

## Fire Prevention / Recovery

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
<p><a href="#">AB 21</a> <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan D</a></p> <p>Forestry: electrical transmission and distribution lines: clearance: penalties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/11/2021 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.</p>	<p>Existing law requires a person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land or forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land to maintain around and adjacent to any pole or tower that supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or dead-end or corner pole a firebreak, as specified. Existing law requires a person that owns, controls, operates, or maintains any electrical transmission or distribution line upon any mountainous land or in forest-covered land, brush-covered land, or grass-covered land to maintain a clearance between all vegetation and all conductors that are carrying electric current, as specified. This bill would impose a civil penalty of up to \$100,000 for each violation of the above-described provisions. The bill would impose an additional civil penalty of up to \$1,000 for each acre burned by a fire resulting from a violation of the above-described provisions. The bill would require 50% of the penalties collected to be deposited into the Utility Accountability and Wildfire Prevention Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury, and would distributed the remaining 50%, as provided. The bill would provide that the moneys in the Utility Accountability and Wildfire Prevention Fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, are available for purposes of enhancing forest management, fire planning, wildfire prevention and suppression, and fire-related enforcement activities.</p>	<p>DM: GB: CSAC: Pending   <a href="#">CSAC Bulletin 2/11/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: Pending</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 52</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a></p> <p>California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: scoping plan updates: wildfires.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/11/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (act) designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency charged with monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The state board is required to approve a statewide greenhouse gas emissions limit equivalent to the statewide greenhouse gas emissions level in 1990 to be achieved by 2020 and to ensure that statewide greenhouse gas emissions are reduced to at least 40% below the 1990 level by 2030. The act requires the state board to prepare and approve a scoping plan for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and to update the scoping plan at least once every 5 years. This bill would require the state board, in each scoping plan update prepared by the state board after January 1, 2022, to include, consistent with the act, recommendations for achieving the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases and black carbon from wildfires. The bill would also express the intent of the Legislature to appropriate an amount from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund for wildfire mitigation and prevention. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Pending</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 73</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert D</a></p> <p>Employment safety: agricultural workers: wildfire smoke.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY L. &amp; E. 2/3/2021 - Re-referred to Com. on L. &amp; E.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Division of Occupational Safety and Health within the Department of Industrial Relations and requires the division to, among other things, monitor, analyze, and propose health and safety standards for workers. Existing law authorizes the division to adopt regulations to implement health and safety standards. Under existing law, certain violations of a standard, order, or special order pursuant to these provisions are crimes. This bill would, among other things, require the division to designate a wildfire smoke strike team within each regional office for purposes of enforcing regulations regarding air quality safety for agricultural workers, as defined. The bill would require the division, by January 1, 2023, to establish a stockpile of N95 filtering facepiece respirators, as defined, of sufficient size to adequately equip all agricultural workers during wildfire smoke emergencies. The bill would require the department to establish guidelines for procurement, management, and distribution of the N95 respirators. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. <b>Last Amended on 2/2/2021</b></p>	<p>Ag Com: DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 267</a> <a href="#">Valladares R</a></p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: prescribed fire, thinning, and fuel reduction projects.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.</p>	<p>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. This bill would extend the exemption from CEQA and the requirement on the department to report to the</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 267 - 3/29/2021</a></p>

		relevant policy committees of the Legislature indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<a href="#">AB 280</a> <a href="#">Rivas, Robert D</a>  Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans.	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has jurisdiction over electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the Wildfire Safety Division of the commission for review and approval. This bill would require each electrical corporation to also submit its wildfire mitigation plan to the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Watch
<a href="#">AB 297</a> <a href="#">Gallagher R</a>  Fire prevention.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/12/2021 - Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and REV. & TAX.	(1)The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. Existing law authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. This bill would continuously appropriate \$480,000,000 and \$20,000,000 to the Department of Forestry and Fire Prevention and the California Conservation Corps, respectively, for fire prevention activities, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 297</a>
<a href="#">AB 380</a> <a href="#">Sevarto R</a>  Forestry: priority fuel reduction projects.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to provide grants to, or enter into contracts or other cooperative agreements with, specified entities for the implementation and administration of projects and programs to improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Under the authority provided pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, the Governor, on March 22, 2019, issued a proclamation of a state of emergency directing the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement, without delay, fuel reduction projects identified using a methodology developed by the department to determine which communities are at greatest risk of wildfire based on best available science and socioeconomic factors and to identify projects that would reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfire, if completed. The proclamation of a state of emergency exempts those identified fuel reduction projects from various legal requirements, including, among others, requirements regarding public contracting for those projects, requirements for environmental review under the California Environmental Quality Act for those projects, and licensure requirements for individual conducting certain activities for those projects, as provided. This bill would require the department, before December 31, 2022, and before December 31 of each year thereafter, to identify priority fuel reduction projects, as provided. The bill would exempt the identified priority fuel reduction projects from certain legal requirements in a similar manner as provided in the proclamation of a state of emergency described above. This bill contains other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD
<a href="#">AB 431</a> <a href="#">Patterson R</a>  Forestry: timber harvesting plans: defensible space: exemptions.	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/12/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to, and approved by, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including, only until January 1, 2022, the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with specified defensible space requirements, as provided. This bill would extend to January 1, 2026, the board's authorization to exempt a person engaging in the cutting or removal of trees on the person's property in compliance with the specified defensible space requirements as provided.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Pending
<a href="#">AB 433</a> <a href="#">Chen R</a>  California Wildfire Mitigation	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 2/12/2021 - Referred to Coms. on U. & E. and E.M.	Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services to enter into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to develop and administer a comprehensive wildfire mitigation program to, among other things, encourage cost-effective structure hardening and retrofitting to create fire-resistant homes, businesses, and public buildings. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, in	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD

Financial Assistance Program: electrical utilities: voluntary contributions.		consultation with specified state officials, to identify building retrofits and structure hardening measures, and the department to identify defensible space, vegetation management, and fuel modification activities, that are eligible for financial assistance under the program. Existing law specifies the types of designated wildfire hazard areas eligible for funding under the program. Existing law authorizes the joint powers authority administering the program to accept federal funds for the purposes of the program. Existing law makes the operation of the program contingent upon an appropriation by the Legislature and would repeal the program's provisions on July 1, 2025. This bill would authorize the joint powers authority implementing the above-described program to accept voluntary contributions and would require the contributions be deposited in the California Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Fund, which the bill would establish in the State Treasury. The bill would provide that moneys in the fund are available, upon appropriation by the Legislature for purpose of the program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
<p><a href="#">AB 522</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a></p> <p>Forestry: Forest Fire Prevention Exemption.</p>	ASSEMBLY NAT. RES. 2/18/2021 - Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	The Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 prohibits a person from conducting timber operations, as defined, unless a timber harvesting plan prepared by a registered professional forester has been submitted to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. The act authorizes the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to exempt from some or all of those provisions of the act a person engaging in specified forest management activities, as prescribed, including the harvesting of trees for the purpose of reducing the rate of fire spread, duration and intensity, fuel ignitability, or ignition of tree crowns, as provided, known as the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption. The act authorizes the board, under that exemption, to exempt forest management activities only if the tree harvesting will decrease fuel continuity and increase the quadratic mean diameter of the stand, and the tree harvesting area will not exceed 300 acres. The act authorizes, under that exemption, the construction or reconstruction of temporary roads on slopes of 30% or less, if, among other requirements, the temporary road construction or reconstruction is limited to no more than 2 miles of road per ownership in a planning watershed per any 5-year period. The act provides that the exemption is operative for a period of 5 years after the effective date of emergency regulations adopted by the board to implement the exemption and is inoperative after that 5-year period. This bill would extend the operation of the Forest Fire Prevention Exemption indefinitely. The bill would delete the requirement that the tree harvesting area not exceed 300 acres and the requirement that temporary road construction or reconstruction be limited to no more than 2 miles of road per ownership in a planning watershed per any 5-year period.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Pending
<p><a href="#">AB 529</a> <a href="#">Bauer-Kahan D</a></p> <p>Electrical utilities: fire safety, prevention, or mitigation services: notice.</p>	ASSEMBLY U. & E. 2/18/2021 - Referred to Com. on U. & E.	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over electrical corporations, local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards, and electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission, except as specified. Existing law requires each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, or electrical cooperative to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. This bill would require each electrical corporation, local publicly owned electric utility, or electrical cooperative engaging in fire safety, prevention, or mitigation services in a high fire-risk area, as defined, to notify the fire protection district responsible for that area at least 48 hours before work is commenced, except when waiting to commence critical or emergency repairs in order to provide that notification would endanger public health or safety, as specified. The bill would require those electrical utilities to also provide the fire protection district with a copy of any form used to document any daily safety briefing at those worksites no later than 72 hours after the completion of that workday. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Watch
<p><a href="#">AB 575</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a></p> <p>Civil liability: prescribed burning activities: gross negligence.</p>	ASSEMBLY JUD. 2/18/2021 - Referred to Coms. on JUD. and NAT. RES.	Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into an agreement, including a grant agreement, for prescribed burning operations or other hazardous fuel reduction efforts with any person for specified purposes. Existing law requires the agreement to designate an officer of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or a certified burn boss with the final authority regarding the prescribed burn operation and to specify the duties of, and the precautions taken by, the person contracting with the department and any personnel furnished by that person. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, with the involvement of the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee, to develop a curriculum for a certification program for burn bosses. This bill would provide that a private	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Watch

		entity engaging in a prescribed burning activity that is supervised by a person certified as burn boss is liable for damages to a third party only if the prescribed burning activity was carried out in a grossly negligent manner.	
<a href="#">AB 642</a> <a href="#">Friedman D</a>  Wildfires.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	(1)Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones, as provided. Existing law requires a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies very high fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public review.This bill would require the director to identify areas in the state as moderate and high fire hazard severity zones. The bill would additionally require the director classify areas into fire hazard severity zones based on additional factors including possible lightning caused ignition. The bill would require a local agency, within 30 days of receiving a transmittal from the director that identifies fire hazard severity zones, to make the information available for public comment. Because the bill would impose additional duties on local agencies, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD
<a href="#">AB 648</a> <a href="#">Fong R</a>  Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: healthy forest and fire prevention: appropriation.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/13/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 15.	The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 designates the State Air Resources Board as the state agency responsible for monitoring and regulating sources of emissions of greenhouse gases. The act authorizes the state board to include the use of market-based compliance mechanisms in regulating greenhouse gas emissions. Existing law requires all moneys, except for fines and penalties, collected by the state board from a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and to be available to the state upon appropriation by the Legislature. Existing law continuously appropriates 35% of the annual proceeds of the fund for transit, affordable housing, and sustainable communities programs and 25% of the annual proceeds of the fund for certain components of a specified high-speed rail project. Existing law also annually appropriates, through the 2023–24 fiscal year, \$165,000,000 from the fund to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for healthy forest and fire prevention projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires and \$35,000,000 to the department for prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices.This bill would continuously appropriate, beginning in the 2021–22 fiscal year and ending in the 2028–29 fiscal year, \$200,000,000 of the annual proceeds from the fund to the department for (1) healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires and (2) prescribed fire and other fuel reduction projects through proven forestry practices consistent with the recommendations of the California Forest Carbon Plan, including the operation of year-round prescribed fire crews and implementation of a research and monitoring program for climate change adaptation.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 648</a>
<a href="#">AB 697</a> <a href="#">Chau D</a>  Forest resources: national forest lands: Good Neighbor Authority Fund: ecological restoration and fire resiliency projects.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law establishes in the State Treasury the Good Neighbor Authority Fund, to be administered by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection under the direction of the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency. Existing law makes the moneys in the fund available for expenditure, upon appropriation by the Legislature, as authorized by specified federal law, and to the extent not in conflict with federal law or agreements, for state departments or agencies to undertake forest health and fuels reduction projects on federal lands executed through these agreements, and to fund costs associated with planning, implementing, and maintaining these projects, including administrative and operational costs.This bill would reorganize the law relating to the fund. The bill would require the department, 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, focused on ecological restoration and based on the best available science, emphasize the use of prescribed fire, and include community fire protection and protection of water infrastructure and other infrastructure as important goals, as provided.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD
<a href="#">AB 792</a> <a href="#">Flora R</a>	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/17/2021 - From printer.	Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into an agreement for prescribed burning or other hazardous fuel reduction for specified purposes, such as vegetation management and forest improvement. Existing law requires an agreement that is entered into pursuant to that authorization to, among other requirements, provide that the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection be fully responsible for prescribed burns initiated at the department's	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 792 - 4/19/2021</a>

Forestry: prescribed burning agreements.	May be heard in committee March 19.	request, with the consent of the landowner, for training or other purposes on lands owned by a nonprofit organization or other public agencies.This bill would delete the qualification that those prescribed burns initiated at the department’s request be on lands owned by a nonprofit organization or other public agencies.	
<a href="#">AB 853</a> <a href="#">Stone D</a>  Mountainous, forest-, brush-, and grass-covered lands: clearings.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires a person who owns, controls, operates, or maintains an electrical transmission or distribution line upon specified lands to maintain clearances and firebreaks around certain electrical equipment, as provided. Existing law provides that a person is not required to comply with the above provisions relating to the clearing on any land if the person does not have the legal right to maintain that clearing.This bill would make nonsubstantive changes to the above provision of law that excludes a person, as provided, from having to maintain the clearing.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Watch
<a href="#">AB 909</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a>  Wildfire risk assessment map.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on consistent statewide criteria and based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas.This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in consultation with the California Fire Science Consortium and the Department of Insurance to develop a fire risk assessment map for the state that quantifies the risks of wildfire for a parcel of land for a time span of 50 years. The bill would require the department to annually update the wildfire risk assessment map. The bill would require the department to make the wildfire risk assessment map available to the public.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Watch
<a href="#">AB 912</a> <a href="#">Bigelow R</a>  Z'berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973: working forest management plans.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law, the Z’berg-Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973, declares the policy of the state to encourage prudent and responsible forest management of nonindustrialized timberlands through the approval of working forest management plans. Existing law authorizes a person who intends to become a working forest landowner to file a working forest management plan with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, with the long-term objective of an uneven aged timber stand and sustained yield through the implementation of the plan. Existing law defines “working forest landowner” to mean an owner of timberland with less than 10,000 acres who has an approved working forest management plan and is not primarily engaged in the manufacture of forest products. Existing law also defines “working forest management plan,” and allows multiple working forest landowners to submit a working forest management plan, but provides that the plan may cover no more than 10,000 acres of timberland.This bill would revise the definition of “working forest landowner” to mean an owner of timberland with less than 15,000 acres who has an approved working forest management plan and is not primarily engaged in the manufacture of forest products. The bill would revise the definition of “working forest management plan” to allow multiple working forest landowners to submit a working forest management plan, but provide that the plan may cover no more than 15,000 acres of timberland. The bill would also make nonsubstantive changes to other definitions applicable to working forest management plans.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 912</a>
<a href="#">AB 926</a> <a href="#">Mathis R</a>  Fire prevention: local assistance grant program: roadside vegetation management and defensible space.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided.This bill would add roadside vegetation management and projects to create and increase defensible space for critical infrastructure, as provided, to the eligible activities.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD
<a href="#">AB 956</a> <a href="#">Flora R</a>  Wildfire mitigation plans: fire retardants.	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/18/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 20.	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to establish minimum standard requirements and adopt rules and regulations to regulate the manufacture, sale, and application of flame-retardant chemicals.This bill would expressly authorize a wildfire mitigation plan to include the use of fire-retardant chemicals approved by the State Fire Marshal on a planned basis for wildfire mitigation and risk management.This bill contains other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD

<p><a href="#">AB 981</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> <b>D</b></p> <p>Forestry: California Fire Safe Council.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities in the state. Existing law requires the local assistance grant program to establish a robust year-round fire prevention effort in and near fire threatened communities. Existing law requires that the eligible activities include, among other things, fire prevention activities, as provided. Existing law permits the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to authorize advance payments, not exceeding 25% of the total grant award, from a grant awarded pursuant to the local assistance grant program. Existing law requires the grantee to expend these funds from the advance payment within 6 months of receipt, as provided. This bill would establish the California Fire Safe Council in the Natural Resources Agency consisting of 11 members, as specified. The bill would require the council to identify programs administered by public agencies to address and minimize the risks of wildfire and to coordinate the implementation of those programs, to identify public and private programs that may be leveraged to facilitate structure-hardening and community resilience to minimize the impacts of wildfire to habitable structures, to conduct public outreach efforts to regional and local wildfire mitigation groups, and to recommend to the Legislature on how the programs identified by the council can be coordinated to increase the effectiveness of those programs. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Pending</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1142</a> <a href="#">Frazier</a> <b>D</b></p> <p>Fire prevention: detection and response.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to make and enforce regulations necessary and proper for the organization, maintenance, government, and direction of the fire protective system for the prevention and suppression of forest fires. Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in accordance with a plan approved by the board, to, among other things, organize fire crews and patrols. This bill would require the department to develop and implement a program to predict and respond to wildfire ignition events and to provide for the sharing of information regarding wildfire events and coordination of activities among local, state, and federal agencies in response to wildfires.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Watch</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1154</a> <a href="#">Patterson</a> <b>R</b></p> <p>California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: egress route projects: fire safety.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/19/2021 - From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.</p>	<p>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. This bill would, until January 1, 2029, exempt from CEQA egress route projects undertaken by a public agency that are specifically recommended by the State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection that improve the fire safety of an existing subdivision if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the lead agency to hold a noticed public meeting to hear and respond to public comments before determining that a project is exempt. The bill would require the lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA and approves or carries out that project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Planning and Research and with the clerk of the county in which the project will be located.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 1154</a></p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1249</a> <a href="#">Gallagher</a> <b>R</b></p> <p>Income taxes: gross income exclusions: wildfires.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.</p>	<p>(1)The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines “gross income” as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. This bill would provide an exclusion from gross income for any qualified taxpayer, as defined, for amounts received for costs and losses associated with one or more specified fires from a settlement, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1255</a> <a href="#">Bloom</a> <b>D</b></p> <p>Fire prevention: Department</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention activities. Existing law defines “fire prevention activities” for these purposes to mean those lawful activities that reduce the risk of wildfire in California, as provided. This bill would require the department, in coordination with the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, to facilitate regional, habitat-specific, and area-specific approaches to fire risk reduction, prevention, and restoration of projects that improve community safety, protect</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD</p>

of Forestry and Fire Protection: grant programs.		sites and structures, restore burned habitat, reduce catastrophic wildfires, and protect natural resources. The bill would require the department to develop policies, funding programs for which the funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation in the annual Budget Act or a similar statute for this purpose, and relevant program guidelines that promote specified objectives. The bill would require various state entities, as specified, to establish grant programs, for which funding shall be contingent upon subsequent appropriation, to fulfill the specified objectives.	
<p><a href="#">AB 1295</a> <a href="#">Muratsuchi D</a></p> <p>Residential development agreements: very high fire risk areas.</p>	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	The Planning and Zoning Law requires the legislative body of a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various elements, including, among others, a housing element and a land use element. Existing law requires the land use element to designate the proposed general distribution and general location and extent of the uses of the land for, among other purposes, housing, business, and industry. Existing law requires county or city zoning ordinances to be consistent with the general plan of the county or city, as specified. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas in the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on the severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in those areas, as specified, and requires each local agency to designate, by ordinance, the very high fire hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction. Existing law additionally requires the director to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones. This bill, beginning on or after January 1, 2022, would prohibit the legislative body of a city or county from entering into a residential development agreement for property located in a very high fire risk area. The bill would define “very high fire risk area” for these purposes to mean a very high fire hazard severity zone designated by a local agency or a fire hazard severity zone classified by the director. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD
<p><a href="#">AB 1431</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a></p> <p>Forestry: forest carbon plan: state goals.</p>	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to implement various fire protection programs intended to protect forest resources and prevent uncontrolled wildfires. This bill would establish state goals for fuel treatment and vegetation management, as specified. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2023, to submit a report to the appropriate policy and budget committees of the Legislature on the positions and resources needed to achieve those state goals. The bill would require the Natural Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency, on or before January 1, 2023, and annually thereafter, to submit to those legislative committees a report on the progress made to achieve those state goals.	DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 1431 - 3/15/2021</a>
<p><a href="#">AB 1439</a> <a href="#">Levine D</a></p> <p>Residential property insurance discounts.</p>	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law generally regulates classes of insurance, including residential property insurance. The Insurance Rate Reduction and Reform Act of 1988, an initiative measure enacted by Proposition 103, as approved by the voters at the November 8, 1988, statewide general election, prohibits specified insurance rates from being approved or remaining in effect that are excessive, inadequate, unfairly discriminatory, or otherwise in violation of the act. The act requires an insurer that wishes to change a rate to file a complete rate application with the Insurance Commissioner, for which there may be a hearing, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes the provisions of Proposition 103 to be amended by a statute that furthers the purposes of the act and is enacted by the Legislature with a 2/3 vote. This bill would require a residential property insurance policy issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2022, to include a discount if a local government of the jurisdiction where the insured property is located funds a local wildfire protection or mitigation program. Because the bill would mandate discounts for specified residential property insurance policies, thus affecting the commissioner’s consideration of a rate, the bill would amend Proposition 103.	DM: CGB: CSAC: TBD RCRC: TBD
<p><a href="#">AB 1458</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a></p> <p>Fish and wildlife protection and conservation: lake and streambed alteration agreements: exemptions</p>	ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.	Existing law prohibits a person, a state or local governmental agency, or a public utility from substantially diverting or obstructing the natural flow of, or substantially changing or using any material from the bed, channel, or bank of, any river, stream, or lake, or depositing or disposing of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake, unless prescribed requirements are met, including written notification to the Department of Fish and Wildlife regarding the activity. Existing law requires the department to determine whether the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource and, if so, to provide a draft lake or streambed alteration agreement to the person, agency, or utility. Existing law prescribes various	DM: CGB: CSAC: TBD RCRC: Support   <a href="#">AB 1458</a>

		requirements for lake and streambed alteration agreements. Existing law also establishes various exemptions from these provisions, including exemptions for specified emergency work. This bill would additionally exempt from these provisions vegetation management or fuels treatment projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a state or local governmental agency necessary to prevent or mitigate the threat or intensity of a wildfire. This bill contains other related provisions.	
<p><a href="#">AB 1497</a> <a href="#">Frazier D</a></p> <p>Fireworks: violations: penalties.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The State Fireworks Law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to fireworks as may be necessary for the protection of life and property, and requires the State Fire Marshal to appoint deputies and employees as may be required to carry out the provisions of that law. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to classify all fireworks and pyrotechnic devices and prohibits any fireworks or pyrotechnic devices from being imported, sold, or offered for sale before the fireworks or devices have been examined and classified by the State Fire Marshal. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to issue licenses related to fireworks and pyrotechnic devices, including a wholesaler's license. Existing law makes it unlawful for a person to violate the State Fireworks Law and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and to possess a specified amount of dangerous fireworks, punishable by a fine or by imprisonment, as specified. This bill would increase the amount of the fine to be imposed for violating the State Fireworks Law or related regulation, would increase the amount of certain fines for possessing a specified amount of dangerous fireworks, and would specify the fine and imprisonment penalties for a 3rd or subsequent conviction. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: WATCH RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">AB 1500</a> <a href="#">Garcia, Eduardo D</a></p> <p>Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.</p>	<p>ASSEMBLY PRINT 2/22/2021 - Read first time.</p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$6,700,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending</p> <p><a href="#">CSAC Bulletin 3/18/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 45</a> <a href="#">Portantino D</a></p> <p>Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022.</p>	<p>SENATE N.R. &amp; W. 2/17/2021 - Set for hearing March 16.</p> <p><a href="#">3/16/2021 9 a.m. - John L. Burton Hearing Room (4203) SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair</a></p>	<p>The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters. This bill would enact the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$5,510,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for a wildfire prevention, safe drinking water, drought preparation, and flood protection program. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>DM: CGB:</p> <p>CSAC: Support</p> <p><a href="#">CSAC Bulletin 3/18/21.</a> <a href="#">Support letter to Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee 3/1/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: Pending</p>



<p><b><a href="#">SB 55</a></b> <b><a href="#">Stern D</a></b></p> <p>Very high fire hazard severity zone: state responsibility area: development prohibition.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/3/2021 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to identify areas of the state as very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law requires a local agency to designate, by ordinance, very high hazard severity zones in its jurisdiction within 120 days of receiving recommendations from the director. Existing law authorizes a local agency to include areas within its jurisdiction not identified as very high fire hazard severity zones by the director as very high fire hazard severity zones following a specified finding supported by substantial evidence. This bill would, in furtherance of specified state housing production and wildfire mitigation goals, prohibit the creation or approval of a new development, as defined, in a very high fire hazard severity zone or a state responsibility area. By imposing new duties on local governments with respect to the approval of new developments in very high fire hazard severity zones and state responsibility areas, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: Oppose/Concerns CGB: CSAC: Oppose</p> <p><a href="#">Oppose letter to Author 2/1/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: Oppose <a href="#">SB 55 - 3/5/2021 (Sen Housing Comm)</a> <a href="#">SB 55 - 3/5/2021 (Sen GF Comm)</a> <a href="#">SB 55 - 12/18/2020</a></p>
<p><b><a href="#">SB 72</a></b> <b><a href="#">Rubio D</a></b></p> <p>Residential property insurance: wildfire risk information reporting.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on RLS.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, which regulates insurers and insurance practices. Existing law requires an admitted insurer with written California premiums totaling \$10,000,000 or more, on or before April 1, 2020, and every 2 years thereafter, as specified, to submit a report to the commissioner with specified fire risk information on its residential property policies, subjects an admitted insurer that willfully fails to submit a report to a prescribed civil penalty, and requires the commissioner to post to the Department of Insurance’s internet website a report on wildfire risk compiled from the collected fire risk information. This bill contains other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><b><a href="#">SB 99</a></b> <b><a href="#">Dodd D</a></b></p> <p>Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021.</p>	<p>SENATE E. U., &amp; C. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on E., U. &amp; C.</p>	<p>Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2021, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans. The bill would set forth guiding principles for plan development, including equitable access to reliable energy, as provided, and integration with other existing local planning documents. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, ensure that a reliable electricity supply is maintained at critical facilities and identify areas most likely to experience a loss of electrical service. This bill contains other related provisions.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Support</p> <p><a href="#">Support letter to Senate Energy Utilities and Communications Committee 4/13/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: Support   <a href="#">SB 99 - 4/13/2021</a></p>
<p><b><a href="#">SB 109</a></b> <b><a href="#">Dodd D</a></b></p> <p>Office of Emergency Services: Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development.</p>	<p>SENATE G.O. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, establishes, within the office of the Governor, the Office of Emergency Services, under the direction of the Director of Emergency Services for the purpose of mitigating the effects of natural, manmade, or war-caused emergencies. This bill would establish the Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development within the Office of Emergency Services under the direct control of the Director of the Office of Emergency Services. The bill would make the office responsible for studying, testing, and advising regarding procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires, and serving as the central organizing hub for the state government’s identification of emerging wildfire technologies, as provided.</p>	<p>Support – Letter Sent 3/2</p> <p>CSAC: Support</p> <p><a href="#">Support letter to Author cc Senate Governmental Organization Committee 2/5/21.</a></p> <p>RCRC: Watch</p>
<p><b><a href="#">SB 206</a></b> <b><a href="#">McGuire D</a></b></p> <p>Firefighters Procedural Bill of Rights Act.</p>	<p>SENATE L., P.E. &amp; R. 2/22/2021 - Set for hearing March 8.  <b>3/8/2021 Upon adjournment of Session - John L. Burton</b></p>	<p>Existing law, the Firefighters Procedural Bill of Rights Act, grants certain employment rights to firefighters, as defined. Among other things, under the act, when a firefighter is under investigation and is interrogated by the firefighter’s commanding officer, or another member of the employing agency, on matters that could lead to punitive action, the interrogation must be conducted pursuant to certain requirements. Existing law defines “punitive action” for these purposes as any action that may lead to dismissal, demotion, suspension, reduction in salary, written reprimand, or</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD</p>

	<b>Hearing Room (4203) SENATE LABOR, PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND RETIREMENT, CORTESE, Chair</b>	transfer for purposes of punishment. This bill would include in the definition of “firefighter” a temporary, seasonal firefighter employed by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.	
<b><a href="#">SB 312</a> <a href="#">Nielsen R</a></b>  Electrical lines and equipment: wildfire mitigation plans.	SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations, while local publicly owned electric utilities are under the direction of their governing boards. Electrical cooperatives are subject to the regulatory authority of the commission, except as specified. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the Wildlife Safety Division within the commission for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the commission is required to oversee compliance with the plans pursuant to the Public Utilities Act. Existing law requires each local publicly owned electric utility and electrical cooperative to annually prepare a wildfire mitigation plan and to verify that the wildfire mitigation plan complies with all applicable rules, regulations, and standards, as appropriate. Existing law declares that nothing in the chapter requiring the preparation and implementation of wildfire mitigation plans affects the commission’s authority over an electrical cooperative or local publicly owned electric utility. This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the declaration in existing law that nothing in the chapter requiring the preparation and implementation of wildfire mitigation plans affects the commission’s authority or jurisdiction over an electrical cooperative or local publicly owned electric utility.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: Watch
<b><a href="#">SB 332</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a></b>  Civil liability: prescribed burning operations: gross negligence.	SENATE JUD. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	Existing law authorizes the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to enter into an agreement, including a grant agreement, for prescribed burning or other hazardous fuel reduction efforts with any person for specified purposes. Existing law requires the agreement to designate an officer of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection or a certified burn boss as the burn boss with final authority regarding the prescribed burning operation and to specify the duties of, and the precautions taken by, the person contracting with the department and any personnel furnished by that person. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal, with the involvement of the Statewide Training and Education Advisory Committee, to develop a curriculum for a certification program for burn bosses. This bill would provide that a certified burn boss and a private landowner upon whose property a certified burn boss performs, supervises, or oversees a prescribed burn are not liable for damage or injury to property or persons that is caused by a prescribed burn authorized by law unless the prescribed burn was conducted in a grossly negligent manner.	DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: Watch
<b><a href="#">SB 341</a> <a href="#">McGuire D</a></b>  Telecommunications service: outages.	SENATE E. U., & C. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)	(1) Existing law requires the Office of Emergency Services, on or before July 1, 2020, by regulation, to adopt appropriate thresholds for determining whether a telecommunications service outage constitutes a community isolation outage based on the risks to public health and safety resulting from the outage. Existing law requires all providers of telecommunications service that provide access to 911 service to notify the office whenever a community isolation outage occurs that limits their customers’ ability to make 911 calls or receive emergency notifications. Existing law requires those community isolation outage notifications to include certain information, including a description of the estimated area and community affected by the outage. This bill would require each provider of telecommunications service to maintain on its internet website a public outage map showing that provider’s outages, and would require the office, in consultation with the Public Utilities Commission, on or before July 1, 2022, to adopt by regulation requirements for those maps, as specified. The bill would require the office to provide the commission with all of the information provided to it as part of a telecommunications service provider’s community isolation outage notification and to aggregate that data and post that aggregated data on its internet website. The bill would require the commission to annually report to the Legislature on the commission’s actions taken based on that information provided by the office. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	DM: CGB: CSAC: TBD RCRC: TBD

<p><a href="#">SB 396</a> <a href="#">Dahle R</a></p> <p>Forestry: internal combustion engines: industrial operations: fire toolbox.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>Existing law prohibits any person, except as specified, from using or operating any vehicle, machine, tool, or equipment powered by an internal combustion engine operated on hydrocarbon fuels, in any industrial operation located on or near any forest, brush, or grass-covered land between April 1 and December 1 of any year, or at any other time when ground litter and vegetation will sustain combustion permitting the spread of fire, without providing and maintaining, for firefighting purposes only, suitable and serviceable tools, as prescribed. Existing law requires a sealed box of tools to be located within the operating area and accessible in the event of a fire, which fire toolbox shall contain: one backpack pump-type fire extinguisher filled with water, 2 axes, 2 McLeod fire tools, and a sufficient number of shovels so that each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire. This bill would require a dedicated set of tools to be located within the operating area and accessible in the event of a fire, which fire toolbox shall contain: a sufficient number of fire extinguishers, axes, 2 McLeod fire tools, and shovels so that, when added to any other tools on the industrial operation, each employee at the operation can be equipped to fight fire. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to these provisions.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 440</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a></p> <p>Earthquake and wildfire loss mitigation.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>(1)Existing law establishes the Wildfire Fund to pay eligible claims arising from a covered wildfire. Existing law specifies the funding sources for the Wildfire Fund, which include contributions from electrical corporations and revenues generated from a specified charge imposed on the ratepayers of an electrical corporation. Existing law creates the California Catastrophe Response Council to oversee the Wildfire Fund Administrator and the California Earthquake Authority (CEA) with regard to any administrative or support services the CEA may provide to the Wildfire Fund. Existing law requires the Wildfire Fund Administrator to carry out the duties related to the operation, management, and administration of the Wildfire Fund, as approved by the council. Under existing law, a violation of the Public Utilities Act or any order, decision, rule, direction, demand, or requirement of the commission is a crime. This bill would require the Wildfire Fund Administrator, the Office of Emergency Services, and the Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety to create the California Wildfire Residential Loss Mitigation Program as a joint powers authority. The bill would require that program to provide mitigation against wildfire risk, including a grant program to assist qualifying owners to retrofit their structures to protect against wildfire or to create a defensible space around their structures. The bill would establish the Wildfire Loss Mitigation Fund as a continuously appropriated subaccount in the Wildfire Fund to fund the program. Because the bill would create a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. The bill would require the council to annually set aside 5% or \$10,000,000, whichever is less, of the Wildfire Fund’s investment income for deposit in the Wildfire Loss Mitigation Fund. Because certain of these provisions would be codified in the Public Utilities Act and would require action by the commission, a violation of which would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Pending RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 533</a> <a href="#">Stern D</a></p> <p>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the PUC for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the PUC is required to oversee an electrical corporation’s compliance with the plans. This bill would require an electrical corporation to ensure its electrical transmission and distribution system achieves the highest level of safety, reliability, and resiliency by modernizing, upgrading, including by installing one or more microgrids, replacing, hardening, or undergrounding, any portion of its transmission and distribution wires or poles that experiences a specified number of recurring deenergization events, as defined. The bill would require that these measures be completed within 12 months of reaching the specified number of recurring deenergization events. The bill would require that an electrical corporation’s wildfire mitigation plan include a description of measures implemented pursuant to this requirement and the number of transmission and distribution wires and poles affected. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: Support   <a href="#">SB 533 - 4/6/2021</a></p>

<p><a href="#">SB 694</a> <a href="#">Bradford D</a></p> <p>Fire prevention: electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: workforce diversity.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the commission for review and approval, as specified. Existing law requires an electrical corporation’s wildfire mitigation plan to include specified components. This bill would require an electrical corporation’s wildfire mitigation plan to include a description of how the electrical corporation will develop sufficient numbers of experienced personnel necessary to complete the work described in the plan, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: TBD</p>
<p><a href="#">SB 804</a> <a href="#">Glazer D</a></p> <p>California Conservation Corps: forestry corps program: formerly incarcerated individuals.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - From printer. May be acted upon on or after March 24. Read first time. Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>Existing law establishes the California Conservation Corps in the Natural Resources Agency and requires the corps to implement and administer the conservation corps program. Existing law establish a forestry corps program to accomplish certain objectives including developing and implementing forest health projects, as provided. This bill would require the Director of the California Conservation Corps, in consultation with the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, to establish a program in the forestry corps program to enroll formerly incarcerated individuals, as provided. The bill would provide that a person who successfully completes the program is eligible for an entry-level forestry position at the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection.</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: TBD</p>
<b>PSPS</b>			
<b>Bill ID/Topic</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Position</b>
<p><a href="#">SB 52</a> <a href="#">Dodd D</a></p> <p>State of emergency: local emergency: sudden and severe energy shortage: planned power outage.</p>	<p>SENATE G.O. 1/28/2021 - Referred to Com. on G.O.</p>	<p>Existing law, the California Emergency Services Act, authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency, and local officials and local governments to proclaim a local emergency, when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor or the appropriate local government to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency. Existing law defines the terms “state of emergency” and “local emergency” to mean a duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state or the territorial limits of a local government caused by, among other things, a sudden and severe energy shortage. Existing law defines a “sudden and severe energy shortage” as a rapid, unforeseen shortage of energy, resulting from, but not limited to, events such as an embargo, sabotage, or natural disasters, and that has statewide, regional, or local impact. This bill would expand the definition of “sudden and severe energy shortage” to include a “deenergization event,” defined as a planned power outage, as specified, and would make a deenergization event one of those conditions constituting a state of emergency and a local emergency.</p>	<p>SPONSOR – Letter sent 2/25/21</p> <p>CSAC: Pending</p> <p>RCRC: Support   <a href="#">SB 52 - 3/11/2021</a></p>
<p><a href="#">SB 533</a> <a href="#">Stern D</a></p> <p>Electrical corporations: wildfire mitigation plans: deenergization events: microgrids.</p>	<p>SENATE RLS. 2/22/2021 - Art. IV. Sec. 8(a) of the Constitution dispensed with. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.) Joint Rule 55 suspended. (Ayes 32. Noes 4.)</p>	<p>Under existing law, the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) has regulatory authority over public utilities, including electrical corporations. Existing law requires an electrical corporation to construct, maintain, and operate its electrical lines and equipment in a manner that will minimize the risk of catastrophic wildfire posed by those electrical lines and equipment. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan to the PUC for review and approval, as specified. Following approval, the PUC is required to oversee an electrical corporation’s compliance with the plans. This bill would require an electrical corporation to ensure its electrical transmission and distribution system achieves the highest level of safety, reliability, and resiliency by modernizing, upgrading, including by installing one or more microgrids, replacing, hardening, or undergrounding, any portion of its transmission and distribution wires or poles that experiences a specified number of recurring deenergization events, as defined. The bill would require that these measures be completed within 12 months of reaching the specified number of</p>	<p>DM: CGB: CSAC: Watch RCRC: Support   <a href="#">SB 533 - 4/6/2021</a></p>

	<p>recurring deenergization events. The bill would require that an electrical corporation's wildfire mitigation plan include a description of measures implemented pursuant to this requirement and the number of transmission and distribution wires and poles affected. The bill would make conforming changes. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.</p>	
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