

Date of Hearing: July 12, 2023

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON UTILITIES AND ENERGY

Eduardo Garcia, Chair

SB 286 (McGuire) – As Amended June 28, 2023

SENATE VOTE: 32-5

SUBJECT: Offshore wind energy projects

SUMMARY: Requires the California Coastal Commission (CCC) to process a consolidated coastal development permit (CDP) for new development associated with offshore wind energy (OWE) projects and related transmission facilities, requires the State Lands Commission (SLC) to be the lead agency for purposes of environmental review for offshore wind energy projects, and establishes the California Offshore Wind Energy Fisheries Working Group (Working Group) to address offshore wind energy project impacts to certain fisheries and other interests, including providing for compensation to those affected.

Specifically, **this bill:**

- 1) Requires the CCC to process a consolidated CDP for any new development that requires a CDP and is necessary for the construction and operation of OWE projects and associated transmission facilities.
- 2) Requires the SLC to be the lead agency for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review for OWE projects.
- 3) Requires the SLC to coordinate with relevant local, state, and federal agencies to facilitate the preparation of joint environmental documents pursuant to CEQA and the federal National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for proposed OWE projects.
- 4) Requires that the CCC, when reviewing a workforce development plan submitted to the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) during a federal consistency process, consult with representatives of labor organizations for the construction trades and maritime and longshore workforce in furtherance of providing for career and workforce training and retraining for individuals whose livelihoods are disrupted by the development of OWE projects.
- 5) Establishes the Working Group to be composed of representatives of the following entities: the CCC, the SLC, the Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW), the Ocean Protection Council (OPC), and relevant federal agencies, as well as representatives of the commercial and recreational fishing industries, representatives of California Native American tribes with affected fisheries, representatives of the OWE industry, and other stakeholders as appropriate, as determined by the CCC.
- 6) Requires, on or before January 1, 2025, the CCC, in coordination with DFW, to convene the Working Group to develop a statewide strategy to address the impacts of OWE development on ocean fisheries.

- 7) Requires the statewide strategy to include best practices for addressing impacts to commercial and recreational fishing industries, tribal fisheries, and environmental resources associated with OWE projects including, among other guidance and best practices, a framework for compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to the commercial and recreational fishing industries and tribal fisheries (framework).
- 8) Requires the framework to include a payment structure to compensate commercial, recreational, and tribal fisheries, as well as impacted commercial fish processors, for unavoidable impacts associated with OWE projects through a compensatory payment structure which includes all of the following:
 - a) Investments in fleet improvements to promote resiliency.
 - b) Compensation for the commercial fishing industry for personal property losses caused by OWE projects for the entire lifetime of the projects.
 - c) Compensation for lost commercial and tribal revenue due to reduced fishing grounds.
 - d) Funding for robust monitoring of offshore wind turbines and their impact on the surrounding environment, including fisheries.
 - e) An amount sufficient to cover related state costs.
- 9) Requires the Working Group to complete the statewide strategy by January 1, 2026.
- 10) Requires the CCC to review for consistency with the coastal resource planning under the Coastal Act, modify if necessary, and adopt the statewide strategy by May 1, 2026, and review the strategy as needed to determine if changes are necessary.
- 11) Requires an applicant seeking approval or concurrence from a state agency for an OWE project to comply with the terms, recommendations, and best practices established in the statewide strategy, and requires the CCC to ensure that the requirements in the statewide strategy are implemented.
- 12) Creates the Offshore Wind Energy Resiliency Fund (Resiliency Fund) in the State Treasury and requires SLC to deposit revenue generated from an OWE project lease.
- 13) States that moneys in the Resiliency Fund shall be available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to fund the implementation of the framework.
- 14) Requires the SLC or a local trustee of granted public trust lands, when issuing a lease for purposes of an OWE project, to consider including within the lease compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts to fishing and tribal interests and, in so doing, consider the framework.
- 15) Requires that representatives of the commercial fishing industry, recreational fishing industry, and California Native American tribes who participate in the Working Group be compensated at a specified rate, as well as receive reimbursement for travel expenses, paid from the Resiliency Fund.

EXISTING LAW:

- 1) Authorizes the United States Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with other federal agencies, with the granting of leases, easements, or rights-of-way on the outer Continental Shelf for offshore energy development. (Energy Policy Act of 2005, 42 U.S.C. § 388)
- 2) Requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission (also known as the California Energy Commission (CEC)), in coordination with specified state entities and other relevant federal, state, and local agencies, to develop a strategic plan for offshore wind (OWE) energy developments installed off the California coast in federal waters, and requires the CEC to submit the strategic plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature on or before June 30, 2023. (Public Resources Code § 25991 et seq.)
- 3) Establishes the policy of the state that eligible renewable energy resources and zero-carbon resources supply 90% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2035, 95% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2040, 100% of all retail sales of electricity to California end-use customers by December 31, 2045, and 100% of electricity procured to serve all state agencies by December 31, 2035. (Public Utilities Code § 454.53)
- 4) Requires the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), CEC, and California Air Resources Board (CARB) to, as part of a public process, issue a joint report to the Legislature by January 1, 2021, and every four years thereafter that includes specified information relating to the implementation of the policy. (Public Utilities Code § 454.53)
- 5) Pursuant to the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act), requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a CDP. (Public Resources Code § 30600)
- 6) Authorizes the Coastal Commission to process and act upon a consolidated CDP application if a proposed project requires a CDP from both a local government with a certified local coastal program (LCP) and the Coastal Commission, and the applicant, the appropriate local government, and the Coastal Commission consent to consolidate the permit action, provided that public participation is not substantially impaired by that review consolidation. (Public Resources Code § 30601.3)
- 7) Requires, as part of CEQA, a lead agency 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. (Public Resources Code § 21000 et seq.)

- 8) Establishes the Voluntary Offshore Wind and Coastal Resources Protection Program to fund assessments, studies of impacts, comprehensive environmental impacts monitoring, adaptive management, and to fulfill infrastructure readiness commitments, among other activities, with the overall goal of avoiding and minimizing impacts to coastal resources from floating offshore wind. (Public Resources Code § 25992)
- 9) Establishes that the SLC is the steward and manager of the state's public trust lands. SLC has direct administrative control over the state's public trust lands and oversight authority over public trust lands granted by the Legislature to local public agencies (granted lands). (Public Resources Code § 6009)
- 10) Authorizes SLC to enter into an exchange, with any person or any private or public entity, of filled or reclaimed tide and submerged lands or beds of navigable waterways, or interests in these lands, that are subject to the public trust for commerce, navigation, and fisheries, for other lands or interests in lands, if specified conditions are met. (Public Resources Code § 6307)

FISCAL EFFECT: According to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, the costs of implementing this bill are unknown but may be significant for the CCC and DFW, and the SLC estimates ongoing costs of about \$446,000 annually for its CEQA-related workload.

BACKGROUND:

SB 100's Joint Agency Report – In 2018, the Legislature adopted SB 100 (De León, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018), which established a target for renewable and zero-carbon resources to supply 100% of retail sales and electricity serving all state agencies by 2045. Last year, this target was updated for state agencies to 2035 under SB 1020 (Laird, Chapter 361, Statutes of 2022). The statute calls upon the CPUC, CEC, and CARB (collectively, the Joint Agencies) to use programs under existing law to achieve this policy and issue a joint policy report. In March of 2021, the Joint Agencies issued the report, noting it “is intended to be a first step in an iterative and ongoing effort to assess barriers and opportunities to implementing the 100% clean electricity policy.”¹ Unlike the CPUC’s Integrated Resources Plan (IRP) process, which forecasts system needs out for 10 years, the first Joint Agency report forecasted system needs out 24 years, to 2045. However, the report noted “the preliminary findings are intended to inform state planning and are not intended as a comprehensive *nor prescriptive* roadmap to 2045...future work will delve deeper into critical topics such as system reliability and land use and further address energy equity and workforce needs.”²

OWE generation was included as part of the core scenario in the Joint Agency report. The OWE system availability was limited to 10 GW over four resource zones: Morro Bay, Diablo Canyon, Humboldt Bay, and Cape Mendocino. The model was given an input assumption of 2030 as the first available year for bringing OWE online, given the current California Independent System Operator (CAISO) interconnection queue and resource development needs of OWE, with cost estimates for the different zones. Given these input assumptions, nearly all 10 GW of OWE was selected when made available in the model.

¹ Pg. 1; CEC, CPUC, and CARB; “2021 SB 100 Joint Agency Report”; March 2021.

² Pg. 1; CEC, CPUC, and CARB; “2021 SB 100 Joint Agency Report”; March 2021.

Tilting at Windmills – Although California has no commercial OWE generation, the National Renewable Energy Laboratory has identified 200 gigawatts (GW) of OWE technical potential for California. Fixed-bottom wind turbines, which account for the overwhelming majority of OWE generation deployed globally, typically exhibit a maximum usable water depth of 50 to 60 meters; beyond this depth, fixed wind designs are generally neither economically nor technically feasible. Approximately 96% of the potential identified off of California is located in water deeper than 60 meters, where the mature, fixed-bottom turbine technology is not technically feasible.³ Off the coast of California, a steep continental shelf and increased wind speeds combine to make floating turbines the primary technically feasible option. Floating turbines employ mooring cables and an anchored substructure underwater which steadies a platform and allows for operation at depths between 60 and 1,300 meters.

In the United States, OWE development is driven by a collection of eight East Coast states which account for at least 22.5 GW of project commitments through 2035.⁴ The federal government has taken action to spur OWE development, including establishing a national target to deploy 30 GW of OWE by 2030,⁵ investing \$230 million for port and related infrastructure projects,⁶ providing access for OWE projects to the Department of Energy’s loan programs office, and funding research projects to study the impacts and challenges of OWE. Nearly all project proposals in the United States are for fixed foundation projects sited in federal waters – which start three nautical miles from shore out to 200 nautical miles – and fall under the jurisdiction of the federal BOEM. BOEM has designated 13 active call areas⁷, including three in California: the Humboldt Call Area, the Morro Bay Call Area, and the Diablo Canyon Call Area. While there is significant potential for OWE development off the California coast, considerable challenges remain, including necessary transmission buildout and competing uses of coastal areas, including shipping, fishing, recreation, marine conservation, and Department of Defense activities.

West Coast Wind – The BOEM–California Intergovernmental Renewable Energy Task Force was created in 2016 as a partnership of state, local, and federal agencies, as well as tribal governments. The Task Force promotes coordination and communication among these entities on potential offshore leases for research or commercial development off the California coast. In 2019, the CEC’s Energy Research and Development Division began to assess research, development, and deployment opportunities to support cost-effective wind development off the California coast. A CEC report, released in August 2020, focused on identifying opportunities to remove or reduce technological, manufacturing, logistics, and supply chain barriers to deployment, lower the development risk of offshore energy projects, and identify opportunities for early pilot demonstration projects.

California’s exploration of potential OWE development was codified in 2021 with the passage of AB 525 (Chiu, Chapter 231, Statutes of 2021), which required the CEC to produce a variety of reports regarding the development of OWE, culminating in a strategic plan in to be published in

³ CEC; “Research and Development Opportunities for Offshore Wind Energy in California”; August 2020.

⁴ CEC; “Research and Development Opportunities for Offshore Wind Energy in California”; August 2020.

⁵ U.S. Department of Energy; “DOE Releases Strategy to Accelerate and Expand Domestic Offshore Wind Deployment”; March 2023; <https://www.energy.gov/articles/doe-releases-strategy-accelerate-and-expand-domestic-offshore-wind-deployment>

⁶ U.S. Department of Transportation; “U.S. Department of Transportation Announces Funding Availability for Port Infrastructure Development Program”; March 2021; <https://www.maritime.dot.gov/newsroom/press-releases/us-department-transportation-announces-funding-availability-port-0>

⁷ Regions of the ocean designated as potential areas for OWE development.

2023, comprehensively outlining the potential for OWE development off the coast of California. In August 2022, per the requirements of AB 525, the CEC established MW planning goals for offshore wind of 2,000 MW–5,000 MW for 2030 and 25,000 MW for 2045.⁸ Reaching these targets for offshore wind will require a substantial transmission capacity in certain coastal areas of California. The CAISO has identified areas where existing transmission infrastructure may be repurposed to support offshore wind generation, but a significant buildout of transmission lines will be necessary to effectively realize California’s planning goals for offshore wind.⁹ In December 2022, BOEM held an OWE energy auction for five leases off the coast of California. The leases sold for \$757.1 million and covered 373,268 acres located approximately 20 miles offshore of central (San Luis Obispo County) and northern (Humboldt County) California.¹⁰ These lease areas have the potential to generate up to 4.6 GW of OWE capacity.¹¹

Weather Permitting – The two agencies most closely involved with permitting pertaining to coastal development are the CCC and the SLC. The CCC implements the California Coastal Act and the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA). The California Coastal Act requires CCC review and authorize all development within the state’s Coastal Zone. CCC’s coastal program uses a variety of planning, permitting, and non-regulatory mechanisms to manage coastal resources. CCC implements a permitting and planning program, including issuing CDPs, reviewing local governments’ LCPs, reviewing appeals of locally permitted CDPs and, under the CZMA, federal consistency reviews of federal agency, federally permitted, and federally funded activities. The CZMA gives the CCC authority to review and authorize activities in federal waters.

The SLC manages lands owned by the state, including navigable waterways and submerged lands up to three nautical miles offshore. SLC considers applications for leases to use state lands, such as applications for offshore wind development in state waters. SLC is vested with jurisdiction over certain public and sovereign lands, including tidelands and submerged lands. SLC administers these lands pursuant to statute and the public trust doctrine, a common law doctrine which, among other things, provides for the protection of maritime or water-dependent commerce. SLC is authorized to enter into leases for commercial, industrial, and recreational purposes, among others.

AB 525 requires the CEC, in collaboration with the CCC and other agencies, to undertake specified studies to support the deployment of OWE off the coast of California, including the creation of an Offshore Wind Energy Permitting Roadmap. The roadmap was published in April, 2023. As detailed in the roadmap, OWE technologies deployed in state or federal waters would likely require either a coastal development permit or a federal consistency determination by the CCC, as well as a tidelands lease of some form issued by the SLC.¹² In addition, DFW would have an important role in addressing site-specific mitigation. Permitting issues have stymied past

⁸ CEC; “Offshore Wind Energy Development off the California Coast Maximum Feasible Capacity and Megawatt Planning Goals for 2030 and 2045”; August 2022.

⁹ California Independent System Operator; “Offshore wind could boost California’s transition towards clean-energy future”; August 2022; <http://www.aiso.com/about/Pages/Blog/Posts/Offshore-wind-could-boost-Californias-transition-towards-clean-energy-future.aspx>

¹⁰ BOEM; “California Activities”; <https://www.boem.gov/renewable-energy/state-activities/california>

¹¹ Utility Dive; “Biden administration opens up California coast for 4.6 GW of offshore wind development”; May 2021; <https://www.utilitydive.com/news/biden-administration-opens-up-california-coast-for-46-gw-floating-offshore-wind/600820/>

¹² CEC; “Assembly Bill 525 Offshore Wind Energy Permitting Roadmap”; April 2023.

efforts to develop coastal energy in California. A high-profile instance of permitting issues occurred nearly 15 years ago when the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) granted preliminary permits for wave and tidal energy near-shore waters off much of the coast in California and Oregon without informing state and local officials.¹³ Commercial fishers, environmentalists and others opposed the FERC permits, and FERC's failure to include the SLC in the process ultimately resulted in the project failing to proceed.

COMMENTS:

- 1) *Author's Statement.* According to the author, "Offshore wind is an essential tool in California's fight against climate change, but we cannot ignore the potential impacts its development may have on our coastal communities and fishermen. SB 286 will expedite the offshore wind permitting process while ensuring environmental safeguards remain. SB 286 will create a collaborative framework with offshore wind and fishing stakeholders to ensure both groups thrive in the Golden State."
- 2) *Impact and Compensatory Mitigation.* The environmental impact of OWE off the California coast is uncertain. However, a recent CCC staff report evaluating federal leasing for OWE development identified potential impacts including "seafloor disturbance; turbine strikes; increased entanglement risk; marine species displacement, avoidance or attraction; increased ship strike risk; elevated levels of underwater sound; fish aggregation and the artificial reef effect; invasive species; weakened upwelling, and electromagnetic fields."¹⁴ The report also noted the potential impacts on commercial and recreational fishers, California Native American tribes, environmental justice communities, and other stakeholders. The development of OWE may impact the commercial, recreational, and tribal fishing industries directly by causing equipment to be lost (e.g., crab pots tangled in floating mooring cables), or indirectly by contributing to the depletion of fish stocks, reducing catch, or forcing members of the fishing industry to range further from shore, which would increase travel time, fuel costs, and perhaps necessitate refrigeration upgrades to transport fish catch over longer distances.

This bill establishes a pathway for compensatory mitigation for these fisheries impacts through a multistep process in which a Working Group determines a mitigation framework which is then reviewed, and potentially modified, by the CCC, and funded with revenue collected by the SLC from OWE lessees upon appropriation of the legislature. SLC will likely enter a rulemaking process to establish rent and royalties for OWE projects, as they are not specified in statute. For infrastructure associated with wind energy projects in federal waters, such as cables, rent will be charged for surface occupation under SLC regulations.¹⁵

- 3) *Funds, Funds, Funds.* This bill outlines a process for creating a mitigation framework to compensate stakeholders for negative economic impacts of OWE, to be funded, upon appropriation of the legislature, through an Offshore Wind Energy Resilience Fund

¹³ Reuters; "U.S. cuts red tape on offshore renewable energy"; March 2009; <https://www.reuters.com/article/btscenes-us-usa-renewables-offshore-idUKTRE52G50X20090317>

¹⁴ Pg. 4-5; California Coastal Commission; "Staff Report for CD-0001-22"; March 2022.

¹⁵ California Code of Regulations, Title 2, Section 2003.

housed in the State Treasury. This process bears similarity to a provision proposed in AB 1373 (Garcia, 2023) which establishes the Offshore Wind Workforce Development Fund in the State Treasury. That fund would be used, upon legislative appropriation, to award grants for educating, training, maintaining, and strengthening the workforce needed for offshore wind energy development. While one compensates for lost economic productivity and the other promotes workforce development, both are responses to the emergence of OWE, and it is likely that both funds would apply to many of the same stakeholders should both bills become law. Given the potential overlap between these funds, maximizing their complementarity while minimizing redundancy may be prudent for effective implementation.

Relatedly, this bill requires the CCC to, during the federal consistency process, consult with representatives of labor organizations for the construction trades, the members of which will be assembling the turbines required for OWE generation, as well as members of the maritime and longshore workforce, who will be instrumental in transporting the structures to their installation locations. The rationale presented in the bill is that this will help provide robust career and workforce training opportunities for individuals whose livelihoods have been impacted by OWE development. How the outcomes of such consultation may complement the Offshore Wind Workforce Development Fund proposed in AB 1373 (Garcia, 2023) is unclear.

- 4) *Proportional Response.* The bill states that a proportionate amount shall be collected from the holders of offshore wind leases but does not specify how a proportional amount shall be measured. This could conceivably be interpreted as applying an equal charge to each leaseholder. Alternatively, this could be applied proportionally to a variety of other factors: proportional for each leaseholder to their bid on the lease, or proportional to the physical dimensions of the lease area. How the amount required to cover state costs is collected proportionally from the leaseholders will be determined first by the Working Group and then reviewed, and potentially modified, by the CCC, affording the commission substantial latitude in determining the manner in which to recoup costs.
- 5) *Streamlined Permitting.* The CCC, through its authority under the CZMA, reviews federal activities or permits outside the coastal zone, including OWE projects. This bill would require the CCC to process a consolidated CDP for any new development related to OWE or associated transmission facilities that require a CDP. When a project straddles the jurisdictions of the CCC and a local government with a certified LCP, the Coastal Act authorizes the CCC, if all parties agree, to forego processing multiple separate CDPs in favor of a single, consolidated CDP. In addition to simplifying the application review and hearing process, it would also eliminate a potential appeal process associated with a local CDP. However, the bill as written also removes protections for public participation in the permitting process. The interests of accelerating the implementation of energy generation projects, including offshore wind, should be delicately balanced with the interests of the public. *As such, the author and committee may wish to consider amendments to specify that public participation will not be substantially impaired by permit consolidation.*
- 6) *Working on the Working Group.* The CCC, in its Consistency Determination for a BOEM lease sale off the coast of San Luis Obispo County for OWE development, recommended the development of a Working Group consisting of fishing organizations and representatives to “develop a statewide strategy for avoidance, minimization and

mitigation of impacts to fishing and fisheries” and “a methodology for comprehensive socioeconomic analysis of direct and indirect impacts to fishing, a framework for compensatory mitigation for unavoidable impacts.”¹⁶ The CCC is already in the process of assembling the Working Group. This bill would codify that process, along with specific requirements for the representation of different stakeholders, as well as reimbursement for certain representatives. Perhaps most importantly, this bill would codify the central purpose of the Working Group: to develop a statewide strategy for ensuring that OWE projects avoid or minimize impacts to ocean fisheries, fully mitigate unavoidable impacts, and compensate persons impacted by any detrimental effect of OWE development on ocean fisheries.

The current bill language includes a list of groups that should be represented in the Working Group. It does not, however, specify the number of representatives of each group. It is unclear, as currently written, whether the CCC has the authority to determine the number of representatives of each stakeholder group or merely the authority to determine whether any additional stakeholder groups should be represented. This interpretation may present an issue given the reimbursements described elsewhere in the bill, as any number of people acting as representatives of a listed stakeholder group may attend meetings and be statutorily entitled to compensation, even if their contribution to the group was minimal. *As such, the author and committee may wish to consider amendments to specify that the Coastal Commission has the authority to determine the number of representatives from each stakeholder group included in the Working Group.*

- 7) *Staying Close to the Coast.* The bill authorizes CCC to process a consolidated CDP for any new development related to OWE or associated transmission facilities. CDPs are statutorily limited to the coastal zone, which ranges from few hundred feet inland in certain areas to several miles inland in others,¹⁷ which in theory keeps the expanded authority of the CCC to permit transmission projects geographically constrained. However, the language in this bill is not clear in this constraint. Broadly, the permitting of transmission projects in California is within the jurisdiction of the CPUC. Due to the scale of the transmission buildout necessary to realize the potential of OWE and the degree to which transmission infrastructure directly tied to OWE generation may need to be built far inland to serve load centers throughout the state, the language in this bill may need to better clarify the author’s intent regarding the authority of the CCC to permit transmission. *As such, the author and committee may wish to consider amendments to specify that the authority of the Coastal Commission to permit transmission infrastructure is limited to the coastal zone.*

- 8) *Related Legislation.*

AB 3 (Zbur), would require the CEC to develop a plan for seaport readiness for offshore wind energy developments by December 31, 2026, and to conduct a study on the feasibility of achieving specified in-state assembly and manufacturing goals, as well as federal domestic content thresholds, in the development of offshore wind energy by December 31, 2027. Status: *set for hearing* in the Senate Committee on Natural

¹⁶ Pg. 5-6, California Coastal Commission; “Consistency Determination CD-0004-22”; July 2022.

¹⁷ California Coastal Commission; “The California Coastal Commission's Legal Authority to Address Climate Change”; <https://www.coastal.ca.gov/climate/whyinvolved.html>

Resources and Water on July 10, 2023, after passage in the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications on an 18-0 vote.

AB 80 (Addis), would require the Ocean Protection Council, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, to establish and oversee a West Coast Offshore Wind Science Entity to ensure that comprehensive baseline assessments and ongoing monitoring data related to the California ocean ecosystem are available to inform state and federal decision-making. Status: *set for hearing* in the Senate Committee on Natural Resources and Water on July 10, 2023.

AB 1373 (Garcia), would, among other provisions, establish the Offshore Wind Workforce Development Fund in the State Treasury, for which monies may be used upon legislative appropriation to award grants for educating, training, maintaining, and strengthening the workforce needed for offshore wind energy development. Status: *pending hearing* in the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities, and Communications.

9) *Prior Legislation.*

SB 1020 (Laird) establishes interim targets for the statewide 100% clean energy policy. Additionally requires state agencies to accelerate their 100% clean energy policy goal by 10 years. Status: Chapter 361, Statutes of 2022.

AB 525 (Chiu) required the CEC to establish, by June 1, 2022, planning goals for the years 2030 and 2045 from electricity generated by OWE. The bill also requires the CEC, in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for OWE developments and to submit the plan to the Natural Resources Agency and the Legislature by June 30, 2023. Status: Chapter 231, Statutes of 2021.

SB 100 (De León, Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018) established the 100% Clean Energy Act of 2017 which increases the Renewables Portfolio Standards (RPS) requirement from 50% by 2030 to 60%, and creates the policy of planning to meet all of the state's retail electricity supply with a mix of RPS-eligible and zero-carbon resources by December 31, 2045, for a total of 100% clean energy. Status: Chapter 312, Statutes of 2018.

10) *Double Referral.* This bill was previously heard in the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources on June 26, 2023, where it passed with an 11-0-0 vote.

Support

Bodega Bay Fishermen's Marketing Association
California Coastal Protection Network
California Fishermen's Resiliency Association
California Wetfish Producers Association
Coastal Commission
Coastal Environmental Rights Foundation
Commercial Fishermen of Santa Barbara
Fishermen's Marketing Association
Humboldt Fishermen's Marketing Association
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations
Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations (PCFFA)

Pacific Merchant Shipping Association
State Building and Construction Trades Council of Ca
Surfrider Foundation
The Surfrider Foundation

Opposition

None on file.

Other

American Clean Power Association
Offshore Wind California

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