

## 2021 Bill Tracking Report

8 Chaptered Bills / 1 Vetoes Bill / 15 - 2 Year Bills / 4 Dead Bills  
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### Chaptered (Signed by Governor)

#### [AB 72 \(Petrie-Norris\)](#)

**Chaptered: 9/28/2021**

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

#### [AB 107 \(Salas\)](#)

**Chaptered: 10/8/2021**

**Licensure: veterans and military spouses.** Current law requires a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant submits an application to the board that includes a signed affidavit attesting to the fact that the applicant meets all of the requirements for a temporary license and that the information submitted in the application is accurate, to the best of the applicant's knowledge. This bill, on and after January 1, 2023, would expand the requirement to issue temporary licenses to practice a profession or vocation to include licenses issued by any board within the department, except as provided. The bill would require an applicant for a temporary license to provide to the board documentation that the applicant has passed a California law and ethics examination if otherwise required by the board for the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks licensure.

#### [AB 697 \(Chau\)](#)

**Chaptered: 9/23/2021**

**Forest resources: national forest lands: Good Neighbor Authority Fund: ecological restoration and fire resiliency projects.** Would reorganize the law relating to the State Treasury the Good Neighbor Authority Fund. The bill would require the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, under an agreement between the state and the federal government, to establish a program for purposes of conducting ecological restoration and fire resiliency projects on national forest lands, with priority given to forest restoration and fuels reduction projects that are landscape scale and are focused on ecological restoration and to community fire protection and protection of water infrastructure and other infrastructure. The bill would require projects to be based on the best available science and emphasize the use of prescribed fire where appropriate.

#### [AB 1010 \(Berman\)](#)

**Chaptered: 9/16/2021**

**Architects: continuing education.** Current law requires a person licensed to practice architecture to complete, as a condition of license renewal, 5 hours of coursework regarding disability access requirements and provides that the coursework shall be presented by trainers or educators with knowledge and expertise in these requirements. Current law further requires the California Architects Board to promulgate regulations to establish qualifications for courses and course providers by January 1, 2023. This bill would additionally require a person licensed to practice architecture to complete, as a condition of a license renewal occurring on or after January 1, 2023, 5 hours of coursework regarding zero net carbon design and would require the board to adopt regulations to establish qualifications for those courses and course providers by July 1, 2024.

#### [AB 1298 \(Bloom\)](#)

**Chaptered: 10/4/2021**

**Pesticides: use of 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticides.** Current law prohibits the use of 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticides in wildlife habitat areas. Current law additionally prohibits the use of 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticides in the state until the director certifies to the Secretary of State that certain conditions have occurred including that the Department of Fish and Wildlife determines that control or eradication of invasive rodent

populations is necessary for the protection of threatened or endangered species or their habitats and requires the use of a 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticide. Current law exempts the use of 2nd generation anticoagulant rodenticides from these prohibitions under certain circumstances. This bill would delete the requirement that the director certify that the Department of Fish and Wildlife has made that specified determination.

### **SB 1 (Atkins)**

**Chaptered: 9/23/2021**

**Coastal resources: sea level rise.** The California Coastal Act of 1976 establishes the California Coastal Commission and provides for planning and regulation of development in the coastal zone, as defined. The act requires the commission, within 90 days after January 1, 1977, to adopt, after public hearing, procedures for the preparation, submission, approval, appeal, certification, and amendment of a local coastal program, including a common methodology for the preparation of, and the determination of the scope of, the local coastal programs, as provided. This bill would also include, as part of the procedures the commission is required to adopt, recommendations and guidelines for the identification, assessment, minimization, and mitigation of sea level rise within each local coastal program, as provided. The bill would delete the timeframe specified above by which the commission is required to adopt these procedures.

### **SB 27 (Skinner)**

**Chaptered: 9/23/2021**

**Carbon sequestration: state goals: natural and working lands: registry of projects.** Would require, no later than July 1, 2023, the Natural Resources Agency, in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency, the State Air Resources Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and other relevant state agencies, to establish the Natural and Working Lands Climate Smart Strategy and, in developing the strategy, to create a framework to advance the state's climate goals. The bill would require the state board, as part of its scoping plan, to establish specified carbon dioxide removal targets

### **SB 63 (Stern)**

**Chaptered: 9/28/2021**

**Fire prevention: vegetation management: public education: grants: defensible space: fire hazard severity zones.** Would, among other things, require the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity . The bill would modify the factors the director is required to use to identify areas into fire hazard severity zones, as provided. The bill would require a local agency to make this information available for public review and comment, as provided. By expanding the responsibility of a local agency, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program

### **Vetoed by Governor**

### **AB 416 (Kalra)**

**Vetoed: 10/5/21**

**California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act: public works projects: wood and wood products.** Would establish the California Deforestation-Free Procurement Act. The bill would require a contractor, as defined, and specified subcontractors, for any contract entered into, extended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2024, contracting with a state agency for the procurement of products comprised wholly or in part of forest-risk commodities to certify that the commodities were not grown, derived, harvested, reared, or produced on land where tropical deforestation occurred on or after January 1, 2022. The bill would exempt a credit card purchase of goods of \$2,500 or less, not to exceed a total of \$7,500 of goods per contractor per year, from these certification requirements. The bill would require specified contractors to have a No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation policy, as specified, and would require the contractors to make the policy and corresponding data publicly available.

### **2 Year Bills**

### **AB 30 (Kalra)**

**Amended: 3/22/2021**

**Outdoor access to nature: environmental equity.** Current law establishes various state agencies, including the Natural Resources Agency, which consists of various departments, including the Department of Conservation, the Department of Fish and Wildlife, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Current law vests in the Natural Resources Agency various powers, including those related to conservation of lands. Current law establishes, within state agencies, state departments, including the Department of Transportation under the Transportation Agency. This bill would declare that it is the established policy of the state that access to nature and access to the benefits of nature is a human right and that every human has the right to safe and affordable outdoor access, among other things.

[AB 225 \(Gray\)](#)

**Amended: 6/28/2021**

**Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: veterans: military spouses: licenses.** Current law requires specified boards within the Department of Consumer Affairs to issue, after appropriate investigation, certain types of temporary licenses to an applicant if the applicant meets specified requirements, including that the applicant supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and the applicant holds a current, active, and unrestricted license that confers upon the applicant the authority to practice, in another state, district, or territory of the United States, the profession or vocation for which the applicant seeks a temporary license from the board. This bill would expand the eligibility for a temporary license to an applicant who meets the specified criteria and who supplies evidence satisfactory to the board that the applicant is a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 60 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions, a veteran of the Armed Forces of the United States within 120 months of separation from active duty under other than dishonorable conditions and a resident of California prior to entering into military service, or an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States with official orders for separation within 90 days under other than dishonorable conditions.

[AB 252 \(R. Rivas\)](#)

**Amended: 8/26/2021**

**Department of Conservation: Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program.** This bill would require the Department of Conservation to establish and administer a grant program named the Multibenefit Land Repurposing Incentive Program for purposes of assisting groundwater sustainability agencies in critically overdrafted basins in achieving their groundwater sustainability goal by providing grants to public and private agencies and entities for projects and programs that reduce groundwater use by creating incentives to repurpose irrigated agricultural land for new uses that both reduce groundwater use and provide some other measurable benefits to the environment or broader community

[AB 284 \(R. Rivas\)](#)

**Amended: 7/14/2021**

**California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: climate goal: natural and working lands.** The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, when updating the scoping plan and in collaboration with the Natural Resources Agency and other relevant state agencies and departments, to take specified actions by January 1, 2023, including, among others, identifying a 2045 climate goal, with interim milestones, for the state's natural and working lands, as defined, and identifying practices, policy and financial incentives, market needs, and potential reductions in barriers that would help achieve the 2045 climate goal.

[AB 391 \(Villapudua\)](#)

**Amended: 8/26/2021**

**Pollinator habitat conservation: funding.** Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, allocate \$5,000,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Food and Agriculture in order to provide funding to partner with the University of California Cooperative Extension, California resource conservation districts, and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service to deliver technical assistance, outreach, and provide grants to incentivize participation in state and federal conservation programs where pollinator habitat and forage is established. The bill would make related findings and declarations.

[AB 564 \(Gonzalez\)](#)

**Introduced: 2/11/2021**

**Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act.** Would establish the Biodiversity Protection and Restoration Act and would provide that it is the policy of the state that all state agencies, boards, and commissions shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the biodiversity conservation purposes and goals of certain executive orders. The bill would require all state agencies, boards, and commissions to consider and prioritize the protection of biodiversity in carrying out their statutory mandates. The bill would require strategies related to the goal of the state to conserve at least 30% of California's land and coastal waters by 2030 to be made available to the public and provided to certain legislative committees by no later than June 30, 2022.

**[AB 567 \(Bauer-Kahan\)](#)**

**Introduced: 2/11/2021**

**Pesticides: neonicotinoids: prohibited use.** Current law generally regulates pesticide use by the Department of Pesticide Regulation, and requires the Director of Pesticide Regulation to endeavor to eliminate from use any pesticide that endangers the agricultural or nonagricultural environment. A violation of those provisions and regulations adopted pursuant to those provisions is generally a misdemeanor. Current law requires the department, on or before July 1, 2018, to issue a determination with respect to its reevaluation of neonicotinoids, and to adopt control measures necessary to protect pollinator health within 2 years, as specified. This bill would prohibit the use of neonicotinoid on a seed, as specified.

**[AB 646 \(Low\)](#)**

**Amended: 4/14/2021**

**Department of Consumer Affairs: boards: expunged convictions.** Would require a board within the Department of Consumer Affairs that has posted on its internet website that a person's license was revoked because the person was convicted of a crime, within 90 days of receiving an expungement order for the underlying offense from the person, if the person reappplies for licensure or is relicensed, to post notification of the expungement order and the date thereof on the board's internet website. The bill would require the board, on receiving an expungement order, if the person is not currently licensed and does not reapply for licensure, to remove within the same period the initial posting on its internet website that the person's license was revoked and information previously posted regarding arrests, charges, and convictions. The bill would authorize the board to charge a fee to the person, not to exceed the cost of administering the bill's provisions.

**[AB 672 \(C. Garcia\)](#)**

**Amended: 9/9/2021**

**Publicly owned golf courses: conversion: affordable housing.** Would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, require the Department of Housing and Community Development to administer a program to provide incentives in the form of grants to local governments that make publicly owned golf courses available for housing and publicly accessible open spaces, as specified.

**[AB 765 \(Garcia\)](#)**

**Introduced: 2/16/2021**

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

**[AB 878 \(Dahle\)](#)**

**Introduced: 2/17/2021**

**Wildlife resources: natural community conservation plans: public review and comment.** The Natural Community Conservation Planning Act authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to enter into agreements with any person or public entity for the purpose of preparing a natural community conservation plan, in cooperation with a local agency that has land use permit authority over the activities proposed to be addressed in the plan, to provide comprehensive management and conservation of multiple wildlife species. Current law requires the public to have 21 calendar days to review and comment on a proposed planning agreement before department approval of the planning agreement. This bill would expand the time for public review and comment on a proposed planning agreement from 21 calendar days to 21 business days.

**[AB 902 \(O'Donnell\)](#)**

**Introduced: 2/17/2021**

**School facilities: design-build contracts.** Until January 1, 2025, existing law authorizes a school district, with the approval of the governing board of the school district, to procure design-build contracts for public works projects in excess of \$1,000,000, awarding the contract to either the low bid or the best value, as provided. For those projects using best value as a selection method, existing law requires competitive proposals to be evaluated by using only the criteria and selection procedures specifically identified in the request for proposals, and requires the school district, as it deems appropriate, to weigh certain minimum factors, including price of the project. This bill would authorize a school district, as an alternative to price of the project, to instead weigh as a factor the proposing design-build entity's design cost, general conditions, overhead, and profit as a component of the project price

[AB 1384 \(Gabriel\)](#)

**Amended: 8/26/2021**

**Resiliency Through Adaptation, Economic Vitality, and Equity Act of 2022.** Would require the Strategic Growth Council to develop and coordinate a strategic resiliency framework that makes recommendations and identifies actions that are necessary to prepare the state for the most significant climate change impacts modeled for 2025, 2050, and beyond, among other goals. The bill would require state agencies identified in the strategic resiliency framework to collaboratively engage with regional entities to enhance policy and funding coordination and promote regional solutions and implementation and to proactively engage vulnerable communities whose planning and project development efforts have been disproportionately impacted by climate change, as provided. The bill would authorize the Treasurer, and the financing authorities that the Treasurer chairs, to assist state agencies by leveraging public and private capital investment to help with loans and other incentives to attain the goals identified in the strategic resiliency framework.

[AB 1395 \(Muratsuchi\)](#)

**Amended: 9/3/2021**

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

[SB 624 \(Hueso\)](#)

**Amended: 6/21/2021**

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

**Dead**

[AB 67 \(Petrie-Norris\)](#)

**Amended: 4/5/2021**

**Sea level rise: working group: economic analysis.** Would require a state agency to take into account the current and future impacts of sea level rise based on projections provided by the Ocean Protection Council when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in infrastructure located in the coastal zone, within the jurisdiction of the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, or otherwise vulnerable to flooding from sea level rise or storm surges, or when otherwise approving the allocation of state funds, including, but not limited to, bonds, grants, and loans, for those purposes. The bill would provide that new or expanded infrastructure built pursuant to the above-described provision shall only qualify for state funds if the project is not anticipated to be vulnerable to sea level rise risks during the life of that project.

[AB 585 \(L. Rivas\)](#)

**Amended: 7/13/2021**

**Climate change: Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program.** Would establish the Extreme Heat and Community Resilience Program for the purpose of coordinating state efforts and supporting local and regional efforts to mitigate the impacts of, and reduce the public health risks of, extreme heat and the urban heat island effect, and would require the Office of Planning and Research to administer the program through the Integrated Climate Adaptation and Resiliency Program.

[AB 1026 \(Smith\)](#)

**Introduced: 2/18/2021**

**Business licenses: veterans.** Would require the Department of Consumer Affairs and any board within the department to grant a 50% fee reduction for an initial license to an applicant who provides satisfactory evidence, as defined, the applicant has served as an active duty member of the United States Armed Forces or the California National Guard and was honorably discharged. This bill would authorize a board to adopt regulations necessary to administer these provisions.

**SB 604 (Hueso)**

**Amended: 4/5/2021**

**Natural resources: the Nature and Parks Career Pathway and Community Resiliency and Equity Act of 2021.** Current law establishes various environmental and economic policies and programs. This bill, upon appropriation by the Legislature, as provided, would establish the Nature and Parks Career Pathway and Community Resiliency and Equity Act of 2021, which would require state conservancies and the Wildlife Conservation Board to establish grant programs to fund climate mitigation, adaptation, or resilience, natural disaster, and other climate emergency projects, as specified.