fuel rods~~
3 ~~from a certified nuclear facility or to store that fuel if that storage~~
4 ~~is approved by an authorized agency of the United States are in~~
5 ~~actual operation or will be in operation at the time that the nuclear~~
6 ~~facility requires reprocessing or storage if the storage of fuel is in~~
7 ~~an offsite location to the extent necessary to provide continuous~~
8 ~~onsite full core reserve storage capacity.~~

9 ~~(c) The commission shall continue to receive and process notices~~
10 ~~of intention and applications for certification pursuant to this~~
11 ~~division, but shall not issue a decision pursuant to Section 25523~~
12 ~~granting a certificate until the requirements of this section have~~
13 ~~been met. All other permits, licenses, approvals, or authorizations~~
14 ~~for the entry or use of the land, including orders of court, that may~~
15 ~~be required may be processed and granted by the governmental~~
16 ~~entity concerned, but construction work to install permanent~~
17 ~~equipment or structures shall not commence until the requirements~~
18 ~~of this section have been met.~~

19 ~~SEC. 3. Section 25524.2 of the Public Resources Code is~~
20 ~~amended to read:~~

21 ~~25524.2. (a) Except for the existing Diablo Canyon Units 1~~
22 ~~and 2 owned by Pacific Gas and Electric Company and San Onofre~~
23 ~~Units 2 and 3 owned by Southern California Edison Company and~~
24 ~~San Diego Gas and Electric Company and, except as provided in~~
25 ~~Section 25524.3, a nuclear fission thermal powerplant, including~~
26 ~~any to which this chapter does not otherwise apply, except those~~
27 ~~exempted by this section, shall not be a permitted land use in the~~
28 ~~state or, where applicable, be certified by the commission until~~
29 ~~both of the following conditions have been met:~~

30 ~~(1) The commission finds that there has been developed and~~
31 ~~that the United States through its authorized agency has approved~~
32 ~~and there exists a demonstrated technology or means for the~~
33 ~~disposal of high-level nuclear waste.~~

34 ~~(2) (A) The commission has reported its findings and the~~
35 ~~reasons therefor pursuant to paragraph (1) to the Legislature. That~~
36 ~~report shall be assigned to the appropriate policy committees for~~
37 ~~review. The commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission~~
38 ~~thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings~~
39 ~~unless within those 100 legislative days either house of the~~
40 ~~Legislature adopts by a majority vote of its members a resolution~~

1 ~~disaffirming the findings of the commission made pursuant to~~
2 ~~paragraph (1):~~

3 ~~(B) A resolution of disaffirmance shall set forth the reasons for~~
4 ~~the action and shall provide, to the extent possible, guidance to~~
5 ~~the commission as to an appropriate method of bringing the~~
6 ~~commission's findings into conformance with paragraph (1):~~

7 ~~(C) If a disaffirming resolution is adopted, the commission shall~~
8 ~~reexamine its original findings consistent with matters raised in~~
9 ~~the resolution. On conclusion of its reexamination, the commission~~
10 ~~shall transmit its findings in writing, with the reasons therefor, to~~
11 ~~the Legislature:~~

12 ~~(D) If the findings are that the conditions of paragraph (1) have~~
13 ~~been met, the commission may proceed to certify nuclear fission~~
14 ~~thermal powerplants 100 legislative days after reporting its findings~~
15 ~~to the Legislature unless within those 100 legislative days both~~
16 ~~houses of the Legislature act by statute to declare the findings null~~
17 ~~and void and take appropriate action:~~

18 ~~(E) To allow sufficient time for the Legislature to act, the reports~~
19 ~~of findings of the commission shall be submitted to the Legislature~~
20 ~~at least six calendar months before the adjournment of the~~
21 ~~Legislature sine die:~~

22 ~~(b) For purposes of this section, "technology or means for the~~
23 ~~disposal of high-level nuclear waste" means a method for the~~
24 ~~permanent and terminal disposition of high-level nuclear waste.~~
25 ~~This section does not require that facilities for the application of~~
26 ~~that technology or means be available at the time that the~~
27 ~~commission makes its findings. That disposition of high-level~~
28 ~~nuclear waste does not preclude the possibility of an approved~~
29 ~~process for retrieval of the waste:~~

30 ~~(e) The commission shall continue to receive and process notices~~
31 ~~of intention and applications for certification pursuant to this~~
32 ~~division, but shall not issue a decision pursuant to Section 25523~~
33 ~~granting a certificate until the requirements of this section have~~
34 ~~been met. All other permits, licenses, approvals, or authorizations~~
35 ~~for the entry or use of the land, including orders of court, that may~~
36 ~~be required may be processed and granted by the governmental~~
37 ~~entity concerned, but construction work to install permanent~~
38 ~~equipment or structures shall not commence until the requirements~~
39 ~~of this section have been met.~~

1 SEC. 4. ~~Section 25524.3 is added to the Public Resources Code,~~
2 ~~to read:~~

3 25524.3. (a) For purposes of this section, all of the following
4 definitions apply:

5 (1) ~~“Advanced nuclear reactor” means a nuclear fission or fusion~~
6 ~~energy system with design characteristics that provide enhanced~~
7 ~~safety features, reduced waste generation, improved fuel use, and~~
8 ~~other technological advancements compared to a generation II~~
9 ~~nuclear reactor, and that has a design license approved by the~~
10 ~~federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission on or after January 1,~~
11 ~~2005.~~

12 (2) ~~“Apprenticeable occupation” means an occupation for which~~
13 ~~the chief has approved an apprenticeship program pursuant to~~
14 ~~Section 3075 of the Labor Code.~~

15 (3) ~~“Building and construction trades” means trades with~~
16 ~~apprenticeship programs that are subject to the Section 3075.5 of~~
17 ~~the Labor Code.~~

18 (4) ~~“Chief” means the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship~~
19 ~~Standards of the Department of Industrial Relations.~~

20 (5) ~~“Construction,” “alteration,” “demolition,” “installation,”~~
21 ~~and “repair” have the same meanings as those terms are used in~~
22 ~~Section 1720 of the Labor Code.~~

23 (6) ~~“Graduate of an apprenticeship program” means either of~~
24 ~~the following:~~

25 (A) ~~An individual that has been issued a certificate of completion~~
26 ~~under the authority of the California Apprenticeship Council or~~
27 ~~the chief for completing an apprenticeship program approved by~~
28 ~~the chief pursuant to Section 3075 of the Labor Code.~~

29 (B) ~~An individual that has completed an apprenticeship program~~
30 ~~located outside California and approved for federal purposes~~
31 ~~pursuant to the apprenticeship regulations adopted by the United~~
32 ~~States Secretary of Labor.~~

33 (7) ~~“Onsite work” does not include catalyst handling and~~
34 ~~loading, chemical cleaning, or inspection and testing that was not~~
35 ~~within the scope of a prevailing wage determination issued by the~~
36 ~~Director of Industrial Relations as of January 1, 2025.~~

37 (8) ~~“Prevailing hourly wage rate” means the general prevailing~~
38 ~~rate of per diem wages, as determined by the Director of Industrial~~
39 ~~Relations pursuant to Sections 1773 and 1773.9 of the Labor Code,~~
40 ~~but does not include shift differentials, travel and subsistence, or~~

1 holiday pay. Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1773.1
2 of the Labor Code, the requirement that employer payments not
3 reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime
4 wages found to be prevailing does not apply if otherwise provided
5 in a bona fide collective bargaining agreement covering the worker.

6 (9) ~~“Registered apprentice” means an apprentice registered in
7 an apprenticeship program approved by the chief pursuant to
8 Section 3075 of the Labor Code who is performing work covered
9 by the standards of that apprenticeship program and receiving the
10 supervision required by the standards of that apprenticeship
11 program.~~

12 (10) ~~“Skilled and trained workforce” means a workforce that
13 meets both of the following criteria:~~

14 (A) ~~All the workers are either registered apprentices or skilled
15 journeypersons.~~

16 (B) ~~At least 60 percent of the skilled journeypersons are
17 graduates of an apprenticeship program for the applicable
18 occupation.~~

19 (11) ~~“Skilled journeyperson” means a worker who meets both
20 of the following criteria:~~

21 (A) ~~The worker either graduated from an apprenticeship program
22 for the applicable occupation that was approved by the chief, or
23 has at least as many hours of on-the-job experience in the
24 applicable occupation that would be required to graduate from an
25 apprenticeship program for the applicable occupation that is
26 approved by the chief.~~

27 (B) ~~The worker is being paid at least a rate equivalent to the
28 prevailing hourly wage rate for a journeyperson in the applicable
29 occupation and geographic area.~~

30 (b) ~~Subject to subdivision (c), Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2
31 do not apply to an advanced nuclear reactor.~~

32 (c) ~~Before making a determination that an advanced nuclear
33 reactor is not subject to Section 25524.1 or 25524.2, the
34 commission shall verify that the owner, operator, or developer of
35 the advanced nuclear reactor has made a legally enforceable
36 commitment that in contracting for the performance of initial and
37 subsequent construction, alteration, demolition, installation, repair,
38 or maintenance work on the advanced nuclear reactor, it will
39 require contractors and any subcontractors on those activities to
40 use a skilled and trained workforce to perform all onsite work~~

1 within an apprenticeable occupation in the building and
2 construction trades.

3 (d) (1) The owner, operator, or developer of an advanced
4 nuclear reactor that is authorized pursuant to this chapter shall
5 provide to the Labor Commissioner, on a monthly basis, a report
6 demonstrating compliance with subdivision (c) that includes the
7 full name of, and identify the apprenticeship program, location,
8 and graduation date of, each worker relied upon to satisfy the
9 apprenticeship graduation percentage requirements of this section.
10 The report is a public record under the California Public Records
11 Act (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1
12 of the Government Code) and shall be open to public inspection.

13 (2) (A) If the Labor Commissioner, or the Labor
14 Commissioner's designee, determines after an investigation that
15 a contractor or subcontractor failed to use a skilled and trained
16 workforce in accordance with subdivision (c), the contractor or
17 subcontractor responsible for the violation shall forfeit, as a civil
18 penalty to the state, not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000)
19 per month of work performed in violation of subdivision (c). A
20 contractor or subcontractor that commits a second or subsequent
21 violation within a three-year period shall forfeit as a civil penalty
22 to the state the sum of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
23 per month of work performed in violation of subdivision (c).

24 (B) The amount of a civil penalty may be reduced or waived
25 by the Labor Commissioner if the amount of the civil penalty
26 would be disproportionate to the severity of the violation. The
27 Labor Commissioner shall consider, in setting the amount of a
28 civil penalty, all of the following circumstances:

29 (i) Whether the violation was intentional.

30 (ii) Whether the contractor or subcontractor has committed other
31 violations of this section or of the Labor Code.

32 (iii) Whether, upon notice of the violation, the contractor or
33 subcontractor took steps to voluntarily remedy the violation.

34 (iv) The extent or severity of the violation.

35 (v) The Labor Commissioner, or Labor Commissioner's
36 designee, shall issue a civil wage and penalty assessment, in
37 accordance with Section 1741 of the Labor Code, upon
38 determination of a civil penalty assessed under subparagraph (A).
39 Review of a civil wage and penalty assessment issued under this
40 subdivision may be requested in accordance with Section 1742 of

1 the Labor Code. The regulations of the Director of Industrial
2 Relations, which govern proceedings for review of civil wage and
3 penalty assessments and the withholding of contract payments
4 under Article 1 (commencing with Section 1720) and Article 2
5 (commencing with Section 1770) of Chapter 1 of Part 7 of Division
6 2 of the Labor Code, shall apply.

7 (C) The determination of the Labor Commissioner as to the
8 amount of the civil penalty imposed under this subdivision shall
9 be reviewable by the Director of Industrial Relations only for an
10 abuse of discretion.

11 (3) This subdivision does not apply if all work on the advanced
12 nuclear reactor is covered by a project labor agreement that requires
13 the use of a skilled and trained workforce and provides for the
14 enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure.
15 For purposes of this subdivision, a “project labor agreement” means
16 a prehire collective bargaining agreement that establishes terms
17 and conditions of employment for a specific construction project
18 or projects and is an agreement described in Section 158(f) of Title
19 29 of the United States Code.

20 *SEC. 2. Section 25302.2 is added to the Public Resources Code,*
21 *to read:*

22 *25302.2. (a) On or before July 1, 2027, as part of the*
23 *integrated energy policy report or as a separate report, as*
24 *determined by the commission, the commission shall prepare a*
25 *comprehensive assessment of the potential role for advanced*
26 *nuclear technologies in supporting critical infrastructure in*
27 *California and of the potential for new, in-state nuclear*
28 *powerplants to cost-effectively meet statewide needs for new*
29 *electricity resources, and to meet the expressed policy of the state,*
30 *pursuant to the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 (Chapter*
31 *312 of the Statutes of 2018), to achieve 100 percent zero-carbon*
32 *electricity by 2045.*

33 *(b) In preparing the comprehensive assessment, the commission*
34 *shall consider all of the following:*

35 *(1) An analysis of system costs, reliability benefits, emission*
36 *impacts, deployment timelines, waste management and disposal*
37 *pathways to include advanced fuel cycle technologies,*
38 *environmental and public health impacts, and potential siting*
39 *considerations.*

1 (2) *An evaluation assessing the potential of nuclear energy*
2 *using high-renewable grid scenarios that require firm,*
3 *dispatchable, zero-carbon resources to complement renewable*
4 *resources, enhance grid reliability, and reduce overall system*
5 *costs.*

6 (3) *An assessment of the ratepayer, taxpayer, and private costs*
7 *associated with spent nuclear fuel management, including onsite,*
8 *interim, and long-term storage pathways, in comparison with*
9 *systemwide costs of waste, storage, and byproduct management*
10 *across other electricity generation technologies.*

11 (4) *The potential for employment of a skilled and trained*
12 *workforce, as defined for purposes of Sections 25536.7 and 25536.8*
13 *of the Health and Safety Code, in construction, operation, and*
14 *maintenance of nuclear powerplants.*

15 (5) *The potential need for procurement of electricity from*
16 *nuclear powerplants after 2045.*

17 (6) *The comparative outcomes relative to existing and projected*
18 *energy pathways in California.*

19 (7) *A comparative analysis of environmental, public health, and*
20 *waste impacts across all electricity generation technologies.*

21 (8) *Recommended revisions to state law and regulations,*
22 *including to Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2.*

23 (9) *Additional factors, as appropriate.*

24 (c) *The commission shall consult with the Public Utilities*
25 *Commission, the Independent System Operator, and other state*
26 *agencies, as appropriate.*

27 (d) *The commission shall hold workshops and solicit*
28 *participation and comments from a broad range of stakeholders,*
29 *including academic experts in nuclear science and technology and*
30 *in public health, potential developers, investors, electric*
31 *corporations, labor, ratepayer advocates, and environmentalists.*

32 (e) *The commission may update the initial comprehensive*
33 *assessment as appropriate.*

34 (f) *The commission, the Public Utilities Commission, the*
35 *Independent System Operator, and other public agencies may*
36 *evaluate the potential of nuclear energy to meet long-term resource*
37 *needs, notwithstanding the conditional prohibitions on siting new*
38 *nuclear powerplants pursuant to Sections 25524.1 and 25524.2.*

O

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Analysis Summary – SB 954 (Blakespear)
Version: Amended - 4/16/2026
Analyst: EV

SB 954 (Blakespear)

California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

Summary: This bill would revise the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) by expanding protections for sensitive habitats and modifying existing exemptions for certain projects, including daycare and advanced manufacturing facilities. It would narrow the advanced manufacturing exemption by imposing stricter siting, emissions, and environmental criteria, requiring gubernatorial certification, mandating public hearings, community benefits agreements, and labor standards.

Background: CEQA requires lead agencies to evaluate the environmental impacts of proposed projects before approval. If a project may significantly affect the environment, the agency must prepare an environmental impact report; if not, it may adopt a negative declaration or a mitigated negative declaration if impacts can be reduced. CEQA also defines key terms, including “natural and protected lands,” and provides exemptions for certain projects, such as specified daycare facilities, advanced manufacturing facilities on industrially zoned land, and certain rezonings consistent with approved housing elements, although some exemptions are limited for projects involving uses like oil and gas infrastructure.

Status: 4/24/2026 – Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Senate Appropriations Suspense File

Specific Provisions: This bill would:

1. Revise the definition of “natural and protected lands” to include habitats for species designated as candidate, sensitive, or of special status by state or federal agencies.
2. Extend CEQA exemptions to include family day care homes with the condition not being located in industrial zones or within 3,200 feet of active oil or natural gas extraction or refining facilities.
3. Define an advanced manufacturing facility as a facility used exclusively for final tier manufacturing, including final assembly, integration, testing, and packaging of market-ready products.
4. Define “advanced manufacturing facility project” and the term “applicant,” and clarify disadvantaged community considerations.
5. Require advanced manufacturing projects to obtain certification from the Governor to qualify for a CEQA exemption and meet the following criteria:
 - a. Located on land zoned exclusively for heavy industrial uses as of January 1, 2026.
 - b. Not within 1,600 feet of a sensitive receptor or 1,000 feet of a disadvantaged community.
 - c. Not within 1,000 feet of a disadvantaged community.
 - d. Operational and construction emissions limits for reactive organic gases, NO_x, particulate matter, SO_x, and carbon monoxide.
 - e. Compliance with community risk standards and tribal cultural protections.
 - f. Not located on natural or protected lands.
 - g. Use of zero-emission backup generation.
6. Require certification by the Governor based on Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Gold or higher building certification and demonstrated improvements in energy and water efficiency, water quality, and air quality.

7. Require project applicants to enter into community benefits agreements and comply with specified labor standards.
8. Require lead agencies to:
 - a. Hold at least one public hearing.
 - b. Ensure applicants demonstrate high road employment standards.
 - i. The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission shall develop and make available to lead agencies guidelines for evaluating whether a project applicant demonstrates high road employment standards.
 - c. Ensure applicants have entered into a community benefits agreement, including environmental mitigation, high-road employment standards, and job access.
 - d. Ensure compliance with labor requirements.
 - e. Require a labor peace agreement if the state provides significant financial assistance.
9. Define “community benefits agreement” as a private agreement between the applicant and independent stakeholders from the surrounding communities, and that is informed by meaningful engagement and outreach to residents of the surrounding communities. Stakeholders that receive financial remuneration from a project applicant shall not be considered independent.
10. Define “enforceable commitments” as specific mechanisms, such as binding arbitration, built into agreements that ensure that the parties have remedies to resolve disputes.
11. Define “high road employment standards” as employment practices and standards that include, but are not limited to, all of the following:
 - a. Provision of comparatively good wages and benefits, relative to the industry, occupation, and labor market in which participating workers are employed.
 - b. Payment of workers at or above local or regional living wage standards as well as payment at or above regional prevailing wage standards where those standards exist for the occupations in question.
 - c. Commitment to investing in employee training, growth, and development, including through comprehensive workforce training programs or apprenticeship programs.
 - d. Adoption of mechanisms to include worker voice and agency in the workplace.
 - e. Safe and healthy working conditions.
 - f. Consistent compliance with workplace laws and regulations, including proactive efforts to remedy past problems.
12. Define “labor peace agreement” as a deal between an applicant and a labor organization where the union agrees not to disrupt the business, and the applicant agrees to allow the union to communicate with and organize employees without requiring a specific method for union certification.
13. Clarify CEQA exemptions for housing element–related rezonings.
14. Clarify CEQA exemption does not apply to distribution centers, natural or protected lands, tourism related development,
 - a. Hotels, resorts, or other transient lodging (excluding residential hotels and short-term rentals compliant with local law)
 - b. Event centers that are at least 100,000 square feet or have seating for at least 10,000
15. Remove the existing limitations related to rezonings that would allow oil and gas infrastructure.

Impacts on South Coast AQMD’s Mission, Operations or Initiatives: SB 954 restores targeted environmental review requirements for certain advanced manufacturing projects by narrowing exemptions under CEQA. This shift aligns with the oversight priorities of the South Coast AQMD as this approach reinforces the district’s core goal to prevent and mitigate air pollution from stationary sources by ensuring that projects with potentially significant emissions profiles remain subject to scrutiny. In doing so, the bill enables earlier identification of air quality impacts and the application of appropriate mitigation measures, an especially important consideration in the South Coast basin, where air pollution burdens are among the highest in the state. More broadly, the bill preserves a critical layer of environmental oversight that complements the district’s regulatory authority, strengthens accountability for projects, and helps guard against the expansion of high emitting uses without adequate analysis or community input.

Recommended Position: SUPPORT

SUPPORT

1000 Friends Protecting Historic Benicia
2100 Iff Strategies
350 Bay Area Action
350 Contra Costa
350 South Bay Los Angeles
350 Southland Legislative Alliance
Alta Peak Chapter, California Native Plant Society
Apen Action
Arroyos & Foothills Conservancy
Atrium 916
Ballona Wetlands Institute
BlueGreen Alliance
Brentwood Alliance of Canyons & Hillside
California Coastal Protection Network
California Environmental Justice Alliance
California Environmental Voters
California Federation of Labor Unions
California Interfaith Power and Light
California Land Watch
California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California River Watch
California Wildlife Foundation
Californians Against Waste
Calwild
Canyon Back Alliance
Center for Biological Diversity
Center for Environmental Health
Center for Food Safety
Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment
Central Valley Partnership
Chaparral Lands Conservancy

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Analysis Summary – SB 954 (Blakespear)
Version: Amended - 4/16/2026
Analyst: EV

Chips Communities United
Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge
Citizens for Los Angeles Wildlife (CLAW)
Citizens for the Preservation of Parks & Beaches
Citizens' Climate Lobby Monterey Bay
Clean Water Action
Cleaneearth4kids.org
Climate Action California
Climate Action Campaign at the Humboldt UU Fellowship
Climate Health Now Action Fund
Climate Reality Contra Costa County Policy Action Squad
Climate Reality Project, San Francisco Bay Area Chapter
Climate Reality Project, Orange County Chapter
Coalition for a Beautiful Los Angeles
Coalition for Clean Air
Coast Action Group
Coastal Corridor Alliance
Coastal Lands Action Network
Committees for Land, Air, Water and Species
Communities for a Better Environment
Courage California
Defend Ballona Wetlands
Earthjustice
Elders Climate Action Northern CA Chapter
Elders Climate Action Southern CA Chapter
Endangered Habitats League
Environment California
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin
Environmental Council of Sacramento (ECOS)
Environmental Defense Center
Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC)
Escondido Creek Conservancy
FACTS Families Advocating for Chemical and Toxics Safety
Forest Unlimited
Forests Forever
Fossil Free California
Friends of Griffith Park
Friends of Harbors, Beaches, and Parks
Friends of Rose Creek
Friends of the Inyo
Friends of the Los Angeles River
Friends of the Lost Coast
Friends of the River
Good Neighbor Steering Committee
Green Foothills
Greenfield Walking Group

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GreenLA Coalition
Green Latinos
Habitat 2020
Hills for Everyone
Hillside Federation
Humboldt Waterkeeper
Alameda County Interfaith Climate Action Network
Los Angeles Waterkeeper
Laguna Greenbelt, Inc.
Leadership Counsel for Justice & Accountability
Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy
Los Cerritos Wetlands Land Trust
Mercury Press
Morongo Basin Conservation Association, Inc.
Mothers Out Front Silicon Valley
Mount Shasta Bioregional Ecology Center
Napa Solano Audubon Society
National Parks Conservation Association
Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)
No Data Center MPK
Occidental Arts and Ecology Center
Oswit Land Trust
Pacific Forest Trust
Physicians for Social Responsibility - Los Angeles
Physicians for Social Responsibility - San Francisco Bay
Planning and Conservation League
Preserve Calaveras
Progressive Democrats of Benicia
Protect Monterey County
Protect San Benito County
Resource Renewal Institute
Restore the Delta
River Otter Ecology Project
Russian Riverkeeper
San Diego Bird Alliance
San Francisco Baykeeper
San Diego 350.Org
Santa Clara Valley Bird Alliance
Santa Clarita Organization for Planning and the Environment (SCOPE)
Santa Cruz Climate Action Network
Save Temescal Valley
Save the Bay
Save the Park
Save the Sonoma Coast
Sea and Sage Audubon Society
Sierra Club California

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Sierra Watch
350 SoCal Climate Action
Solano County Orderly Growth Committee
Sonoma County Climate Activist Network
Sonoma Land Trust
State Building and Construction Trades Council of California
Sunflower Alliance
Surfrider Foundation
Sustainable Mill Valley
Teamsters California
The Otter Project
Third ACT: San Francisco Bay Area
United Automobile Workers, Region 6
Valley Improvement Projects
We Advocate Through Environmental Review
West Berkeley Alliance for Clean Air and Safe Jobs
Western Watersheds Project
Yosemite Rivers Alliance

OPPOSITION

Bay Area Council
California Association for Labor Economic Development
California Business Properties Association
California Business Roundtable
California Cement Manufacturers Environmental Coalition
California Chamber of Commerce
California Construction & Industrial Materials Association
California Manufacturers & Technology Association
California Manufacturing Technology Association
California Retailers Association
Chemical Industry Council of California
Commercial Reasons Estate Development Association SoCal Chapter
East Bay Leadership Council
Greater Sacramento Economic Council
Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce
New California Coalition
North Bay Leadership Council
Orchard Partners
Reach Central Coast
San Joaquin Valley Manufacturing Alliance
San Mateo County Economic Development Association
Southern California Leadership Council
Supply Chain Federation
Western Electrical Contractors Association

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 16, 2026

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 25, 2026

SENATE BILL

No. 954

Introduced by Senator Blakespear

(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Connolly)

(Coauthors: Senators Allen, Cortese, McGuire, Pérez, and Reyes)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Addis, Caloza, and Ward)

February 2, 2026

An act to amend Sections 21067.5, 21080.085, and 21080.69 of, to add Section 21069.5 to, and to add Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 21189.100) to Division 13 of, the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 954, as amended, Blakespear. California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.

CEQA defines various terms, including “natural and protected lands” for its purposes.

This bill would revise the definition of that term to include habitats for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies.

CEQA exempts from its requirement projects that consist exclusively of a day care center that is not located in a residential area and projects that consist exclusively of an advanced manufacturing facility located on a site zoned exclusively for industrial uses.

This bill would additionally exempt projects consisting exclusively of a family day care home, as defined. The bill would, for the exemption for the day care center and family day care home, instead, require the projects for those facilities not be located in an area zoned for industrial use or within 3,200 feet of a facility that actively extracts or refines oil or natural gas in order for the exemption to apply. The bill would revise the exemption for advanced manufacturing facility projects to require those projects to meet certain requirements and for the Governor to certify the project, as provided. The bill would require an applicant of an advanced manufacturing project that is exempted from CEQA under the bill's requirement to enter into a *bona fide* community benefits agreement, as provided, and to comply with certain labor requirements, as provided. The bill would require to lead agency, before determining that an advanced manufacturing project is exempt from CEQA, to hold at least one public hearing on the project and to ensure that the applicant complies with the requirement to enter into a *bona fide* community benefits agreement and the labor requirements.

CEQA also exempts from its requirements rezoning the implements of the schedule of actions contained in an approved housing element. CEQA provides that this exemption does not apply to rezoning that would allow for the construction of certain facilities, including oil and gas infrastructure.

This bill would provide that the above exemption also does not apply to rezoning that ~~would allow for the construction of a~~ *authorizes a tourism facility, as defined, facility use that was not permitted before the rezoning or authorizes an increase in the allowable floor area, height, density, intensity, or development capacity of a tourism facility use beyond that permitted under the site's zoning designation in effect before the rezoning or before January 1, 2027, whichever is later, except as provided,* and would repeal the exception from the exemption for rezoning that would allow for the construction of oil and gas infrastructures.

Because the bill would imposes additional duties on a lead agency, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21067.5 of the Public Resources Code
2 is amended to read:
3 21067.5. “Natural and protected lands” means sites located
4 within any of the following locations:
5 (a) The state park system, as described in Article 1 (commencing
6 with Section 5001) of Chapter 1 of Division 5.
7 (b) A wilderness area, as defined in Section 5093.32.
8 (c) A marine protected area, as defined in Section 2852 of the
9 Fish and Game Code.
10 (d) The national park system, as defined in Section 100102 of
11 Title 54 of the United States Code.
12 (e) A national recreation area.
13 (f) A national monument.
14 (g) The national wild and scenic rivers system, as defined in
15 Section 1273 of Title 16 of the United States Code.
16 (h) Any ecological reserve or wildlife management area acquired
17 and managed by the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to
18 Article 2 (commencing with Section 1525) or Article 4
19 (commencing with Section 1580) of Chapter 5 of Division 2 of
20 the Fish and Game Code.
21 (i) A hazardous waste site that is listed pursuant to Section
22 65962.5 of the Government Code or a hazardous waste site
23 designated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control
24 pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code, unless
25 either of the following apply:
26 (1) The site is an underground storage tank site that received a
27 uniform closure letter issued pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section
28 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code based on closure criteria

1 established by the State Water Resources Control Board for the
2 use proposed by the project. This paragraph does not alter or
3 change the conditions to remove a site from the list of hazardous
4 waste sites listed pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government
5 Code.

6 (2) The State Department of Public Health, State Water
7 Resources Control Board, Department of Toxic Substances Control,
8 or a local agency making a determination pursuant to subdivision
9 (c) of Section 25296.10 of the Health and Safety Code has
10 otherwise determined that the site is suitable for the use proposed
11 by the project.

12 (j) Within a regulatory floodway as determined by the Federal
13 Emergency Management Agency in any official maps published
14 by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, unless the
15 development has received a no-rise certification in accordance
16 with Section 60.3(d)(3) of Title 44 of the Code of Federal
17 Regulations.

18 (k) Lands under conservation easement.

19 (l) On, or within a 300-foot radius of, a wetland, as defined in
20 the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, Part 660 FW
21 2 (June 21, 1993).

22 (m) An environmentally sensitive area within the coastal zone,
23 as defined in Section 30107.5.

24 (n) Lands identified for conservation in an adopted natural
25 community conservation plan pursuant to the Natural Community
26 Conservation Planning Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section
27 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code) or habitat
28 conservation plan pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act
29 of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), or other adopted natural
30 resource protection plan.

31 (o) Within a very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined
32 by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to
33 Section 51178 of the Government Code, or within the state
34 responsibility area, as defined in Section 4102. This subdivision
35 does not apply to sites that have adopted fire hazard mitigation
36 measures pursuant to existing building standards or state fire
37 mitigation measures applicable to the development, including, but
38 not limited to, standards established under all of the following
39 provisions or their successor provisions:

1 (1) Section 4291 of this code or Section 51182 of the
2 Government Code, as applicable.

3 (2) Section 4290.

4 (3) Chapter 7A (commencing with Section 701A.1) of Part 2
5 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

6 (p) Either prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance,
7 as defined pursuant to the United States Department of Agriculture
8 land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California,
9 and designated on the maps prepared by the Farmland Mapping
10 and Monitoring Program of the Department of Conservation, or
11 land zoned or designated for agricultural protection or preservation
12 by a local ballot measure that was approved by the voters of that
13 jurisdiction.

14 (q) Habitat for protected species identified as candidate,
15 sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies,
16 fully protected species, or species protected by the federal
17 Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.),
18 the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing
19 with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or
20 the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with
21 Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code).

22 SEC. 2. Section 21069.5 is added to the Public Resources Code,
23 to read:

24 21069.5. “Tourism facility” means ~~any~~ *either* of the following:

25 (a) A hotel, resort, or other transient lodging facility. For
26 purposes of this subdivision, “other transient lodging” does not
27 include either of the following:

28 (1) A residential hotel, as defined in Section 50519 of the Health
29 and Safety Code.

30 (2) After the issuance of a certificate of occupancy, a resident’s
31 use or marketing of a unit as short-term lodging, as defined in
32 Section 17568.8 of the Business and Professions Code, in a manner
33 consistent with local law.

34 (b) An event center, as defined in Section 40717.8 of the Health
35 and Safety Code, that is at least 100,000 square feet or has a seating
36 capacity of at least 10,000 seats.

37 ~~(c) An airport.~~

38 SEC. 3. Section 21080.085 of the Public Resources Code is
39 amended to read:

1 21080.085. (a) This division does not apply to a rezoning that
2 implements the schedule of actions contained in an approved
3 housing element pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 65583 of
4 the Government Code.

5 (b) (1) Subdivision (a) does not apply to ~~either any of the~~
6 following:

7 (A) A rezoning that would allow for the construction of a
8 ~~distribution center or for a tourism facility.~~ center.

9 (B) ~~Except as provided in paragraph (2), a rezoning that~~
10 would allow for construction to occur within the boundaries of
11 any natural and protected ~~lands as defined pursuant to Section~~
12 ~~21067.5.~~ lands.

13 (C) A rezoning that does either of the following:

14 (i) Authorizes a tourism facility use that was not permitted on
15 the site before the rezoning.

16 (ii) Authorizes an increase in the allowable floor area, height,
17 density, intensity, or development capacity for a tourism facility
18 use beyond that permitted under the site’s zoning designation in
19 effect before the rezoning or before January 1, 2027, whichever
20 is later.

21 (2) (A) (i) ~~Subdivision~~ Notwithstanding subparagraph (B) of
22 paragraph (1), subdivision (a) applies to a rezoning that contains
23 within its boundaries any natural and protected lands ~~as defined~~
24 ~~pursuant to Section 21067.5~~ if those natural and protected lands
25 are excluded from the rezoning.

26 (ii) ~~The definition of “natural”~~ “Natural and protected lands”
27 described in clause (i) does not include the lands described in
28 subdivision (p) of Section 21067.5.

29 (B) The rezoning of ~~any~~ a parcel or portions of a parcel that is
30 excluded from a rezoning under this paragraph shall be a separate
31 project that is subject to this division.

32 SEC. 4. Section 21080.69 of the Public Resources Code is
33 amended to read:

34 21080.69. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), this
35 division does not apply to any of the following projects:

36 (1) A project that consists exclusively of either a day care center,
37 as defined in Section 1596.76 of the Health and Safety Code, or a
38 family daycare home, as defined in Section 1596.78 of the Health
39 and Safety Code, and the project is not located in either of the
40 following:

- 1 (A) An area zoned for industrial use.
- 2 (B) An area within 3,200 feet of a facility that actively extracts
- 3 or refines oil or natural gas.

4 (2) A project that consists exclusively of a rural health clinic,
5 as defined by Section 1396(d)(l)(1) of Title 42 of the United States
6 Code, or a federally qualified health center, as defined by Section
7 1396(d)(l)(2) of Title 42 of the United States Code, if the facility
8 is less than 50,000 square feet in total space.

9 (3) A project that consists exclusively of a nonprofit food bank
10 or food pantry, defined as a nonprofit organization that is exempt
11 from federal income taxation under Section 501(c)(3) of the
12 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (26 U.S.C. Sec.
13 501(c)(3)), that solicits, stores, and distributes sufficient food to
14 their defined service area, if the project is located on a site that is
15 zoned exclusively for industrial uses.

16 (b) This section does not apply to a project located on natural
17 and protected lands, as defined pursuant to Section 21067.5.

18 SEC. 5. Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 21189.100) is
19 added to Division 13 of the Public Resources Code, to read:

20

21 CHAPTER 8. ENVIRONMENTAL LEADERSHIP PROGRAM FOR
22 ADVANCED MANUFACTURING

23

24 21189.100. (a) The Legislature finds and declares both of the
25 following:

26 (1) California is first in the nation in manufacturing output and
27 remains the global center for innovation, technology, and
28 entrepreneurship.

29 (2) The state's manufacturing sector spans advanced electronics,
30 semiconductors, clean energy technologies, decarbonization, and
31 climate resilience. These industries are essential to economic
32 resilience, supply chain security, and climate progress.

33 (b) It is the intent of the Legislature to streamline manufacturing
34 for advanced manufacturing that deploys cutting-edge technologies
35 to significantly reduce environmental impacts, to increase resource
36 use efficiency compared to existing industry standards in
37 California, and to promote development of clean energy and other
38 manufacturing industries that lead to an abundant future for all
39 Californians.

1 21189.101. For purposes of this chapter, the following
2 definitions apply:
3 (a) “Advanced manufacturing facility” means a facility used
4 for advanced manufacturing, as defined in Section 26003, and is
5 used exclusively for final tier manufacturing of any of the
6 following:
7 (1) ____.
8 (2) ____.
9 (3) ____.
10 (b) “Advanced manufacturing facility project” or “project”
11 means a project for the construction and operation of an advanced
12 manufacturing facility.
13 (c) “Applicant” means a person, or a public or private entity or
14 its affiliates, and its successors, heirs, or assignees, who undertakes
15 or proposes an advanced manufacturing facility project.
16 (d) “Disadvantaged community” means any of the following:
17 (1) A disadvantaged community identified pursuant to Section
18 39711 of the Health and Safety Code.
19 (2) A disadvantaged unincorporated community as defined in
20 Section 65302.10 of the Government Code.
21 (3) A census tract receiving the highest 15 percentile of the
22 CalEnviroScreen Pollution Burden percentile score.
23 (e) (1) “Final tier manufacturing” means the stage of
24 manufacturing that does any of the following:
25 (A) Performs the final assembly of components, subassembly,
26 or materials into a completed, market-ready product.
27 (B) Integrates hardware or software, or other financial systems
28 necessary for the product’s intended use.
29 (C) Conducts final quality control testing, inspection,
30 certification, or validation required for sale or distribution.
31 (D) Packages or otherwise prepares the completed product for
32 sale or distribution.
33 (2) “Final tier manufacturing” does not include either of the
34 following:
35 (A) The production of raw materials.
36 (B) The manufacture of intermediate components or
37 subassembly of intermediate components that are not sold or
38 distributed as complete, end-use products.
39 (f) “Office” means the Office of Land Use and Climate
40 Innovation.

1 (g) “Sensitive receptor” has the same meaning as set forth in
2 Section 65098 of the Government Code.

3 21189.102. Subject to Section 21189.105, this division does
4 not apply to an advanced manufacturing facility project that is
5 certified by the Governor pursuant to Section 21189.104 and meets
6 all of the following criteria:

7 (a) The project is located on a site zoned exclusively for heavy
8 industrial uses as of January 1, 2026.

9 (b) The project is not located within 1,600 feet of a sensitive
10 receptor.

11 (c) The project is not located within 1,000 feet of a
12 disadvantaged community.

13 (d) The project does not exceed any of the following operational
14 or construction emissions limits:

15 (1) Fifty-four pounds per day or 10 tons per year of reactive
16 organic gases, whichever is lower.

17 (2) Fifty-four pounds per day or 10 tons per year of oxides of
18 nitrogen, whichever is lower.

19 (3) Eighty pounds per day or 14.6 tons per year, whichever is
20 lower, of particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.

21 (4) *Fifty-four pounds per day or 10 tons per year, whichever is*
22 *lower, of particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter.*

23 (5) *Ten pounds per day or less of methane.*

24 ~~(4)~~

25 (6) One hundred thirty-seven pounds per day or 25 tons per
26 year, whichever is lower, of oxides of sulfur.

27 ~~(5)~~

28 (7) Five hundred forty-eight pounds per day or 100 tons per
29 year, whichever is lower, of carbon monoxide.

30 (e) The project is compliant with a quality community risk
31 reduction plan or demonstrates an increased cancer risk of no more
32 than 10 in one million and an increase in noncancer risk of less
33 than 1.0 on the hazard index for both chronic and acute exposure
34 for receptors within 1,000 feet radius of the fence of the advanced
35 manufacturing facility.

36 (f) The project does not cause significant adverse impacts to
37 tribal cultural resources unless there is a documented enforceable
38 agreement as defined in subparagraph (B) of paragraph (5) of
39 subdivision (b) of Section 21080.66.

40 (g) The project is not located on natural and protected lands.

1 (h) The project uses zero-emission backup generation.
2 21189.103. An advanced manufacturing facility project is
3 eligible for certification by the Governor if the project meets both
4 of the following:

5 (a) The advanced manufacturing facility is certified as
6 Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design gold or better by
7 the United States Green Building Council.

8 (b) The applicant demonstrates that the project has significant
9 improvements over the current industry standards for energy and
10 water consumption, water quality impacts, specifically including
11 reducing perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances effluent as
12 compared to industry baselines, and air quality impacts.

13 21189.104. (a) (1) The Governor may certify a project under
14 this chapter if the project meets the requirements of Section
15 21189.103. An applicant may apply for certification of a project
16 by the Governor under this chapter by submitting an application
17 to the office. The applicant shall provide evidence and materials
18 deemed necessary by the Governor demonstrating that the project
19 meets the requirements of Section 21189.103. The applicant shall
20 also submit the business case on why the project should be
21 implemented.

22 (2) The office may charge a fee on an applicant seeking
23 certification under this chapter for the reasonable costs incurred
24 by the Governor's office in implementing this chapter.

25 (3) The office shall make evidence and materials submitted by
26 the applicant in support of the application publicly available on
27 its internet website at least 30 days before the Governor's decision
28 on the application.

29 (b) (1) If the Governor determines to certify the project, the
30 Governor shall submit the proposed certification and any
31 supporting information to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee
32 for review and concurrence or nonconcurrence.

33 (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), within 30 days of
34 receiving the determination, the Joint Legislative Budget
35 Committee shall concur or nonconcur in writing on the
36 determination.

37 (3) If the Joint Legislative Budget Committee fails to concur or
38 nonconcur on the determination within 30 days of the submittal,
39 the project is deemed to be certified.

1 21189.105. Before making a determination that a project is not
2 subject to this division, the lead agency shall do all of the
3 following:

4 (a) Hold at least one public hearing on the project.

5 (b) Ensure that the applicant ~~has entered into a community~~
6 ~~benefits agreement pursuant to~~ *complies with* Section 21189.106.

7 (c) Ensure that the applicant complies with Section 21189.107.

8 21189.106. (a) An applicant of a project that is exempt from
9 this division under this chapter shall ~~enter into a community~~
10 ~~benefits agreement that includes all of the following:~~ *meet both of*
11 *the following requirements:*

12 (a) ~~Enforceable commitments to provide local environmental~~
13 ~~mitigation.~~

14 (b) (1) ~~High road employment standards and job access within~~
15 ~~the community in which the project is located.~~

16 (1) (A) *The applicant shall demonstrate high road employment*
17 *standards and shall certify to the lead agency that it will maintain*
18 *those standards in the operation of the facility.*

19 (2)

20 (B) The State Energy Resources Conservation and Development
21 Commission shall develop and make available to lead agencies
22 guidelines for evaluating whether a project applicant demonstrates
23 high road employment standards as required pursuant to ~~paragraph~~
24 ~~(1).~~ *subparagraph (A).*

25 (e) ~~Funding~~

26 (2) (A) *The applicant shall enter into a bona fide community*
27 *benefits agreement that includes enforceable commitments to*
28 *provide local environmental mitigation, high road employment*
29 *standards, and job access within the community in which the*
30 *project is located.*

31 (B) *The specific terms of the bona fide community benefits*
32 *agreement shall include funding for, or direct implementation of,*
33 *specific community improvements or amenities that may include,*
34 *but are not limited to, park and playground equipment, urban*
35 *greening, enhanced safety crossings, paving roads and bicycle*
36 *paths, reductions in or credits for residential utility bills, and annual*
37 *contributions to a nonprofit or community-based organization that*
38 *awards grants to organizations delivering community-based*
39 *services and amenities.*

40 (b) *For purposes of this section, the following definition apply:*

1 (1) “Community benefits agreement” means a private agreement
 2 between the applicant and independent stakeholders from the
 3 surrounding communities, and that is informed by meaningful
 4 engagement and outreach to residents of the surrounding
 5 communities. Stakeholders that receive financial remuneration
 6 from a project applicant shall not be considered independent.

7 (2) “Enforceable commitments” means specific mechanisms,
 8 such as binding arbitration, built into agreements that ensure that
 9 the parties have remedies to resolve disputes.

10 (3) “High road employment standards” means employment
 11 practices and standards that include, but are not limited to, all of
 12 the following:

13 (A) Provision of comparatively good wages and benefits, relative
 14 to the industry, occupation, and labor market in which
 15 participating workers are employed.

16 (B) Payment of workers at or above local or regional living
 17 wage standards as well as payment at or above regional prevailing
 18 wage standards where those standards exist for the occupations
 19 in question.

20 (C) Commitment to investing in employee training, growth, and
 21 development, including through comprehensive workforce training
 22 programs or apprenticeship programs.

23 (D) Adoption of mechanisms to include worker voice and agency
 24 in the workplace.

25 (E) Safe and healthy working conditions.

26 (F) Consistent compliance with workplace laws and regulations,
 27 including proactive efforts to remedy past problems.

28 21189.107. ~~An applicant for~~ For a project that is exempt from
 29 this division under this ~~chapter~~ chapter, the applicant shall comply
 30 with either of the ~~following~~: following requirements with respect
 31 to the initial construction of the facility and subsequent
 32 maintenance that is contracted out to a contractor in the
 33 construction industry:

34 (a) (1) For a project undertaken by a public agency, the project
 35 is a public work for which prevailing wages shall be paid for
 36 purposes of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7
 37 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

38 (2) Except as provided in paragraph (3), for a project undertaken
 39 by a public agency, an entity shall not be prequalified or shortlisted
 40 or awarded a contract by the public agency to perform any portion

1 of the project unless the entity provides an enforceable commitment
2 to the public agency that the entity and its contractors and
3 subcontractors at every tier will use a skilled and trained workforce
4 to perform all work on the project or contract that falls within an
5 apprenticeable occupation in the building and construction trades.

6 (3) Paragraph (2) does not apply if the project will be covered
7 by a project labor agreement that will bind all contractors and
8 subcontractors at every tier performing work on the project to use
9 a skilled and trained workforce and provide for enforcement of
10 that obligation through an arbitration procedure.

11 (b) For a project undertaken by a private entity, the applicant
12 shall do all of the following:

13 (1) Certify to the lead agency that either of the following is true:

14 (A) The entirety of the project is a public work for purposes of
15 Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division
16 2 of the Labor Code.

17 (B) (i) If the project is not in its entirety a public work, all
18 construction workers employed on the project will be paid at least
19 the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for the type of work
20 and geographic area, as determined by the Director of Industrial
21 Relations pursuant to Sections 1773 and 1773.9 of the Labor Code,
22 except that apprentices registered in programs approved by the
23 Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards may be paid at
24 least the applicable apprentice prevailing rate. If the project is
25 subject to this subparagraph, then for those portions of the project
26 that are not a public work, all of the following shall apply:

27 (I) The project applicant shall ensure that the prevailing wage
28 requirement is included in all contracts for the performance of all
29 construction and maintenance work.

30 (II) All contractors and subcontractors shall pay to all
31 construction workers employed in the execution of the work on
32 the project or contract at least the general prevailing rate of per
33 diem wages, except that apprentices registered in programs
34 approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards
35 may be paid at least the applicable apprentice prevailing rate.

36 (III) (ia) Except as provided in sub-subclause (ic), all
37 contractors and subcontractors shall maintain and verify payroll
38 records pursuant to Section 1776 of the Labor Code and make
39 those records available for inspection and copying as provided
40 therein.

1 (ib) Except as provided in sub-subclause (ic), the obligation of
2 the contractors and subcontractors at every tier to pay prevailing
3 wages may be enforced by the Labor Commissioner through the
4 issuance of a civil wage and penalty assessment pursuant to Section
5 1741 of the Labor Code, which may be reviewed pursuant to
6 Section 1742 of the Labor Code, within 18 months after the
7 completion of the development, or by an underpaid worker through
8 an administrative complaint or civil action, or by a joint
9 labor-management committee through a civil action under Section
10 1771.2 of the Labor Code. If a civil wage and penalty assessment
11 is issued, the contractor, subcontractor, and surety on a bond or
12 bonds issued to secure the payment of wages covered by the
13 assessment shall be liable for liquidated damages pursuant to
14 Section 1742.1 of the Labor Code.

15 (ic) Sub-subclauses (ia) and (ib) do not apply if all contractors
16 and subcontractors at every tier performing work on the project
17 are subject to a project labor agreement that requires the payment
18 of prevailing wages to all construction workers employed in the
19 execution of the project or contract and provides for enforcement
20 of that obligation through an arbitration procedure.

21 (ii) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1773.1 of the
22 Labor Code, the requirement that employer payments not reduce
23 the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime wages
24 found to be prevailing shall not apply if otherwise provided in a
25 bona fide collective bargaining agreement covering the worker.
26 The requirement to pay at least the general prevailing rate of per
27 diem wages does not preclude use of an alternative workweek
28 schedule adopted pursuant to Section 511 or 514 of the Labor
29 Code.

30 (2) Certify to the lead agency that a skilled and trained
31 workforce will be used to perform all construction work on the
32 project. All of the following requirements shall apply to the project:

33 (A) The project applicant shall require in all contracts for the
34 performance of work that every contractor and subcontractor at
35 every tier will individually use a skilled and trained workforce to
36 construct and maintain the project.

37 (B) Every contractor and subcontractor at every tier shall use a
38 skilled and trained workforce to construct and maintain the project.

39 (C) (i) Except as provided in clause (ii), the project applicant
40 shall provide to the lead agency, on a monthly basis while the

1 project or contract is being performed, a report demonstrating
2 compliance with Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of
3 Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. A monthly report
4 provided to the local government pursuant to this subclause shall
5 be a public record under the California Public Records Act
6 (Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1 of
7 the Government Code) and shall be open to public inspection. A
8 project applicant that fails to provide a monthly report
9 demonstrating compliance with Chapter 2.9 (commencing with
10 Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code
11 shall be subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)
12 per month for each month for which the report has not been
13 provided. Any contractor or subcontractor that fails to use a skilled
14 and trained workforce shall be subject to a civil penalty of two
15 hundred dollars (\$200) per day for each worker employed in
16 contravention of the skilled and trained workforce requirement.
17 Penalties may be assessed by the Labor Commissioner within 18
18 months of completion of the project using the same procedures
19 for issuance of civil wage and penalty assessments pursuant to
20 Section 1741 of the Labor Code, and may be reviewed pursuant
21 to the same procedures in Section 1742 of the Labor Code.
22 Penalties shall be paid to the State Public Works Enforcement
23 Fund, established pursuant to Section 1771.3 of the Labor Code.

24 (ii) Clause (i) shall not apply if all contractors and subcontractors
25 at every tier performing work on the project are subject to a project
26 labor agreement that requires compliance with the skilled and
27 trained workforce requirement and provides for enforcement of
28 that obligation through an arbitration procedure.

29 (3) Certify to the lead agency that it has entered into a labor
30 peace agreement. This paragraph applies only if the state has a
31 proprietary interest in the project or the state is providing direct
32 financial assistance to the project, tax credits, or tax preferences
33 in excess of two million five hundred thousand dollars
34 (\$2,500,000).

35 21189.108. *For purposes of Section 21189.107, the following*
36 *definitions apply:*

37 (a) *“Labor peace agreement” means an agreement between*
38 *the applicant and any bona fide labor organization that, at a*
39 *minimum, prohibits labor organizations and members from*
40 *engaging in picketing, work stoppages, boycotts, and any other*

1 *economic interference with the project applicant’s business. As a*
 2 *part of the agreement, the applicant agrees not to disrupt efforts*
 3 *by the bona fide labor organization to communicate with, and*
 4 *attempt to organize and represent, the applicant’s employees. The*
 5 *agreement shall provide a bona fide labor organization access at*
 6 *reasonable times to areas in which the applicant’s employees work*
 7 *for the purpose of meeting with employees to discuss their right*
 8 *to representation, employment rights under state law, and terms*
 9 *and conditions of employment. The agreement shall not mandate*
 10 *a particular method of election or certification of the bona fide*
 11 *labor organization.*

12 *(b) “Project labor agreement” has the same meaning as*
 13 *provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 2500 of*
 14 *the Public Contract Code.*

15 *(c) “Skilled and trained workforce” has the same meaning as*
 16 *provided in Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part*
 17 *1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.*

18 SEC. 6. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
 19 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
 20 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
 21 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
 22 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
 23 17556 of the Government Code.

O

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Legislative Summary – SB 1075 (Reyes)
Version: As Amended – 4/23/26
Analyst: PC

SB 1075 (Reyes)

Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Summary: As currently drafted, SB 1075 would make numerous policy changes to the Community Air Protection Program (CAPP or Program) created by AB 617 (C. Garcia, Chapter 136, Statutes of 2017), which focuses on reducing exposure in communities most impacted by air pollution. Current provisions would, among other things:

- 1) Authorize CARB to audit and take corrective action regarding air districts' implementation of the AB 617 Program

NOTE: Substantial amendments, as described below, have recently been made to the bill as of 4/23/26 that scale back the bill significantly to remove many provisions of concern. Further, the author has agreed to remove the provision that authorizes CARB to audit air districts' implementation of AB 617. That change is expected soon.

Background: In 2017, AB 617 (Garcia) was signed into law, resulting in CAPP which requires local air districts and CARB to reduce air pollution in the most impacted environmental justice (EJ) communities.

Current law establishes the AB 617 framework, requiring CARB to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities with high cumulative exposure burdens, and to update that strategy at least once every five years. CARB must identify and prioritize disadvantaged communities and select locations for the development of Community Emissions Reduction Programs (CERPs). Once a community is selected, the local air district is required to adopt a CERP within one year with the option of one additional year based on approval by CARB and Community Steering Committee. CARB also provides grants to community-based organizations for technical assistance and to support community participation, including the development and implementation of local community emissions reduction plans. (L-CERPS).

Budgetary funding supporting AB 617 helps to reduce air pollution in multiple ways, including by changing out older trucks and other equipment for newer, cleaner technologies. South Coast AQMD has fully engaged in this community-driven Program, including conducting extensive outreach to stakeholders at each stage. A key piece of this outreach includes the formation of Community Steering Committees (CSC) in each AB 617 community to assist in the development of a CERP. The South Coast region currently includes the following six AB 617 communities:

- 1) East Los Angeles/Boyle Heights/West Commerce

- 2) Eastern Coachella Valley
- 3) San Bernardino/Muscoy
- 4) South Los Angeles
- 5) Southeast Los Angeles
- 6) Wilmington/Carson/West Long Beach

Status: 4/23/26: Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Senate Appropriations Committee.

Key Update/Pending Amendments:

SB 1075 initially proposed significant reforms to CAPP. However, the bill has been amended in two policy committees (Senate Environmental Quality and Senate Local Government). Through the legislative process and based on ongoing discussions with the author’s office, committee staff and stakeholders, including South Coast AQMD, the author agreed to substantially amend and pare down the bill to remove many provisions of concern.

The bill was most recently amended on April 23, 2026, and additional amendments are in development with stakeholders including South Coast AQMD and are expected to be made soon to SB 1075.

April 23, 2026, Amendments:

- 1) Deleted provision adding an EJ board member to governing boards of local air districts, including South Coast AQMD, that have AB 617 communities or include an area that has received an AB 617 grant.
- 2) SB 1075 would keep CSCs created for an AB 617 community and locations with an L-CERP active until emissions objectives are achieved. New amends provide the option for CSCs to terminate if more than five years have passed since the CERP was adopted and the CSC votes to disband by a two-thirds majority.
- 3) Deleted provision that changed the timeframe to every 3 years for when the AB 617 statewide strategy was to be updated (remains every 5 years).
- 4) Removed the requirement that local governments must comply with CERPs and L-CERPs when making land use decisions. Amends only require local governments to consider CERPs and LCERPs with respect to land use decisions.
 - a. Prior to approving a commercial or industrial development located on a site of five acres or more, a city, including charter city, or county that includes a location for which an approved CERP or LCERP has been prepared shall consider potential air quality impacts of local land use approvals.
- 5) Removed the enforcement role of the Attorney General in the bill.

Expected Amendments:

- 1) Deletion of provision that would have allowed CARB to audit and take corrective action regarding air districts’ implementation of AB 617.

- 2) Clarify that local land-use provisions are separate from other AB 617 enforcement provisions, thus neither CARB nor local air districts are required to engage in enforcement activities relating to land-use portion of the bill.

- 3) Commitment to continue working out the placement and role of L-CERPS within SB 1075.

Given the promising developments in the bill amendments that were recently made and that are being drafted, staff recommends continuing to work with the author, legislative staff and stakeholders on the bill to protect and promote South Coast AQMD legislative priorities.

Recommended Position: WORK WITH AUTHOR

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 23, 2026

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 25, 2026

SENATE BILL

No. 1075

Introduced by Senator Reyes

February 13, 2026

An act to amend Section 44391.2 of, and to add Sections 44391.6, ~~44391.7~~, 44391.8, and 44391.9 to, the Health and Safety Code, relating to air resources.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1075, as amended, Reyes. Air resources: toxic air contaminants: criteria air pollutants: community emissions reduction programs: local community emissions reduction plans.

Existing law requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare a statewide strategy to reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure burden that includes an assessment and identification of those communities. Existing law requires the statewide strategy to be updated at least once every 5 years. Existing law requires the state board, based on the assessment and identification, to select locations around the state for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. Existing law requires the assessment and identification to prioritize disadvantaged communities, as defined. Existing law requires the regional air quality management district or the regional air pollution control district encompassing the location selected by the state board, within one year of selection, to adopt a community emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for the location selected using cost-effective measures, as provided. Existing law requires the state board to provide grants to community-based organizations for technical

assistance and to support community participation in the implementation of the statewide strategy. Under this existing regulatory authority, the state board provides grants to development and implement local community emissions reduction plans.

This bill would revise the definition of “disadvantaged community” to include a disadvantaged unincorporated community. ~~The bill would require the statewide strategy to be updated on or before July 1, 2027, and every 3 years thereafter.~~ *By expanding the definition of “disadvantaged community,” this bill would expand the duties of districts in the preparation of community emissions reduction programs.* The bill would require the local community emissions reduction plans be submitted to the state board for review and approval and would authorize the state board or the relevant air district to enforce those plans. The bill would specify that a steering committee formed by an air district to assist it in the development and implementation of a community emissions reduction program remains active until the emissions objectives identified in the program are ~~achieved.~~ *achieved or more than 5 years have passed since the adoption of the community emissions reduction program and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the committee vote to disband the committee.* The bill would require members of the steering committee to meet certain requirements. The bill would specify eligible uses for the grants provided and would authorize the state board to audit and to take corrective action if those resources are improperly used.

~~This bill would require a local government with land use planning authority to align its local land use decisions, as specified, to support the goals of an approved community emissions reduction program, approved local community emissions reduction plan, or both program and plan, and the environmental justice element of the general plan of the local government and to prevent new, substantial modification or substantial expanded uses that contribute to poor air quality, as provided. The bill would authorize a local land use agency, as provided, to make a land use decision that does not align with the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan if the decision serves an essential environmental, health, or safety need of the applicable community and there is no reasonable alternative. The bill would authorize a person living in a community with a community emissions reduction program or a local community emissions reduction plan to seek a de novo review of a land use decision that does not align with the program or plan. The bill would authorize the Attorney General~~

~~to require the local land use agency to take certain actions if it finds that the challenged land use decision did not comply with those requirements. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local land use agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

This bill would require a city, including a charter city, or a county for which an approved community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan has been prepared, before approving a commercial or industrial development located on a site of 5 acres or more, to consider the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan, or both program and plan. The bill would define “consider” to mean analyze the potential air quality impact of local land use approval of the industrial or commercial development by identifying whether the approval would further contribute to the poor air quality indicators, as specified, and consider adopting applicable mitigation measures contained in the community emissions reduction program or local community emissions reduction plan to mitigate or avoid further contribution to those poor air quality indicators. The bill would require the city or county, upon completion of the analysis and before the approval, to present its findings and analyses in support of its conclusions at a duly noticed meeting of its governing body of planning commission. To the extent the bill would impose additional duties on a city or county in its approval of commercial and industrial development, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

~~This bill would add one additional member of the governing board of an air district with a community that is in a location that has been selected for the preparation of a community emissions reduction program who is a member of a bona fide environmental justice organization or is a member of a steering committee of the air district and who is appointed by the state board, in collaboration with the steering committee. By expanding the membership of the governing board of air districts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the state board, on or before June 30, 2027, and annually thereafter, to report to the appropriate subcommittees of the budget committee of the Legislature about the progress the state board has made to implement the statewide strategy and the community emissions reduction programs. The bill would require the Secretary for Environmental Protection to periodically convene representatives of agencies and departments with the California Environmental Protection~~

Agency to ensure coordination among agencies and departments with jurisdiction over pollution sources included in a community emissions reduction program to address concerns raised about those sources.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
 State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 44391.2 of the Health and Safety Code
 2 is amended to read:
 3 44391.2. (a) For purposes of this section, the following
 4 definitions apply:
 5 (1) “Disadvantaged community” means a community identified
 6 as disadvantaged pursuant to Section 39711 or a disadvantaged
 7 unincorporated community as defined in Section 65302.10 of the
 8 Government Code.
 9 (2) “Sensitive receptors” includes the same locations as specified
 10 in paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 42705.5.
 11 (b) (1) On or before October 1, 2018, the state board shall
 12 prepare, in consultation with the Scientific Review Panel on Toxic
 13 Air Contaminants, the districts, the Office of Environmental Health
 14 Hazard Assessment, environmental justice organizations, affected
 15 industry, and other interested stakeholders, a statewide strategy to
 16 reduce emissions of toxic air contaminants and criteria air
 17 pollutants in communities affected by a high cumulative exposure
 18 burden. ~~In~~ *The board shall update the statewide strategy at least*
 19 *once every five years.*
 20 (2) *In* preparing the statewide strategy, the state board shall
 21 conduct at least one public workshop in each of the northern,
 22 central, and southern parts of the state. The statewide strategy shall
 23 include criteria for the development of community emissions

1 reduction programs. The criteria presented in the statewide strategy
2 shall include, but are not limited to, all of the following:

3 (A) An assessment and identification of communities with high
4 cumulative exposure burdens for toxic air contaminants and criteria
5 air pollutants. The assessment shall prioritize disadvantaged
6 communities and sensitive receptor locations based on one or more
7 of the following:

8 (i) Best available modeling information.

9 (ii) Existing air quality monitoring information.

10 (iii) Existing public health data based on consultation with the
11 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment.

12 (iv) The monitoring results obtained pursuant to Section
13 42705.5.

14 (B) A methodology for assessing and identifying the contributing
15 sources or categories of sources, including, but not limited to,
16 stationary and mobile sources, and an estimate of their relative
17 contribution to elevated exposure to air pollution in impacted
18 communities identified pursuant to subparagraph (A).

19 (C) An assessment of whether a district should update and
20 implement the risk reduction audit and emissions reduction plan
21 developed pursuant to Section 44391 for a facility to achieve
22 emissions reductions commensurate with its relative contribution,
23 if the facility's emissions either cause or significantly contribute
24 to a material impact on a sensitive receptor location or
25 disadvantaged community, based on data available for assessment
26 pursuant to subparagraph (A) or other relevant data.

27 (D) An assessment of the existing and available measures for
28 reducing emissions from the contributing sources or categories of
29 sources identified pursuant to subparagraph (B), including, but not
30 limited to, best available control technology, as defined in Section
31 40405, best available retrofit control technology, as defined in
32 Section 40406, and best available control technology for toxic air
33 contaminants, as defined in Section 39666.

34 ~~(2) On or before July 1, 2027, and every three years thereafter,~~
35 ~~the state board shall update the statewide strategy prepared pursuant~~
36 ~~to paragraph (1).~~

37 (c) (1) Based on the assessment and identification pursuant to
38 subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) and updates
39 to the assessment and identification, the state board shall select,
40 concurrent with the statewide strategy, locations around the state

1 for preparation of community emissions reduction programs. The
2 state board shall select additional locations annually thereafter, as
3 appropriate.

4 (2) (A) Within two years of the state board's selection, the
5 district encompassing a location selected pursuant to this
6 subdivision shall adopt, in consultation with the state board,
7 individuals, community-based organizations, affected sources, and
8 local governmental bodies in the affected community, a community
9 emissions reduction program to achieve emissions reductions for
10 the location selected using cost-effective measures identified
11 pursuant to subparagraph (D) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

12 (B) A district, with the agreement of the state board and a
13 majority of the persons who are designated by the district to
14 participate in the development and adoption of the community
15 emissions reduction program, may take up to one additional year
16 to adopt a community emissions reduction program pursuant to
17 subparagraph (A).

18 (3) The community emissions reduction programs shall be
19 consistent with the statewide strategy and include emissions
20 reduction targets, specific reduction measures, a schedule for the
21 implementation of measures, and an enforcement plan.

22 (4) Local community emissions reduction plans developed in
23 accordance with the statewide strategy prepared pursuant to
24 subdivision (b), also known as the "Community Air Protection
25 Blueprint" or "Blueprint" pursuant to Section 44391.5, shall be
26 consistent with the statewide strategy.

27 (5) The community emissions reduction programs and local
28 community emissions reduction plans shall be submitted to the
29 state board for review and approval within 60 days of the receipt
30 of the program. Programs that are rejected shall be resubmitted
31 within 30 days. To the extent that a program, in whole or in part,
32 is not approvable, the state board shall initiate a public process to
33 discuss options for achieving an approvable program. Concurrent
34 with the public process to achieve an approvable program, the state
35 board shall develop and implement the applicable mobile source
36 elements in the draft program to commence achievement of
37 emissions reductions.

38 (6) The community emissions reduction programs or local
39 community emissions reduction plans shall result in emissions
40 reductions in the community, based on monitoring or other data.

1 (7) In implementing a community emissions reduction program,
2 the district and the state board shall be responsible for measures
3 consistent with their respective authorities.

4 (8) A district encompassing a location selected pursuant to this
5 subdivision shall prepare an annual report summarizing the results
6 and actions taken to further reduce emissions pursuant to the
7 community emissions reduction program.

8 (9) Compliance with a community emissions reduction program
9 prepared pursuant to this section or a local community emissions
10 reduction plan developed pursuant to a grant provided under
11 subdivision (d), including its implementation, shall be enforceable
12 by the district and state board, as applicable.

13 (10) (A) A steering committee formed by a district for a location
14 selected for preparation of a community emissions reduction
15 program pursuant to this subdivision or a location for which a local
16 community emissions reduction plan is developed in accordance
17 with the statewide strategy prepared pursuant to subdivision (b),
18 also known as the “Community Air Protection Blueprint” or
19 “Blueprint” pursuant to Section 44391.5, shall remain active until
20 ~~the~~ *either of the following occurs:*

21 (i) *The emissions objectives identified in the program are*
22 *achieved.*

23 (ii) *More than five years have passed since the adoption of the*
24 *community emissions reduction program and two-thirds of the*
25 *members of the steering committee vote to disband the committee.*

26 (B) The steering committee shall meet both of the following:

27 (i) All members of the steering committee live, work, or own
28 businesses within the community reduction program area or local
29 community emissions reduction plan area and a majority of the
30 members are residents. For purposes of this clause, employment
31 by a nonprofit organization that is engaged in the support of
32 community members in a program area or employment by a
33 for-profit company or organization that has workers or managers
34 working at a facility located in a program area constitute working
35 within the program area.

36 (ii) The steering committee uses an open and transparent
37 nomination process to select members and the membership of the
38 committee reflects the diverse makeup of the community in the
39 program area.

1 (d) The state board shall provide grants to community-based
2 organizations for technical assistance and to support community
3 participation in the implementation of this section and Section
4 42705.5 to support the implementation of strategies that directly
5 reduce emissions or exposure to air pollution in disadvantaged
6 communities.

7 (e) The requirements of this section shall apply to all community
8 ~~emission~~ *emissions* reduction programs or local community
9 emissions reduction plans developed pursuant to a grant provided
10 under subdivision (d), until attainment with the federal Clean Air
11 Act (42 U.S.C. Sec. 7401 et seq.) is achieved.

12 (f) The state board may audit and take corrective action if a
13 ~~district or other stakeholder~~ is found to improperly use the
14 resources allocated according to this section. Eligible uses of grant
15 funding provided pursuant to this section shall include, but not be
16 limited to, any of the following:

17 (1) Community-led deployment of technologies, practices, or
18 projects that result in measurable or meaningful reductions in
19 emissions or exposure to air pollution.

20 (2) Local mitigation strategies that address emission sources
21 identified in community emissions reduction programs or local
22 community emissions reduction plans.

23 (3) Projects that improve air quality outcomes through
24 neighborhood- or household-level interventions, as identified in
25 collaboration with community residents and stakeholders.

26 (4) Other initiatives that align with the goals of this section and
27 support the implementation of community emissions reduction
28 programs and local community emissions reduction plans
29 developed pursuant to this chapter.

30 (5) *Community monitoring efforts.*

31 ~~SEC. 2. Section 44391.6 is added to the Health and Safety~~
32 ~~Code, to read:~~

33 ~~44391.6. (a) (1) A local government with land use planning~~
34 ~~authority that includes a location selected for the preparation of a~~
35 ~~community emissions reduction program or a location for which~~
36 ~~a local community emissions reduction plan will be or has been~~
37 ~~prepared pursuant to the statewide strategy shall comply with the~~
38 ~~community emissions reduction program or local community~~
39 ~~emissions reduction plan or both program and plan that are~~
40 ~~approved by the state board and with the environmental justice~~

1 element, as described in subdivision (h) of Section 65302 of the
2 Government Code, in the general plan of the local government. If
3 any inconsistency exist among the program, plan, or element, the
4 most health protective standard shall apply.

5 (2) For purposes of paragraph (1), “compliance” means aligning
6 local land use decisions, including, but not limited to, long-term
7 land use planning through general plans, area plans, and specific
8 plans, zoning, siting and permitting, and transportation planning,
9 to ensure those decisions do both of the following:

10 (A) Support the goals of the community emissions reduction
11 program, the local community emissions reduction plan, or both
12 program and plan, and the environmental justice element.

13 (B) Prevent new, substantial modification or substantial
14 expanded uses that contribute to poor air quality, as determined
15 by the community emissions reduction program and the
16 environmental justice element.

17 (b) (1) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a local land use agency
18 may make a land use decision that would serve an essential
19 environmental, health, or safety need of the community located
20 within the program area of a community emissions reduction
21 program or the plan area of a local community emissions reduction
22 plan that does not align with the program or plan for which there
23 is no reasonable alternative.

24 (2) (A) Before permitting a use pursuant to paragraph (1), the
25 local land use agency shall provide notice of, and conduct, a public
26 meeting in accordance with Section 54953 of the Government
27 Code. The notice shall include a description of the essential
28 environmental, health, or safety need of the community being used
29 to justify the permitting. The local land use agency shall provide
30 analyses in support of its determination under paragraph (1).

31 (B) Notwithstanding any other law, the public meeting held
32 pursuant to subparagraph (A) shall not be a special meeting call
33 pursuant to Section 54956 of the Government Code.

34 (e) (1) (A) A person living in a community with a community
35 emissions reduction program area or a local community emissions
36 reduction plan area may seek a review of a land use decision
37 approved pursuant to subparagraph (B) from the Attorney General
38 for compliance with that paragraph by filing a petition with the
39 Attorney General. The Attorney General shall review the

1 challenged decision de novo and may retain independent experts
2 to determine the merits of the petition.

3 (B) The Attorney General may stay the local land use agency
4 decision if the Attorney General finds that the petition makes a
5 prima facie showing that the local land use agency has failed to
6 comply with subdivision (b) in making its decision.

7 (C) If the Attorney General determines that the decision does
8 not comply with subdivision (b), the Attorney General may require
9 the local land use agency to do either of the following:

10 (i) Conduct additional analyses to support its decision made
11 pursuant to subparagraph (B):

12 (ii) Void its decision.

13 (2) A relevant steering committee may refer the additional
14 analysis and its determinations to the Attorney General for
15 certification pursuant to the same procedures as specified in this
16 subdivision.

17 (d) (1) In an action brought by the Attorney General to enforce
18 its determination made pursuant to subdivision (e), a local land
19 use agency that is in violation of this section shall be subject to
20 both of the following remedies:

21 (A) Equitable, injunctive, and declaratory relief, as the court
22 deems appropriate.

23 (B) All costs of investigating and prosecuting the action,
24 including expert fees, reasonable attorney's fees, and costs,
25 whenever the Attorney General prevails.

26 (2) The liability and remedies imposed by this paragraph are in
27 addition to any other liability and remedies imposed by any other
28 law.

29 SEC. 3. Section 44391.7 is added to the Health and Safety
30 Code, to read:

31 44391.7. In addition to any other law, one additional member
32 shall be added to the governing board of a district with a
33 community that is in a location that has been selected for
34 preparation of a community emissions reduction program pursuant
35 to subdivision (e) of Section 44391.2 or a community provided
36 with a grant pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 44391.2 who
37 is a member of a bona fide environmental justice organization or
38 is a member of a steering committee in the district. The member
39 shall be appointed by state board, in collaboration with the steering

1 ~~committee formed pursuant to paragraph (10) of subdivision (c)~~
2 ~~of Section 44391.2.~~

3 *SEC. 2. Section 44391.6 is added to the Health and Safety*
4 *Code, to read:*

5 *44391.6. (a) (1) Before approving a commercial or industrial*
6 *development located on a site of five acres or more, a city,*
7 *including a charter city, or a county, that includes a location for*
8 *which an approved community emissions reduction program or*
9 *local community emissions reduction plan has been prepared shall*
10 *consider the community emissions reduction program or local*
11 *community emissions reduction plan or both program and plan.*

12 *(2) (A) For purposes of paragraph (1), “consider” means to*
13 *analyze the potential air quality impact of local land use approvals,*
14 *including, but not limited to, siting and permitting, of the industrial*
15 *or commercial development. The analysis shall do both of the*
16 *following:*

17 *(i) Identify whether the approval of the commercial or industrial*
18 *development would further contribute to the poor air quality*
19 *indicators identified by the board in their analysis of the selected*
20 *community.*

21 *(ii) Consider adopting applicable measures contained in the*
22 *community emissions reduction program or local community*
23 *emissions reduction plan that would mitigate or avoid, to the extent*
24 *feasible, any further contribution to the poor air quality indicators*
25 *identified by the state board in its analysis of when selecting the*
26 *community for the preparation of a community emissions reduction*
27 *program pursuant to subdivision (c) of Section 44391.2.*

28 *(3) The city or county shall adopt findings supporting its*
29 *conclusions regarding both elements specified in paragraph (2).*

30 *(4) For projects subject to the California Environmental Quality*
31 *Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public*
32 *Resources Code), the analysis required pursuant to paragraph (2)*
33 *may be included with the environmental review pursuant to that*
34 *act.*

35 *(b) Upon completion of the analysis in subdivision (a) and before*
36 *approving the commercial or industrial development on a site of*
37 *five acres or more, the city or county shall present the findings*
38 *and analyses in support of its conclusion under subdivision (a) at*
39 *a duly noticed regular meeting of its governing body or planning*
40 *commission.*

1 (c) *This section does not supersede requirements for, and the*
2 *legal effects of, general plans, housing elements, zoning*
3 *ordinances, or other mandates in state law.*

4 ~~SEC. 4.~~

5 SEC. 3. Section 44391.8 is added to the Health and Safety
6 Code, to read:

7 44391.8. The Secretary for Environmental Protection shall
8 periodically convene representatives of agencies and departments
9 within the California Environmental Protection Agency to ensure
10 that coordination among those agencies and departments with
11 jurisdiction over pollution sources included in a community
12 emissions reduction program to address concerns raised about
13 those sources.

14 ~~SEC. 5.~~

15 SEC. 4. Section 44391.9 is added to the Health and Safety
16 Code, to read:

17 44391.9. (a) ~~Notwithstanding Section 10231.5 of the~~
18 ~~Government Code, on~~ On or before June 30, 2027, and annually
19 thereafter, the state board shall report to the appropriate
20 subcommittees of the budget committee of each house of the
21 Legislature about the progress the state board has made in
22 implementing Section 44391.2. The report shall include, but is not
23 limited to, all of the following:

24 (1) The status of implementation of the community emissions
25 reduction program in each selected community.

26 (2) Best practices.

27 (3) Lessons learned through the implementation of the
28 community emissions reduction programs or local community
29 emissions reduction plans.

30 (4) Activities taken to enforce the community emissions
31 reduction programs and local community emissions reduction
32 plans.

33 (5) Outcome data that is available, through air monitoring or
34 other means, including, but not limited to, achieved emissions
35 reductions.

36 (6) Expenditures made in furtherance of Section 44291.2.

37 (b) A report submitted pursuant to this section shall also be
38 submitted in compliance with Section 9795 of the Government
39 Code.

1 ~~SEC. 6.~~

2 *SEC. 5.* No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to
3 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because
4 a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service
5 charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or
6 level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section
7 17556 of the Government Code.

8 However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that
9 this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement
10 to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made
11 pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division
12 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

O



Carmen Group
I N C O R P O R A T E D

To: South Coast AQMD Legislative Committee

From: Carmen Group

Date: April 16, 2026

Re: Federal Update – Executive Branch

Congress

The federal government remains in a partial government shutdown as deal to fund the Department of Homeland Security has not yet been reached. Republicans continue to pursue a second budget reconciliation package (“Reconciliation 2.0”) to narrowly fund ICE and CBP operations and end the shutdown of DHS. However, while the reconciliation process is underway, internal republican divisions over spending reductions and policy directions including reductions in other areas of the government to “pay for” this spending and supplemental defense spending needs to fund the conflict in Iran, have prevented leadership from announcing a unified Reconciliation 2.0 proposal to date.

In addition, the Trump Administration’s FY 2027 budget request was released on April 3, kicking off the FY 27 appropriations cycle, with committees in both chambers beginning review of proposed funding levels. Notably, the President proposed a 52% decrease in EPA funding from the final FY 26 congressional enacted levels for the Agency. As a reference point, the President proposed a similar funding level in his FY 26 budget request to Congress for EPA and that overall funding reduction was largely ignored by Congress.

Also in April, the House of Representatives passed a package of three bills that supporters claim provide states with greater flexibility and regulatory relief under the Clean Air Act. Those bills include – the Foreign Emissions and Nonattainment Clarification for Economic Stability (FENCES) Act, the Full Responsibility and Expedited Enforcement (FIRE) Act, and the Reducing Excessive Deadlines for Truthful Analysis and Permitting (RED Tape) Act – all largely passed on a party line vote. The FENCES Act is designed to ensure that states are not penalized for failing to meet air quality standard if that failure is caused by emissions originating outside the U.S. The FIRE Act streamlines the exceptional event rule specifically for wildfire smoke. The RED Tape Act will prevent EPA from enforcing new stricter air quality standards on a state and pauses the federal clock on nonattainment penalty if the EPA has not provided the state with

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the technical resources required to comply. The Senate has yet to vote these bills and final passage into law remains unclear.

Environmental Protection Agency

Attainment and Redesignation Activity Signals Continued NAAQS Implementation:

In April 2026, the Environmental Protection Agency announced and proposed several attainment-related actions under the Clean Air Act, including final redesignation of the [Detroit](#) area to attainment for the 2010 sulfur dioxide standard, a proposal to redesignate the [Cleveland](#) area to attainment for the 2015 ozone standard, and confirmation that the [Canton, Ohio](#) area now meets the lead standard.

EPA Risk Management Program (RMP) Proposal Remained Active in April:

EPA's [proposed](#) revisions to the Risk Management Program under Clean Air Act section 112(r) remained active in April 2026. The proposal would revise portions of the 2024 Safer Communities by Chemical Accident Prevention rule, including provisions related to safer technology and alternatives analyses, third-party audits, emergency response, and information availability.

Department of Transportation

Small Shipyard Grant Program: The Maritime Administration (MARAD) [announced](#) in March that it will invest \$35 million into revitalizing America's small shipyards. Funds can be used to upgrade ship repair and construction facilities, purchasing new equipment, including cranes, plasma cutters, and welding systems and workforce training programs. Grants are due on May 11, 2026.

Outreach: In April, Carmen Group met with congressional staff on various congressional efforts including the transportation reauthorization bill, the Clean Air Act amendment bills, and early-stage FY 2027 appropriations.

KADESH & ASSOCIATES

South Coast AQMD Report for the May 2026
Legislative Meeting covering April 2026
Kadesh & Associates

The House and Senate have returned from a two-week recess but leadership of the two chambers are still not seeing eye to eye on how to finish the FY26 appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security, which remains unfunded in the longest shutdown in history. Before the recess, the Senate passed a bill to fund DHS through the end of the fiscal year, except for ICE and related operations that Democrats have objected to. The plan at the time was to fund ICE and Border Patrol by a separate party-line vote, using the budget reconciliation process. Speaker Johnson has told his caucus that this Senate bill will not advance in the House until after that reconciliation process concludes, meaning several more weeks of contentious intra-party negotiations. President Trump has announced that TSA agents and other staff subject to the shutdown can once again receive their paychecks using other funds, but it is unclear how long this temporary stopgap can hold.

The President's initial FY27 budget request has been submitted to Congress. This year's budget would cut EPA by approximately 50%, including reducing its clean air programs significantly, zeroing out the DERA and 103/105 programs, and reducing TAG to \$36M. This is not a final outcome: Congress rejected similar cuts in the final FY26 bills, but the funding picture for FY27 and the timeline is even more uncertain than usual given the unresolved FY26 funding process, and the fact that it is an election year. It is highly likely that Congress will enact a Continuing Resolution as we approach the September 30 end of the fiscal year, and revisit the full-year appropriations bills after the election.

That uncertainty notwithstanding, the House Appropriations Committee has begun to hold hearings on the FY27 budget, and Chairman Cole has announced an ambitious schedule of committee votes with two bills considered in subcommittee by mid-April. House and Senate authorizing committees are holding budget oversight hearings as well, including at the Budget Committees where OMB Director Vought testified in both chambers in April. The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee is likely to hear from Administrator Zeldin on the EPA's budget later in the month.

House Transportation & Infrastructure Committee Chair Graves has been very optimistic about developing a surface transportation bill this year, but the President's budget request was largely silent on the surface transportation bill, and a committee vote rumored for mid-April has been postponed until the end of the month.

Kadesh & Associates Activity Summary-

-Worked with South Coast AQMD and the congressional delegation on FY26 and FY27 appropriations and other legislative developments.

Contacts: Contacts included staff and Members throughout the CA delegation, Senate offices, and members of key committees.



To: South Coast Air Quality Management District
From: Cassidy & Associates
Date: April 16, 2026
Re: April Report

HOUSE/SENATE

Congress

The House and Senate are back in session this week following a two-week recess. Congress will work to address Fiscal Year 2026 Homeland Security funding, which lapsed in February. It is expected that Congress will partially fund the Department of Homeland Security through an appropriations measure but use a budget reconciliation measure for the more controversial entities within the agency, including Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Customs and Border Protection. Congress will also focus on reviewing the President's budget request for Fiscal Year 2027; reauthorizing the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act; the war in Iran and blockade of the Strait of Hormuz; the SAVE Act; and the expulsion of various House members.

EPA

On April 3, the White House released its Fiscal Year 2027 budget request, which included deep cuts to renewable energy and climate initiatives while boosting support for artificial intelligence and fossil fuels. The budget includes a 52% cut to the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) funding and eliminates environmental justice programs and environmental research grant programs for non-governmental organizations. Read more [here](#).

On April 6, EPA issued a final rule amending OOOOb/c, the Biden Administration's 2024 Clean Air Act rules for oil and natural gas. The changes allow natural gas facilities to perform temporary

flaring for 72 hours or longer if certain conditions are met. It amends certain net heating value (NHV) monitoring and testing requirements, which is expected to reduce unnecessary tests by up to 141,000 per year. EPA estimates that the changes will save \$208 million in annual industry compliance costs. Read more [here](#).

On March 27, EPA issued the Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) “Set 2” final rule. The rule establishes the highest levels in the program’s history for the 2026 and 2027 renewable fuel volume requirements. The volume levels will drive an estimated 60% increase in biodiesel and renewable diesel production and use, benefiting American soybean producers. The rule is anticipated to generate more than \$10 billion for rural economies and create 100,000 agricultural and manufacturing jobs. The rule maintains the 15 billion conventional biofuel level for 2026 and 2027. Read more [here](#).

On March 19, a coalition of 24 states, along with a dozen cities and countries, filed a lawsuit alleging that the EPA acted illegally when it rescinded a 2009 scientific conclusion that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases threaten public health and welfare. That determination, known as the endangerment finding, formed the legal basis for the EPA to regulate emissions from automobile tailpipes, power plant smokestacks, oil and gas wells, and other sources. The lawsuit seeks to reinstate the endangerment finding and reverse a related EPA move that repealed limits on greenhouse gases produced by motor vehicles. Read more [here](#).

Cassidy and Associates support in April:

- Provided guidance on the FY 27 appropriations process;
- Secured meeting with EPA Assistant Administrator to discuss the 2012 PM2.5 NAAQS;
- Updated AQMD staff on surface transportation reauthorization;
- Continued conversations on permitting reform efforts in Congress and the Administration; and
- Participated in weekly strategy sessions with SCAQMD staff.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIVE DATES

February 13, 2026 (expired): Deadline to fund the Department of Homeland Security.

September 30, 2025 (expired): The Farm Bill, an omnibus package of legislation that supports US agriculture and food industries, expired in 2023. The bill is reauthorized on a five-year cycle.

September 30, 2026: Deadline to fund the federal government for Fiscal Year 2027.

December 31, 2026: National Defense Authorization Act, which authorizes and funds Department of Defense (DoD) programs and sets the DoD's policy agenda each year.

South Coast AQMD, Legislative Committee Report

Buckley Government Affairs LLC

May 8, 2026

Legislative Session Update

April 24 marked a key legislative deadline, as it was the final day for policy committees to report fiscal bills to the fiscal committees. Because most measures carry a fiscal impact on the state, this deadline applied to a significant amount of legislation moving through the process, resulting in several weeks of packed committee hearings. There were several hearings that lasted over 10 hours in the final days leading up to that deadline.

The next major legislative milestone is May 15, the final day for fiscal committees to meet and advance bills to their respective floors. Traditionally, the Appropriations Committees hold their “suspense file” hearings the day before this deadline, where the fate of hundreds of bills is decided.

Budget Update

The California Department of Finance’s April revenue update reports that preliminary General Fund cash receipts exceeded expectations, coming in \$1.5 billion above the Governor’s Budget March forecast and \$8.6 billion above the fiscal year-to-date projection. The March overperformance was driven primarily by higher-than-expected corporation tax receipts, which exceeded projections by \$927 million, followed by personal income tax receipts, which came in \$519 million above forecast. On a fiscal year-to-date basis, the surplus is largely attributable to personal income tax revenues \$4.8 billion above forecast and corporation tax revenues which are \$2.8 billion above forecast.

Similar to May 15 serving as a key deadline for legislative bills, it is also an important date in the state’s budget process. Ahead of that date, the Governor will release his May Revise, providing updated revenue projections following the critical April tax collection period.

The May Revise will also outline the Administration's priorities heading into final budget negotiations before the June 15 constitutional budget deadline. The Senate Democratic Caucus has put forth a blueprint of its budget priorities, and the Assembly is expected to follow suit in the coming weeks.

As noted above, while revenues remain strong, the Governor has signaled that additional budget reductions may be forthcoming in his budget update. According to reporting from POLITICO's Lindsey Holden and Eric He, on April 14, Governor Newsom told Assembly Democrats to anticipate further spending cuts beyond those adopted in last year's budget and the proposals included in his January plan.



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TO: South Coast AQMD
FROM: Anthony, Jason & Paul Gonsalves
SUBJECT: Legislative Update – April 2026
DATE: Thursday, April 16, 2026

The Legislature returned from their Spring Recess on April 6, 2026. The month of April is a fast paced and hectic time in Sacramento, as all 1800 newly introduced bills must pass out of Policy Committees and to the Appropriations Committee by April 24, 2026. Bills that do not have any fiscal cost have a deadline of May 1, 2026 to pass out of Policy Committees and to the Floor of their respective houses.

The following will provide you with updates of interest to the District:

CLEAN TRUCK AND BUS INCENTIVE PROGRAM

On April 2, 2026, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) announced that its Clean Truck and Bus Voucher Incentive Project (HVIP) has now surpassed \$1 billion in funding distributed to fleets across the state. The program has supported more than 2,000 fleets, helped deploy approximately 11,600 clean vehicles, and contributed to over 181 million miles driven statewide. Managed by CALSTART on CARB's behalf, HVIP has played a key role in accelerating zero-emission vehicle adoption, cutting pollution from conventional trucks and buses, and improving air quality in communities throughout California.

HVIP remains a cornerstone of California's transition to cleaner transportation, with demand continuing to grow rapidly. During the September 2025 funding round, fleets submitted nearly \$200 million in voucher requests on the first day alone, followed by an additional round reopening in December 2025. Funding is still available, and fleets can apply through approved dealers.

Established in 2009 and largely funded through California Climate Investments using Cap-and-Invest proceeds, HVIP provides point-of-sale incentives that lower the upfront cost of zero-emission vehicles. The program supports a broad range of medium- and heavy-duty vehicles, from Class 2b to Class 8 trucks, to transit, school, and shuttle buses, and includes targeted opportunities for smaller operators through the Innovative Small e-Fleet (ISEF) set-aside.

Despite ongoing uncertainty in the federal market, California continues to collaborate with manufacturers to expand zero-emission transportation options, maintain consumer flexibility, and reduce harmful emissions.

SALTON SEA CONSERVANCY

On April 10, 2026, Governor Newsom announced the establishment of California's first new conservancy in more than 15 years, a move aimed at delivering long-term environmental and community benefits at the Salton Sea. The newly formed Salton Sea Conservancy, created through Senate Bill 583 (Padilla), is designed to strengthen and sustain ongoing restoration efforts while improving public access and protecting the health of nearby residents.

The Salton Sea, which is the state's largest inland lake, has been shrinking as water inflows decline, leaving behind exposed lakebed that can release fine dust and worsen air quality in the Imperial Valley. At the same time, rising salinity levels have degraded critical habitat for wildlife, including migratory birds along the Pacific Flyway. The Conservancy will help address these challenges by supporting the long-term operation and maintenance of large-scale restoration projects and ensuring their benefits endure.

Progress is already underway. Last year, the state began filling a major habitat expansion project covering roughly three square miles, quickly attracting thousands of fish and birds. Building on that success, restoration efforts continue to advance through the expansion of the Species Conservation Habitat Project, now among the largest initiatives of its kind in the nation. Planned to span approximately 9,400 acres, the project will feature a network of ponds, berms, nesting areas, and water delivery systems designed to support wildlife while reducing dust emissions from exposed lakebed.

The creation of the Salton Sea Conservancy builds on this momentum, providing a framework for long-term stewardship, continued investment, and lasting improvements for the communities surrounding the Salton Sea.

2026 LEGISLATIVE DEADLINES

Apr. 24 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report to fiscal committees' fiscal bills introduced in their house.

May 1 - Last day for policy committees to hear and report to the Floor non-fiscal bills introduced in their house.

May 8 - Last day for policy committees to meet prior to June 1.

May 15 - Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the Floor bills introduced in their house. Last day for fiscal committees to meet prior to June 1.

May 26 – 29 - Floor Session only. No committees, other than conference or Rules committees, may meet for any purpose.

May 29 - Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house

Jun. 1 - Committee meetings may resume.

Jun. 15 - Budget Bill must be passed by midnight.

Jun. 25 - Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the Nov. 3 General Election ballot.

Jul. 2 - Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment of session, provided Budget Bill has passed.

Aug. 3 - Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess.

Aug. 14 - Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills to the Floor.

Aug. 17 – 31 - Floor Session only. No committee, other than conference and Rules committees, may meet for any purpose.

Aug. 21 - Last day to amend on the Floor.

Aug. 31 - Last day for each house to pass bills. Final recess begins upon adjournment.

RESOLUTE^{*}

South Coast Air Quality Management District Legislative and Regulatory Update – April 2026

❖ Important Upcoming Dates

May 14, 2026 –	May Revision to the Budget Act must be released by this day
May 15, 2026 –	Appropriations Suspense Action by this date
May 29, 2026 –	House of Origin Deadline

❖ RESOLUTE Actions on Behalf of South Coast AQMD: RESOLUTE partners David Quintana and Alfredo Arredondo continued their representation of South Coast AQMD before the State’s Legislative and Executive branches. Selected highlights of our recent advocacy include:

- Provided ongoing updates as the legislature reconvened.
- Followed up on bills for the 2026 legislative session, including South Coast AQMD sponsored legislation.

❖ AB 907 (Chen): Assemblymember Philip Chen has introduced AB 907, sponsored legislation for South Coast AQMD dealing with the inequity of pay for local air district board members appointed to serve on the CA Air Resources Board.

The bill has been referred to Senate Environmental Quality Committee. The bill has been made into a 2-year bill.

❖ House of Origin Policy Committees: April was a very busy time during which policy committees had to hear all fiscal bills by April 24. Resolute and the South Coast AQMD staff worked closely to track, engage, and influence legislation across many policy committees.