

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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DATE: March 9, 2022

TO: Coastal Commission and Interested Persons

FROM: John Ainsworth, Executive Director
Sarah Christie, Legislative Director
Sean Drake, Legislative Analyst

SUBJECT: LEGISLATIVE REPORT FOR MARCH 2022

CONTENTS: This report provides summaries and status of bills affecting the Coastal Commission and California's Coastal Program, and coast-related legislation identified by staff.

Note: Information contained in this report is accurate as of March 2, 2021. Bills added since the previous report are marked by an *asterisk. Substantive amendments are summarized in *italics*. Bill text, votes, analyses, and the current status of any bill may be viewed on the California Legislature's Homepage at <http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/>. This report can also be accessed through the Commission's homepage at www.coastal.ca.gov.

2022 Legislative Calendar

Jan 1	Statutes take effect.
Jan 3	Legislature reconvenes.
Jan 10	Budget Bill must be submitted by Governor.
Jan 14	Last day for policy committees to hear and report fiscal bills introduced in their house during the 2021 session.
Jan 21	Last day for any committee to hear and report to the floor bills introduced in that house during the 2021 session. Last day to submit bill requests to Legislative Counsel.
Jan 31	Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house during the 2021 session.
Feb 18	Last day for bills to be introduced.
March 16	Gut and amend deadline
April 7	Spring Recess begins upon adjournment.
April 18	Legislature reconvenes from Spring Recess.

April 29	Last day for policy committees to hear and report fiscal bills introduced in their house.
May 6	Last day for policy committees to hear and report non-fiscal bills introduced in their house.
May 13	Last day for policy committees to meet prior to May 31.
May 20	Last day for fiscal committees to hear and report to the floor bills introduced in their house.
May 23-27	Floor session only.
May 27	Last day for each house to pass bills introduced in that house.
May 31	Committee meetings may resume.
June 15	Budget Bill must be passed by midnight.
June 30	Last day for a legislative measure to qualify for the November 8 General Election ballot.
July 1	Last day for policy committees to meet and report bills. Summer Recess begins upon adjournment.
Aug 1	Legislature reconvenes from Summer Recess.
Aug 12	Last day for fiscal committees to meet and report bills.
Aug 15-31	Floor session only.
Aug 25	Last day to amend bills on the floor.
Aug 31	Last day for each house to pass bills. Final Recess begins upon adjournment.
Sept 30	Last day for Governor to sign or veto bills.

PRIORITY LEGISLATION: NEW BILLS

COASTAL ACT AMENDMENTS

SB 1077 (Bates) Coastal resources: nonnative plants: removal and restoration

This bill would add Section 30725 to the Coastal Act, requiring the Resources Agency to identify drought-tolerant native plant species within coastal hazard mitigation zones. The bill would also appropriate \$7 million from the General Fund for grants to remove nonnative species from coastal bluffs, and replace them with appropriate native species. Priority would be given to projects where nonnative species threaten coastal bluffs.

Introduced	02/15/22
Status	Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 1423 (Stern) Coastal resources: industrial developments: oil and gas facilities

This bill would amend the Coastal Act to specify that new or expanded oil and gas facilities shall not be considered a coastal-dependent industrial use, and may only be permitted if found to be consistent with Chapter 3. The bill also revises the statutory findings in PRC Sec 30001.2 to eliminate existing references to offshore oil and gas facilities, liquefied natural gas, electrical generating facilities, and refineries, and adds a reference to renewable energy facilities.

Introduced	02/18/22
Status	Senate Rules Committee

AB 2160 (Bennett) Coastal resources: coastal development permits: fees

This bill would add Section 30600.6.1 to the Coastal Act, to authorize a city or county to waive or reduce the permit fee for a restoration of public access project, at the request of the applicant. If a city or county rejects the request, the bill would authorize the applicant to submit the coastal development permit application directly to the commission.

Introduced 02/15/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 2177 (Irwin) Coastal recreation: designated state surfing reserves

This bill would add Section 30280 to establish a process and criteria for the establishment of “surfing reserves” that would feature protected waves, surf zones, and surrounding environments, and the area’s environmental, cultural, and historical significance.

Introduced 02/15/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 2241 (Nguyen) Coastal resources

This is a spot bill. It would make a non-substantive change to the Coastal Act.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2593 (Boerner Horvath) Coastal resources: coastal development projects: blue carbon projects

This bill would add Section 30275 to the Coastal Act, requiring the Commission to place a requirement on applicants seeking a coastal development permit for any public project to contribute to or construct a blue carbon project, where feasible. A blue carbon project is defined as the conservation, restoration, or creation of coastal ecosystems and vegetation, such as seagrasses and wetlands which capture and store carbon. State grant programs may be used to contribute toward the project.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2886 (Lee) Coastal protection: findings and declarations

This is a spot bill. It would make a non-substantive change to the Coastal Act.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

PUBLIC ACCESS AND RECREATION

ACR 116 (Nguyen) California Surfing Day

This measure would recognize September 20 of every year as California Surfing Day.

Introduced 01/03/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 1645 (Petrie-Norris) State Parks: concession contracts: Crystal Cove State Park

This bill would authorize the existing concession agreement at Crystal Cove State Park to be replaced with a new concession agreement that may be awarded for up to 55 years in length for the construction, development, and operation of overnight visitor-serving facilities at Crystal Cove State Park.

Introduced 01/12/22
Status Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee

AB 1789 (Bennett) Outdoor recreation: California Trails Commission

This bill would create the California Trails Commission to promote policies and investment opportunities that maximize the public health and social benefits of trails; create the Trails Corps Program to provide training, education, and skills for designing, building, and managing sustainable trails; appropriate \$75,000,000 from the General Fund for competitive grants; and provide \$15,000,000 from the General Fund for the program annually after June 30, 2023. At least 40% of those grant moneys directly benefit under resourced communities.

Introduced 01/05/22
Status Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee

NATURAL AND MARINE RESOURCES

SB 1036 (Newman) Orange County Conservation Corps: California Ocean Corps

This bill would authorize the Orange County Conservation Corps to establish and implement the California Ocean Corps in order to organize and provide opportunities for young people to contribute to meaningful and technically skilled ocean conservation work in Orange County, and would appropriate \$12 million for these purposes. The bill contains a sunset of January 1, 2027.

Introduced 02/15/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 1392 (McGuire) Fish and wildlife

This is an intent bill relating to fisheries and aquaculture.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Senate Rules Committee

AB 2109 (Bennett) White sharks: prohibition on use of attractants

This bill would prohibit the use of bait, lures, chum, or chemical attractants in ocean waters where white sharks are present, except when permitted by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for scientific, educational or propagation purposes.

Introduced 02/14/22
Status Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee

CLIMATE CHANGE AND SEA LEVEL RISE

SB 852 (Dodd) Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms

This bill would authorize local governments and special districts to form climate resilience districts to raise and allocate funds for capital projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat and cold, wildfire and flood risk, and drought. Eligible projects to address sea level rise include sea walls, levies, erosion control and wetland restoration.

Introduced 01/18/22
Status Senate Governance and Finance Committee

SB 867 (Laird) Sea level rise planning: database

This bill would extend the sunset date of the Planning for Sea Level Rise data base, from January 1, 2023, to January 1, 2028.

Introduced 01/24/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 1078 (Allen) Sea level rise: revolving loan program

This bill would establish the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Fund and direct the OPC to develop the Sea Level Rise Revolving Loan Program to provide low-interest loans to local governments for the purchase of coastal properties vulnerable to sea level rise in communities of color, low-income and tribal communities, and other disproportionately affected communities and populations who bear the brunt of impacts from climate changes. Subject to a "vulnerable coastal property plan," local jurisdictions would be able to lease the properties out for the useful life of the structure in order to repay the loan. The bill requires the OPC to adopt guidelines and eligibility for the program in consultation with several other departments, including the Coastal Commission.

Introduced 02/15/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

AB 1640 (Ward) Office of Planning and Research: regional climate networks

This bill would authorize public entities and Tribes to establish regional climate networks. The bill would authorize a regional climate network to engage in activities to address climate change, and to develop regional climate adaptation and resilience action plans. The bill would require OPR to develop guidelines on how eligible entities may establish regional climate networks and how governing boards may be established within regional climate networks on or before July 1, 2023.

Introduced 01/12/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1902 (Aguiar-Curry) Resource conservation districts

Relevant to the Commission, this bill would expand the authorized role of resource conservation districts to include, among other things, planning, preparing for, and addressing sea level rise, storm surge, beach and bluff erosion, saltwater intrusion, and flooding to preserve and enhance coastal wetlands and natural lands, and to conserve biodiversity.

Introduced 02/09/22
Status Assembly Local Government Committee

AB 2348 (Mullin) Sea level rise planning: database

This is a spot bill would make a non-substantive change to the Public Resources Code, relating to sea level rise.

Introduced 02/16/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2362 (Mullin) Ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects: permitting

This bill would require the Resources Agency to establish an interagency working group to streamline the permitting process for restoration and climate adaptation projects. The bill would require the working group to develop resources for permit applicants, including a unified, online permit application process that includes all appropriate state agencies with regulatory authority over ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects. CNRA would be required to submit to an annual report to the Legislature on the number and location of applicants assisted by the working group and recommendations for further improvements.

Introduced 02/07/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2734 (Petrie-Norris) Coastal resources: research: landslides: advanced warning system: County of Orange

This bill would require the Scripps Institute to conduct research on coastal bluff erosion and flooding, including the feasibility of an early warning system. The bill would be operative upon appropriation, and would require a report to the Legislature on the findings by January 1, 2026.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

ENERGY AND OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS

AJR 24 (Nguyen) Oil spill: unified command centers: location

This measure would request that the United States government locate an oil spill unified command centers based on proximity and access to the spill, to make the center easily accessible to local agencies and local governments directly affected by the oil spill.

Introduced 01/14/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AJR 25 (Nguyen) Regulation of vessel anchorages

This measure would request Congress and the President to increase resources for the enforcement of regulating vessel anchorages for regulating the backlog of cargo ships and preventing future oil spills related to anchor strikes.

Introduced 01/14/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

SB 953 (Min) Oil and gas leases: state waters: State Lands Commission

This bill would require the State Lands Commission to terminate all remaining oil and gas leases under its jurisdiction in state tidelands and submerged lands by December 31, 2023. The Commission could also negotiate voluntary relinquishment of a lease before termination.

Introduced 02/09/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

SB 1274 (McGuire) Environmental quality: clean energy transmission projects: offshore wind

This bill would provide that a clean energy transmission project that upgrades existing transmission infrastructure to bring renewable energy from an offshore wind project located within or adjacent to the County of Humboldt is qualifies for CEQA streamlining measures as an “Environmental Development Leadership Project” pursuant to PRC Section 21180.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Senate Rules Committee

AB 1611 (Davies) Oil spills: notification of hitting pipelines: civil penalties

This bill would require a person to notify state and federal entities that a vessel has hit or likely hit to a pipeline in waters of the state, within 24 hours. The bill would subject a person to civil penalties of up to \$50,000 for failure to comply.

Introduced 01/05/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1657 (Nguyen) Oil spills: reporting: waters of the United States

This bill would require any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in waters of the United States to report the discharge immediately to the Office of Emergency Services. Failure to do so would be a crime.

Introduced 01/14/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1658 (Nguyen) Office of Oil Spill Response and Prevention: best practices: local oil spill response plan

This bill would require the Office of Spill Prevention and Response to develop best practices create and post on its internet website best practices, which may include, but are not limited to, a model ordinance, for local jurisdictions that would like to adopt a local oil spill response plan.

Introduced 01/14/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 1832 (L. Rivas) California Seabed Mining Prevention Act

This bill would repeal the State Lands Commission's authority to authorize leases or permits for the extraction or removal of hard minerals, such as metals, precious metals, gemstones, ores, and other types of hard minerals from tidelands and submerged lands of the state. This does not include rock, gravel, sand, silt, hydrocarbons, or coal.

Introduced 02/07/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources Committee

AB 2257 (Boerner Horvath) State lands: oil and gas leases: cost study

This bill would direct the State Lands Commission to develop a cost study to determine the fiscal impact of a voluntary lease buy-out of all active offshore oil and gas leases as of January 1, 2023, and appropriate \$1 million from General Fund to cover the cost of the study.

Introduced 02/17/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2609 (Petrie-Norris) Oil: facility response plan

This bill would require the State Lands Commission to post on its website all Facility Response Plans provided by on- or offshore facilities that pose a risk of discharging oil into the environment, and hold at least two public hearings on the plans to receive public comment.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

HOUSING

SB 897 (Wieckowski) Accessory dwelling units: junior accessory dwelling units

This bill would increase the minimum height of ADUs to 25 feet; provide that the construction of an ADU does not constitute an occupancy change; prohibit the construction of an ADU from triggering the installation of fire sprinklers; prohibit a local government from denying a permit for a constructed, but unpermitted ADU because it is in violation of building standards unless it endangers the health and safety of the occupants, and require the Department of Housing and Community Development to establish a grant program to fund the construction of ADUs and JADUs .

Introduced 02/01/22
Status Senate Housing Committee

SB 930 (Wiener) Housing Accountability Act

This bill would exempt the Department of Housing and Community Development from compliance with the Administrative Procedures Act with respect to the development of regulations for the implementation of their recently enacted authority to review local compliance with the 2021 Housing Accountability Act.

Introduced 02/07/22
Status Senate Housing Committee

SB 1292 (Stern) Accessory dwelling units: setbacks

This bill would enable a local government to determine, by ordinance, the appropriate setback for an accessory dwelling unit (ADU). Current maximum setback is 4 feet from rear or side lot lines. An applicant for an ADU would be able to appeal a setback requirement that makes the

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Senate Rules Committee

SB 1369 (Wieckowski) Adaptive reuse projects: by right: funding

This bill would specify that an adaptive reuse project, defined as converting any commercial, public, industrial, or office building with an occupancy rate of 25% or less into a mixed use or residential housing development project, shall be considered a use by right regardless of zoning. A local government would not be able to require additional on-site parking beyond what is already available, and the applicant could add one additional story to the roof of the existing structure.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Senate Rules Committee

AB 1910 (Garcia) Publicly owned golf courses: conversion: affordable housing

This bill would authorize a public agency to convert a publicly owned golf course into affordable housing and public open space. The bill would direct the Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to develop and administer a program to provide grants to projects that meet the specifications of the bill, including that 25% of the units shall be occupied by lower income households; no more than 1/3 of the property shall be used for non-residential purposes; affordable rental and ownership units shall be deed restricted for 55 and 45 years, respectively; and at least 15% of the development shall be publicly accessible open space.

Introduced 02/09/22
Status Assembly Housing & Community Development Committee

AB 2097 (Friedman) Development: parking requirements

This bill would prohibit a public agency from imposing minimum parking standards on residential or commercial development if it is located on a parcel within ½ mile of public transit. The bill would not reduce or eliminate requirements to provide handicapped parking or EV charging equipment.

Introduced 02/14/22
Status Assembly Local Government and HCD Committees

AB 2762 (Bloom) Housing: parking lots

This is an intent bill that would authorize local governments to build affordable housing on parking lots that serve parks and recreational facilities.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

WATER AND MARINE DEBRIS

SB 890 (Nielsen) Water Storage and Conveyance Fund

This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund, to be managed by the Department of Water Resources. This measure is an urgency statute.

Introduced 01/31/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Rules Committee

AB 1690 (L. Rivas) Tobacco products: single use components

This bill would prohibit the sale, purchase or conveyance of cigarettes with single-use filters, or the sale purchase or conveyance of detachable single-use device for the filtration of tobacco products, or the sale, purchase or conveyance of single use-cigarettes, or vaping devices, punishable by a \$500 civil fine.

Introduced 01/25/22
Status Assembly Health and Judiciary Committees

AB 1724 (Stone) Washing machines: microfiber filtration

This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2024, that all new washing machines sold in California contain a microfiber filtration system. The bill would also require all state-owned washing machines to contain a microfiber filtration system.

Introduced 01/27/22
Status Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials Committee

AB 2016 (Bauer-Kahan) State Water Resources Control Board: desalination plants: feasibility study

This bill would direct the SWRCB to contract with an educational institution to conduct a feasibility study of the potential impacts of desalination plants. The study would include a history of drought in the state; job creation opportunities; potential labor union contracts; environmental impacts; the possibility of desal plants along the SF Bay and inland lakes and streams, and the shortage of chlorine. The Board would present the report to the Legislature by January 1, 2025.

Introduced 02/14/22
Status Assembly Water Parks and Wildlife Committee

AB 2026 (Friedman) Recycling: plastic packaging and carryout bags

This bill would prohibit on-line retailers that ships purchased items into the state from using single-use plastic or polystyrene packaging. The bill would also establish the At-Store Recycling Program that allows customers to return clean plastic carryout and single-use plastic bags.

Introduced 02/14/22
Status Assembly Natural Resources and Judiciary Committees

AB 2740 (Dahle) Water resources: water desalination

This bill would repeal a provision of the Water Code that required the SWRCB to produce a report by July 1, 2004, on the existing impediments to seawater and brackish water desalination projects. It would also eliminate the Water Desalination Task Force.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

TRANSPORTATION

SB 894 (Jones) Off-highway vehicles

This bill would make multiple changes to the rules, requirements, and fee structure for the licensing of competition motorcycles and ATVs operated on public lands.

Introduced 01/03/22
Status Senate Transportation Committee

AB 2344 (Friedman) Wildlife connectivity: transportation projects

This bill would require CDFW, in consultation with CalTrans, to develop a wildlife connectivity action plan by January 1, 2024. The bill would also require CalTrans, in consultation with CDFW, to develop a list of wildlife passage projects where the implementation of wildlife passage features would reduce wildlife-vehicle collisions and enhance wildlife connectivity.

Introduced 02/16/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2438 (Friedman) Transportation projects: alignment with state plans

This bill would require all transportation projects funded at the local or state level to align with the California Transportation Plan and the Climate Action Plan for Transportation Infrastructure adopted by the Transportation Agency.

Introduced 02/17/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2719 (Fong) CEQA exemptions: highway safety improvement projects

This bill would exempt state or local “highway safety projects” from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act.

Introduced 02/07/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

ADMINISTRATION

SB 1122 (Allen) State Coastal Conservancy: vice chair

This bill would authorize the State Coastal Conservancy to elect a vice-chair by a majority vote of the Board.

Introduced 02/16/22
Status Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee

AB 1996 (Cooley) State government: administrative regulations: review

This bill would require all state agencies to review and identify any regulations that are duplicative, overlapping, inconsistent, or out of date, revise those identified regulations, and report to the Legislature and Governor, by January 1, 2026.

Introduced 02/10/22
Status Assembly A & AR Committee

AB 2379 (Levine) Public records: state agency retention

This bill would require all state agencies to retain every public record subject to the Public Records Act, including emails, for a period of at least 2 years.

Introduced 02/16/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 2387 (E. Garcia) Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Bond Act

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 \$7,430,000,000 to finance eligible projects.

Introduced 02/17/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 1733 (Quirk) State bodies: open meetings

This bill would make changes to the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act related to remote participation and public notice requirements for teleconferenced meetings of state agencies. It would require all state body open meetings to be held by teleconference, without the need to make the remote locations of each board member accessible to the public. In addition to providing for the public to participate remotely, the bill would also require agencies to provide a physical location for members of the public to observe, hear and participate remotely in the meeting. If the ability to provide remote participation fails during a meeting and cannot be restored, the bill would require the state agency to adjourn the meeting and notify the public of when it plans to reconvene. The bill would allow for closed sessions to be conducted remotely.

Introduced 01/03/22
Status Assembly Government Organization, and Business & Professions

AB 2673 (Irwin) California Environmental Quality Act: trustee agencies

This bill would codify existing CEQA Guidelines defining a “Trustee Agency” as the State Lands Commission, Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Parks and Recreation, and the UC Regents.

Introduced 02/18/22
Status Assembly Rules Committee

AB 1655 (Jones-Sawyer) State holidays: Juneteenth

This bill would add June 19, known as “Juneteenth,” to the lists of state holidays.

Introduced 01/14/22
Status Assembly Government Organization and Higher Ed Committees

PRIORITY LEGISLATION: TWO-YEAR BILLS

SB 6 (Caballero) Local planning: housing: commercial zones

This bill would deem a housing development an allowable use in retail commercial zoning that is not adjacent to an industrial use, if certain density requirements are met. This bill is a re-introduction of SB 1385 (Caballero) from 2020. *Amendments of 3/8/21 sunset the provisions of the bill on January 1, 2029. Amendments of 8/23/21 require the developer to certify that all contractors and sub-contractors will pay prevailing wage.*

Introduced 12/09/20
Last Amended 08/23/21
Status Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee

SB 12 (McGuire) Local government: planning and zoning: wildfires

This bill would require local governments to amend their land use plans to include maps of any very high fire hazard areas within its jurisdictions upon each revision of its housing element after July 1, 2024. Within 12 months of any update, the local government must adopt a very high fire hazard risk overlay zone or otherwise amend its zoning ordinance to be consistent with the land use plan. *Amendments of 5/4/21 require the State Fire Marshal to adopt wildfire risk reduction standards for developments in very high fire risk areas. Amendments of 7/1/21 narrow the bill to apply to residential structures only, as opposed to “development” generally.*

Introduced 12/07/20
Last Amended 07/01/21
Status Failed passage in Assembly Housing and Community Development Committee. Reconsideration granted.

SB 17 (Pan) Office of Racial Equity

This bill would establish the Office of Racial Equity, and task the office with developing strategies for advancing racial equity across state agencies. The office would be required to develop a statewide Racial Equity Framework, in coordination with other agencies, to provide guidelines for inclusive policies and practices that reduce racial inequities, and to establish goals and strategies to advance racial equity and address structural racism. The bill would direct the Secretary of each state agency to adopt and implement a Racial Equity Action Plan, and would require the office to provide technical assistance to agencies, and approve each agency's Racial Equity Action Plan.

Amendments of 7/1/21 add a requirement for the Office to develop a Statewide Racial Equity Framework, and establish a Chief Equity Officer appointed by the Governor.

Introduced	12/07/20
Last Amended	07/01/21
Status	Assembly Appropriations Committee. Hearing cancelled at request of author.

AB 30 (Kalra) Outdoor access to nature: environmental equity

As amended, this bill would establish a state policy that access to nature and access to the benefits of nature is a human right and that every human has the right to safe and affordable outdoor access. The bill would require all relevant state agencies and departments, including the Natural Resources Agency and its respective departments, boards, and commissions to incorporate this state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, and grant criteria.

Introduced	12/07/20
Last Amended	03/22/21
Status	Senate Rules Committee

SB 54 (Allen) Plastic Pollution Producer Responsibility Act

This bill would prohibit producers of single-use, disposable packaging or single-use, disposable food service ware products from selling or distributing such products that are after January 1, 2032, unless they are recyclable or compostable.

Introduced	12/07/20
Last Amended	02/25/21
Status	Assembly Rules Committee

SB 307 (McGuire) North Coast Railroad Authority: County of Humboldt: state moneys

As amended, this bill would prohibit use of state moneys for any project designed to rehabilitate, maintain, or repair an existing rail facility, including any rail terminal or other rail infrastructure, on the North Coast Railroad Authority's right-of-way north of the City of Willits in Mendocino County. The bill also specifically prohibits state moneys from being spent for any new bulk coal terminal project in Humboldt County.

Introduced	02/04/21
Last Amended	01/03/22
Status	Assembly Rules Committee

AB 343 (Fong) California Public Records Act Ombudsperson

This bill would create a Public Records Act Ombudsperson within the office of the State Auditor. The Ombudsperson's office would receive requests to investigate cases where a member of the public believes a Public Records Act request has been improperly denied. The Ombudsman would have the authority to require the release of records found to be improperly denied. Agencies found to have improperly withheld records would be required to reimburse the Ombudsman's office for its expenses. The bill would require the Ombudsperson to submit a report to the Legislature by January 1, 2023. *Amendments of 5/24/21 revise the deadline for submitting the report to January 1, 2024.*

Introduced	01/28/21
Last Amended	05/24/21
Status	Senate Judiciary Committee

SB 396 (Dahle) Forestry: electrical transmission or distribution lines: clearance: notice and opportunity to be heard

As amended 9/3, this bill would authorize utility line operators, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to access private property to trim, cut or fell any hazardous trees to maintain safe clearance. The bill would also require the utility to notify the landowner, provide an opportunity to protest, preserve timber value of felled trees if possible, and leave wood on site unless asked to remove it. The bill would also require the California Office of Energy Infrastructure Safety, by July 1, 2024, to develop standardized landowner notice materials, and would require utilities to make a good faith effort to communicate with landowners about trimming activities.

Introduced	02/02/21
Last Amended	09/03/21
Status	Assembly Third Reading

AB 500 (Ward) Local planning: coastal development: affordable housing

This bill would have amended Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 30213 to reinstate the Commission's previous authority over housing for people of low and moderate income; add PRC Section 30252.2 to preserve and enhance higher density residential development in non-hazardous areas of the coastal zone; repeal PRC Section 30500.1 prohibiting the inclusion of housing policies and programs in LCPs; and add PRC

Section 30514(f) to require local governments to amend their LCPs to include streamlined measures for approving accessory dwelling units, junior accessory dwelling units, supportive housing projects, and 100% affordable housing projects by January 1, 2024. *Amendments of 8/31/21 limit the scope of the bill to only require LCP amendments, and add 100% affordable housing project, transitional housing, and low barrier navigation centers to the housing types to be included.*

Introduced	02/09/21
Last Amended	08/31/21
Status	Senate Inactive File
Position	Support

AB 897 (Mullin) Office of Planning and Research: regional climate networks: climate adaptation and resilience action plans

This bill would authorize local jurisdictions to establish regional climate networks, in consultation with the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR). It would also require OPR to develop guidelines for regional climate networks prepare regional climate adaptation action plans by July 1, 2022. The bill would direct OPR to establish geographic boundaries for regional climate networks, and publish guidelines on its website, and to provide technical assistance to regional climate networks in developing regional climate adaptation action plans. *Amendments of 4/19/21 require a regional climate network to develop an action plan and submit it to OPR for review and comment. Amendments of 7/14/21 broaden the scope of the required plans to also include climate resilience and hazard mitigation planning, require OPR's responsibilities under the bill to be carried out in consultation with the Office of Emergency Services, add tribes as entities eligible to participate in regional climate networks, add definitions of "under-resourced community" and "vulnerable community," and make various technical amendments.*

Introduced	02/17/21
Last Amended	07/14/21
Status	Senate Appropriations Committee

AB 916 (Salas) Zoning: accessory dwelling units: bedroom addition

This bill would prohibit a local government from requiring a public hearing for adding an additional bedroom to a single-family structure. It would require a local government to ministerially approve and application for not more than two ADUs on a lot with an existing multi-family building, with a height limit of 18 feet, provided the units are not attached to the main building.

Introduced	02/01/21
Last Amended	01/03/22
Status	Senate Rules Committee

AB 923 (Ramos) Government-to-Government Consultation Act: state-tribal consultation

This bill would require the Executive Branch to consult on a Government-to-Government basis with a Tribe within 60 days of a request. It would require Agency directors to consider the need for tribal consultation before approving any agency policy. The bill would specify who is authorized to represent the state in Tribal consultation, and require the Governor's Tribal Advisor to convene a council of tribal liaisons within each state agency to develop training on government-to-government consultations for agency directors, chairs, executive officers, and chief counsels. Training would be completed by January 1, 2023.

Introduced	02/17/21
Last Amended	01/20/22
Status	Assembly Floor

AB 989 (Gabriel) Housing Accountability Act: appeals: Office of Housing Appeals

This bill would create the Housing Accountability Committee within the Housing and Community Development Department. It would authorize the committee to hear appeals of proposed housing developments, and to vacate a local denial if it finds that the local agency disapproved or conditioned the project in violation of the Housing Accountability Act *Government Code Section 65598.5. Amendments of 7/5/21 provide that the measure would sunset on January 1, 2029; specify that the appeal hearings shall be heard by a panel of 5 administrative law judges; provide that panel decisions are subject to judicial review; and specify the procedures for filing an appeal of a local agency action. Amendments of 8/18/21 limit the bill to housing developments of 5 units or more; specify that the statute of limitations does not begin until the final administrative action; reduce the size of the panel to 3 administrative law judges, and require the panel to render a written decision within 14 days of the appeal hearing.*

Introduced	02/18/21
Last Amended	08/18/21
Status	Senate Inactive File

AB 1279 (Muratsuchi) Coastal resources: sustainable kelp

This bill would require the Ocean Protection Council to work with private and non-profit entities to promote sustainable kelp projects, and to review and assess data from ongoing research and pilot projects to identify knowledge gaps related to kelp forest ecosystems.

Introduced	02/19/21
Last Amended	03/25/21
Status	Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee. Hearing cancelled at request of author.

AB 1323 (Chiu) Department of Technology: modernization: state information technology contracts

This bill would require all state agencies and entities to submit their IT service contracts to the Department of Technology by May 1, 2022. The Department of Technology would be required to analyze the contracts to identify candidates for statewide contracts for common uses, and would prioritize legacy IT system modernization efforts across state government. It would require the Department to work with the Legislature and the Legislative Analyst's Office to modernize state government IT project approval and oversight.

Introduced	02/19/21
Last Amended	03/26/21
Status	Senate Governmental Organization Committee

AB 1384 (Gabriel) Resiliency Through Adaptation, Economic Vitality, and Equity Act of 2022

This bill would require the Strategic Growth Council to develop a strategic resiliency framework that makes recommendations and identifies actions that are necessary to prepare the state for the most significant climate change impacts. The bill would require state agencies to engage with regional entities to implement regional solutions, and to proactively engage vulnerable communities who have been disproportionately impacted by climate change. The bill would authorize the Treasurer, and the financing authorities that the Treasurer chairs, to assist state agencies by leveraging public and private capital investment to help with loans and other incentives to attain the goals identified in the strategic resiliency framework. *Amendments of 7/14/21 reassign the requirements of the bill from the Strategic Growth Council to the Natural Resources Agency in coordination with the Office of Planning and Research, require the Natural Resources Agency to develop timetables and metrics for measuring the state's progress in implementing the Safeguarding California Plan, and require agencies to prioritize equity in climate change adaptation expenditures. Amendments of 8/26/21 would require the CNRA to release an updated draft of the Safeguarding California plan by January 1, 2017, and update it every 3 years thereafter, and to identify opportunities to improve policy and budget coordination across jurisdictions.*

Introduced	02/19/21
Last Amended	08/26/21
Status	Senate Inactive File

CALIFORNIA COASTAL COMMISSION

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DATE: March 9, 2022
TO: Coastal Commission and Interested Persons
FROM: Legislative Unit
SUBJECT: 2022 Redistricting Report

Introduction

Article XXI of the California Constitution requires that the boundary lines of the California Congressional, State Senate, and Assembly Districts be redrawn every ten years following the national census.¹ Since the passage of Proposition 8 (2008) and Proposition 20 (2010), redrawing of the district boundaries has been performed by the independent, 14-member California Citizens Redistricting Commission (CRC). The CRC follows a prescribed public process in drawing the district lines.

The United States Census Bureau delivered the results of the 2020 census on April 26, 2020. Using this census data, the CRC drew 52 Congressional districts, 40 Senate districts, and 80 Assembly districts. The CRC adopted the final district maps on December 20, 2021.² Barring legal challenge, the new maps will take effect with the June 2022 primaries and continue for the next decade.³

This report provides an overview the coastal Congressional, State Senate, and Assembly districts drawn in 2021. Of particular focus are the districts that front the Pacific Ocean and San Francisco Bay (i.e., the coastal legislative caucus). Maps of these districts are attached at the end of this report. The report also considers potential electoral impacts of redistricting on the November 2022 general election.

Coastal Boundary Changes

Following the 2020 census, the CRC conducted extensive public outreach across the state to gather input on how the new maps should be organized. In its Report on Final Maps, the CRC recognizes that the communities in coastal districts have shared

¹ Article XXI of the California Constitution is available online at https://leginfo.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayText.xhtml?lawCode=CONS&division=&title=&part=&chapter=&article=XXI. State Board of Equalization districts are also redrawn as part of the decadal redistricting process, but are not discussed in this report.

² The final 2021 maps are available online at https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps.

³ After the maps are adopted, there is a 45-day window during which the maps may be challenged in state court. This window ended on February 10 without a challenge. The maps may be challenged via a voter referendum until March 27. Additionally, the maps may be challenged in federal court as violating the United States Constitution or the federal Voting Rights Act.

priorities, including on coastal issues such as coastal protection, wildlife protection, open space, tourism, and coastal erosion.⁴ The new maps also concentrate coastal representation among slightly fewer districts. In total, the number of districts fronting the Pacific Ocean or San Francisco Bay decreased from 23 to 22 in Congress, decreased from 17 to 16 in the State Senate, and remained at 26 in the Assembly. The ultimate result is a ribbon of coastal districts that contain, on average, a higher proportion of coastline with less inland extent than the previous districts. Some districts increased the percentage of registered Democrats, while other districts are now more competitive. In some cases, the new district boundaries placed multiple legislators together into the same district; others created open districts with no resident incumbent.

The following sections summarize the boundary changes of coastal districts in Congress, the Senate, and the Assembly, respectively, and the resulting electoral landscape for districts heading into the November 2022 election.

Congress

Beginning in the north, Congressional District (CD) 2 continues to cover coastal Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Sonoma, and Marin Counties, with the inland boundary of the district remaining relatively stable. In San Francisco Bay, CD 8 (formerly CD 3) picks up additional north bay shoreline from CD 10 (formerly CD 11), increasing its percentage of registered Democrats.⁵ CD 10 in turn absorbs all the coastal territory in the eastern reaches of San Francisco Bay and into the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta from former CD 9, rendering the latter an entirely inland district. Former CD 19 also loses its small segment of coastal area in the inland south Bay.

The San Mateo County region was previously part of CD 14 and represented by Jackie Speier, who has announced she will not seek re-election after her current terms ends. With redistricting, that region is now being split between CD 15 and CD 16. CD 15 covers the bay side of the county as well as a small segment of Pacific coast near Daly City. CD 16 covers the remainder of San Mateo County's ocean coastline and extends farther downcoast to the San Mateo-Santa Cruz county line, absorbing territory from what was formerly CD 18. The remainder of former CD 18 is combined into the new CD 19, formerly CD 20. The new CD 19, represented by Jimmy Panetta, extends south of the Monterey-San Luis Obispo county line nearly to Cayucos in exchange for losing the Salinas Valley and San Benito Counties. It also gains a portion of inland northern San Luis Obispo County. All of these districts contain solid Democratic majorities.

Moving into Southern California, CD 24 now swings more heavily in Democrats' favor as it loses significant parts of its inland territory to CD 19 to the north and CD 26 to the south. CD 26, which is represented by Julia Brownley, includes the coastline from Oxnard south to the county line. Most of the Los Angeles County coast has been part of

⁴ The California Citizens Redistricting Commission Report on Final Maps is available online at https://www.wedrawthelinesca.org/final_maps_report.

⁵ Partisan lean of Congressional districts is based on voting precinct data from the 2020 general election, analyzed online at <https://projects.fivethirtyeight.com/redistricting-2022-maps/california/>.

CD 33, which extends from the Ventura County line to Rancho Palos Verdes. That stretch of coast is now divided between CD 32 to the north and CD 36 to the south, with the dividing line between Pacific Palisades and Santa Monica. Representative Brad Sherman (D-30) joins the coastal caucus as his current district is absorbed into the new CD 32. To the south, incumbent Representative Ted Lieu remains in CD 36, though his district becomes more balanced between coastal and inland areas with the addition of Westchester, Mar Vista, and Palms.

The southern Los Angeles County coast will continue to be split between two districts. CD 44 continues to include San Pedro and adjacent inland areas. Long Beach is now part of CD 42, which combines pieces of areas currently represented by Representatives Alan Lowenthal and Lucille Roybal-Allard. Both announced their retirements in December, creating an open seat. Long Beach Mayor and former Coastal Commissioner Robert Garcia as well as Assemblymember Cristina Garcia (D-Bell Gardens) have both announced their intention to run for the seat.

Orange County and San Diego coastal districts remain relatively stable, with the exception of southernmost San Diego County around Imperial Beach, shown in **Figure 1**. That area was formerly part of CD 51, which encompassed a significant portion of California desert extending to the Arizona border. It is now part of CD 52, a much smaller district limited to the southern part of the San Diego metropolitan area, making this a more compact seat with a significantly more coastal orientation.

Senate⁶

Similar to CD 2, Senate District (SD) 2 continues to cover the north coast from the Oregon border to the Golden Gate Bridge. The Bay Area gains one coastal district, as the portion of northern bayfront previously covered by SD 3 and SD 9 is now divided among SD 3, SD 7, and SD 9. The other Bay Area districts remain similar.

Moving into the Central Coast, the changes to the Senate Districts are nearly opposite the changes made to the Congressional districts. SD 17, represented by Senator John Laird (D-Santa Cruz), previously extended from Monterey Bay to the Santa Barbara County line. With the new maps, that district now ends halfway down the San Luis Obispo County coast at Pismo Beach, while absorbing additional inland territory in the Salinas Valley and San Benito County currently represented by Anna Caballero (D-

⁶ California Senators are elected to four-year terms, half of which begin every two years. The 2022 election will be for all of the even-numbered Senate districts, while odd-numbered Senate districts are up for election in 2024. As a result of redistricting, some Californians who voted in 2018 and would have voted again in 2022 are being “deferred” until 2024 to vote because they are now in an odd-numbered district. Conversely, other Californians who had voted in Senate elections in 2020 and would have been eligible to vote again in 2024 are now being “accelerated” to voting in 2022 because they now live in an even-numbered district. To minimize this issue, the CRC chose a Senate district numbering scheme that best maintained continuity in terms of the placement of voters in odd and even numbered districts. Additionally, as a result of redistricting, certain areas are now located in the new district of a sitting Senator whom they did elect. Since state legislators can only represent the areas which elected them, the Pro Tem assigns a legislator and staff to each of these “orphan areas” for the purposes of constituent service.

Salinas). The southern San Luis Obispo County coast is now part of SD 21, which is currently SD 19 represented by Monique Limón (D-Santa Barbara). SD 21 district also absorbs territory downcoast from Port Hueneme to the Los Angeles County line, previously part of SD 27.

Moving into Los Angeles County, SD 27 and SD 26 are being combined into a single district, SD 24, which will extend from the Los Angeles-Ventura county line to Rancho Palos Verdes. SD 24 will be up for election in 2022, and incumbent SD 26 representative Ben Allen (D-Santa Monica) has announced his candidacy. Senator Henry Stern (D-Malibu) of SD 27 may continue to represent his current district until his current term ends in 2024. Stern has also entered the race for Los Angeles County Third District Supervisor. The two districts representing San Pedro and Long Beach, SD 35 and SD 33, respectively, retain relatively similar configurations.

Farther south, SD 34, SD 37, and parts of SD 36 are being combined into a single district, SD 36, which covers the entire Orange County coast, as shown in **Figure 2**. None of the three incumbents—Thomas Umberg (D-Santa Ana), David Min (D-Irvine), and Patricia Bates (D-Laguna Niguel), respectively—live within the new district. Senators Min and Umberg have both announced they will seek election in their new inland home districts, and Senator Bates is retiring due to term limits. Thus, SD 36 will be an open seat in the 2022 election.

In exchange for losing the stretch of coast from Dana Point to San Clemente, Senator Bates' district, now SD 38, gains additional coast to the south from Solana Beach to Mission Bay. With this shift, SD 38's coastline is now entirely within San Diego County. In turn, SD 39, represented by Senate Pro Tem Toni Atkins (D-San Diego), loses some coast and gains inland territory toward El Cajon. While the Pro Tem retains the downtown San Diego waterfront and Coronado, the vast majority of SD 39 is now outside of the coastal zone. Imperial Beach remains part of a primarily desert district, though the number has changed from SD 40 to SD 18. That district will be open in the 2022 election as Senator (and former Coastal Commissioner) Ben Hueso (D-San Diego) is retiring due to term limits.

Assembly

The North Coast Assembly districts remain relatively unchanged. Assembly District (AD) 2 continues to cover the Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, and Sonoma County coast. AD 10, which is represented by Marc Levine (D-Greenbrae), is now AD 12. AD 19, represented by Phil Ting (D-San Francisco), continues to encompass coastal San Francisco County and Daly City. The remaining majority of the San Mateo County coast was previously split in a north-south orientation between two districts: AD 22 represented by Kevin Mullin (D-South San Francisco), and AD 24 represented by Marc Berman (D-Palo Alto). The new maps now split this area in a roughly east-west orientation, with AD 23 on the Pacific side and AD 21 on the Bay side. The southeastern Bay Area gains another seat as bayfront previously covered by AD 20 and AD 25 is now divided among AD 20, AD 24, and AD 26.

Monterey Bay, formerly all part of AD 29, is now split between two districts, as shown in **Figure 3**. Assemblymember and former Coastal Commissioner Mark Stone (D-Scotts Valley) will retain the City of Santa Cruz and northern Santa Cruz County as part of the new AD 28. The remainder of the Santa Cruz coast is being absorbed into AD 30, which has grown significantly. In addition to picking up all of Monterey Bay downcoast of Capitola, the southern boundary of AD 30 is moving south from the Monterey-San Luis Obispo county line to the City of Grover Beach, absorbing the northern San Luis Obispo County coast currently represented by Jordan Cunningham (R-Paso Robles) as part of AD 35. In exchange for these coastal gains, AD 30 is losing the Salinas Valley and San Benito County, including the residence of current Assemblymember Robert Rivas (D-Hollister). Assemblymember Rivas has announced he will seek election in his new inland home district AD 29, leaving Jordan Cunningham as the sole resident incumbent of AD 30. Assemblymember Cunningham has announced he will not seek a fourth Assembly term, leaving this large coastal district open in 2022. In exchange for losing northern San Luis Obispo County, AD 37 (formerly AD 35) is gaining the downcoast portion of Santa Barbara County to the Ventura County line. This seat will also be open in the 2022 election.

The three districts downcoast of AD 37 are all shifting slightly, and their incumbents are shifting with them. Steve Bennett (D-Ojai) will now be a resident of AD 38, which stretches from the Santa Barbara-Ventura county line to Port Hueneme. Jacqui Irwin (D-Thousand Oaks) of AD 44 will seek election in the new AD 42, which loses Port Hueneme to the north but gains Pacific Palisades and Malibu to the south. Assemblymember and former Coastal Commissioner Richard Bloom (D-Santa Monica), who has represented AD 50 for the past 9 years, could seek to serve one final Assembly term representing his new home district, AD 51, before term limits set in. AD 51 is a wedge-shaped district that includes a sliver of coast in Santa Monica and expands inland past Hollywood to Griffith Park. The new boundaries give this district a greater inland orientation, with the Santa Monica coast occupying a relatively small portion of its territory.

The stretch of Los Angeles County coast from Venice to Rancho Palos Verdes is currently represented by a pair of districts, AD 62 and AD 66. AD 62, formerly represented by Autumn Burke (D-Inglewood), is currently vacant and will be subject to a special election on April 5, 2022. AD 66 is represented by Al Muratsuchi (D-Rolling Hills Estates). The new maps continue to divide this stretch of coast between two districts, AD 61 and AD 66, though the dividing line shifts upcoast slightly from El Segundo to Dockweiler. Downcoast of that, AD 70, currently represented by Patrick O'Donnell (D-Long Beach), is being split in half, with new districts AD 65 representing San Pedro and AD 69 representing Long Beach. Assemblymember O'Donnell has announced he's not seeking re-election, leaving two Democrat-leaning coastal Assembly seats open heading into the 2022 election.

Continuing south, the Orange County coastline is currently divided between two districts, AD 72 represented by Janet Nguyen (R-Garden Grove), and AD 74 represented by Democrat Cottie Petrie-Norris (D-Laguna Beach). The new maps combine the Orange County coast into a single district, AD 72, with significantly reduced

inland reach, as shown in **Figure 4**. Cottie Petrie-Norris is now a resident of the inland and more Republican AD 73. Janet Nguyen of Huntington Beach is a resident of the new AD 72 but has recently announced her candidacy for SD 36, leaving this majority-Democrat district open in the 2022 election.

The southern Orange County coast and northern San Diego coast have been combined into the newly competitive AD 74. Resident incumbent Laurie Davies (R-Laguna Niguel) currently represents AD 73. As shown in **Figure 4**, the new AD 74 stretches from Laguna Niguel south along the coast to Oceanside, picking up the cities of San Clemente, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, and Vista along the way. The new district is nearly even in terms of voter registration, with both parties at 35%.

The northern San Diego County territory being added into AD 74 is currently part of AD 76, represented by Tasha Boerner Horvath (D-Encinitas). Her new district, AD 77, extends farther south past Coronado, absorbing territory previously represented by Christopher Ward (D-San Diego). Ward is running for election in his new inland home district, AD 78. Under the new boundaries, freshman Assemblymember Dr. Akilah Weber (D-La Mesa), who took office in a special election in April 2021, now represents AD 79, an area previously represented by Assemblymember Lorena Gonzalez, who resigned from the Assembly in January 2022. A special election for Gonzalez's current territory in AD 80 will be held April 5, 2022.

Conclusion

To review, the following are the key coastal takeaways of the new 2021 district maps:

- The number of coastal Congressional districts decreased from 23 to 22, adding one coastal district in Los Angeles County and losing two coastal districts in the inland reaches of the Bay Area.
- The number of coastal Senate district decreased from 17 to 16, adding one district in the East Bay and losing one district each along the Central Coast and Orange County coast.
- The number of coastal Assembly districts remains at 26, adding one district each in the Bay Area and Los Angeles County, and losing one district each along the Orange County and northern San Diego County coast.
- The new district maps consolidate the Orange County coast into one Senate district and two Congressional and Assembly districts, all with a heavily coastal orientation and little inland extent. These changes generally increase the proportion of registered Democrats.
- Coastal districts along the Central Coast became more coast-oriented in Congress and the Assembly as a result of losing the Salinas Valley and San Benito County. The opposite occurred in the Senate, which absorbed these areas into SD 17.
- The following coastal districts are open going into the 2022 election:
 - CD 42 (Long Beach)

- SD 36 (Orange County)
- SD 18 (San Diego)
- AD 30 (Central Coast)
- AD 37 (Santa Barbara and southern San Luis Obispo Counties)
- AD 65 (San Pedro)
- AD 69 (Long Beach)
- AD 72 (Orange County)
- There are currently three former Coastal Commissioners in the Legislature: Assemblymember Mark Stone (D-Scotts Valley), Assemblymember Richard Bloom (D-Santa Monica), and Senator Ben Hueso (D-San Diego). Assemblymembers Stone and Bloom have the option to run for election in their redrawn home districts, AD 28 and AD 51, respectively. Senator Hueso has termed out and is retiring.

Attachments:

Figures 1-4

Map: Coastal Congressional Districts 2021

Map: Coastal Senate Districts 2021

Map: Coastal Assembly Districts 2021

Figure 1: San Diego Coast Congressional Districts, 2011 (top) and 2021 (bottom)

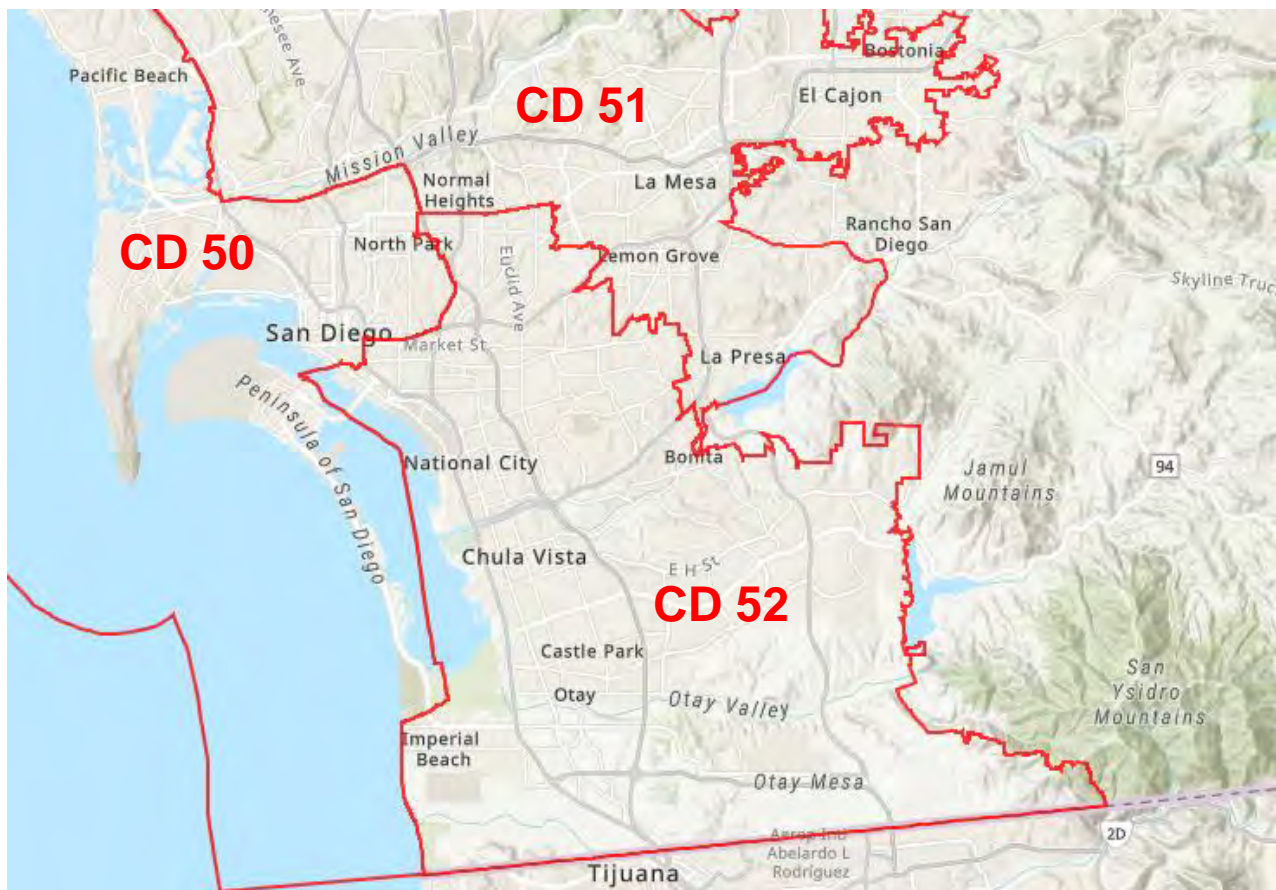
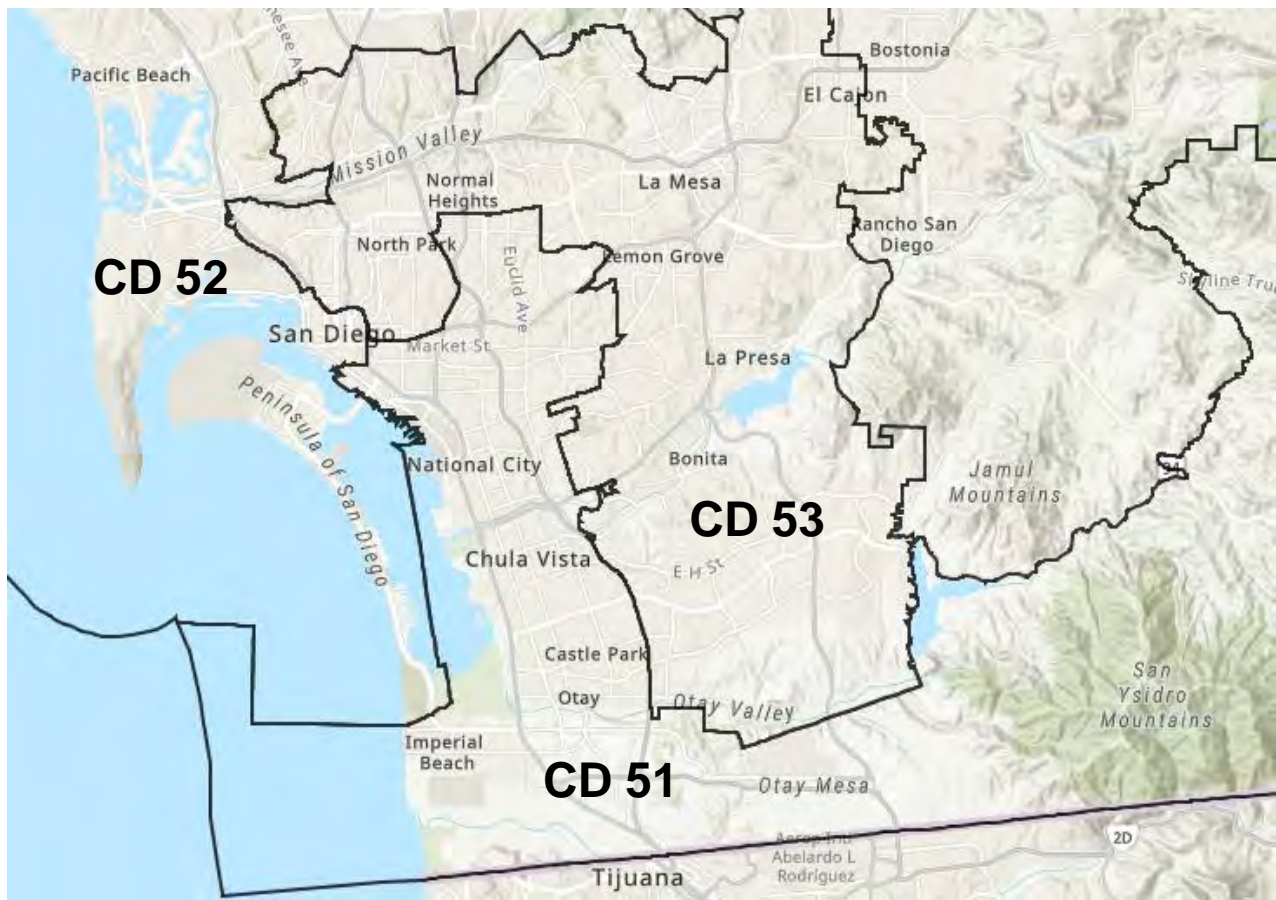


Figure 2: Orange County Coast Senate Districts, 2011 (top) and 2021 (bottom)

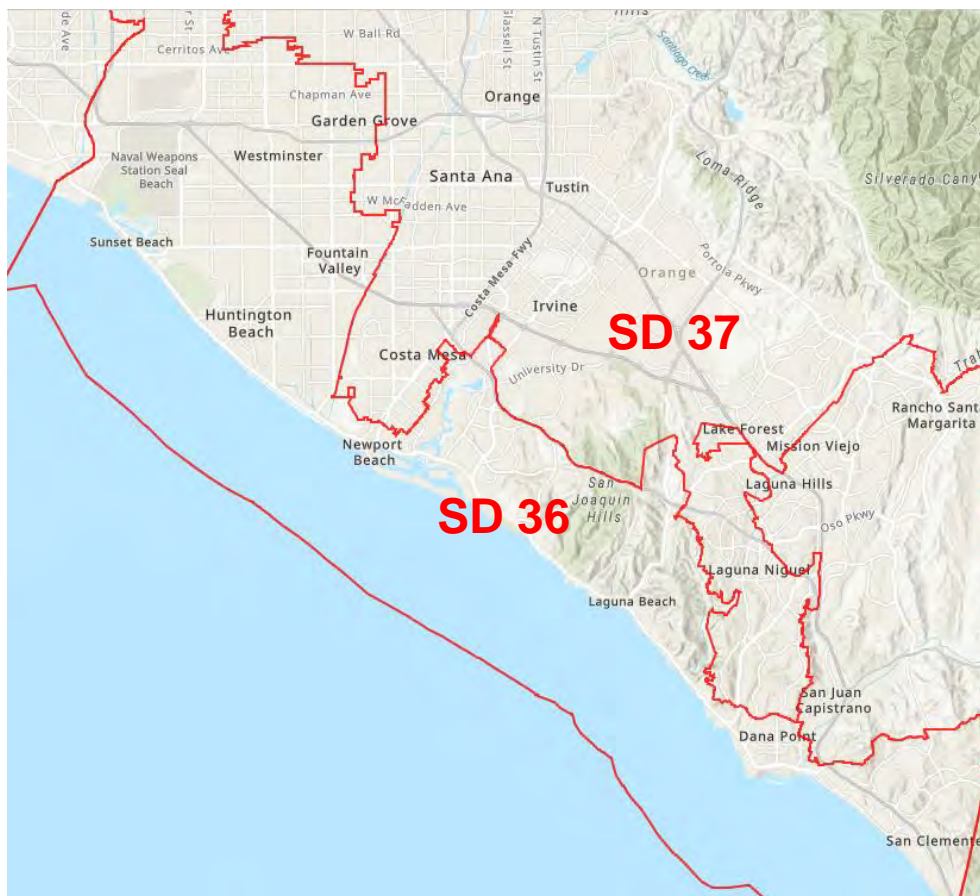
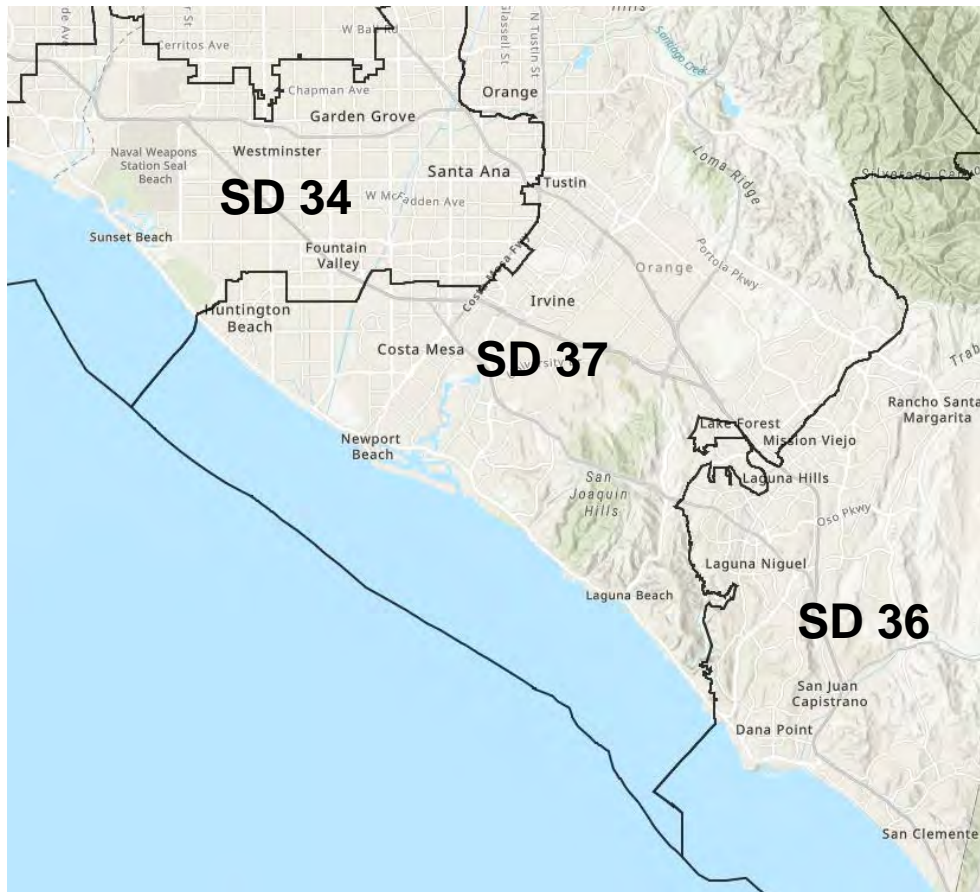


Figure 3: Monterey Bay Assembly Districts, 2011 (top) and 2021 (bottom)

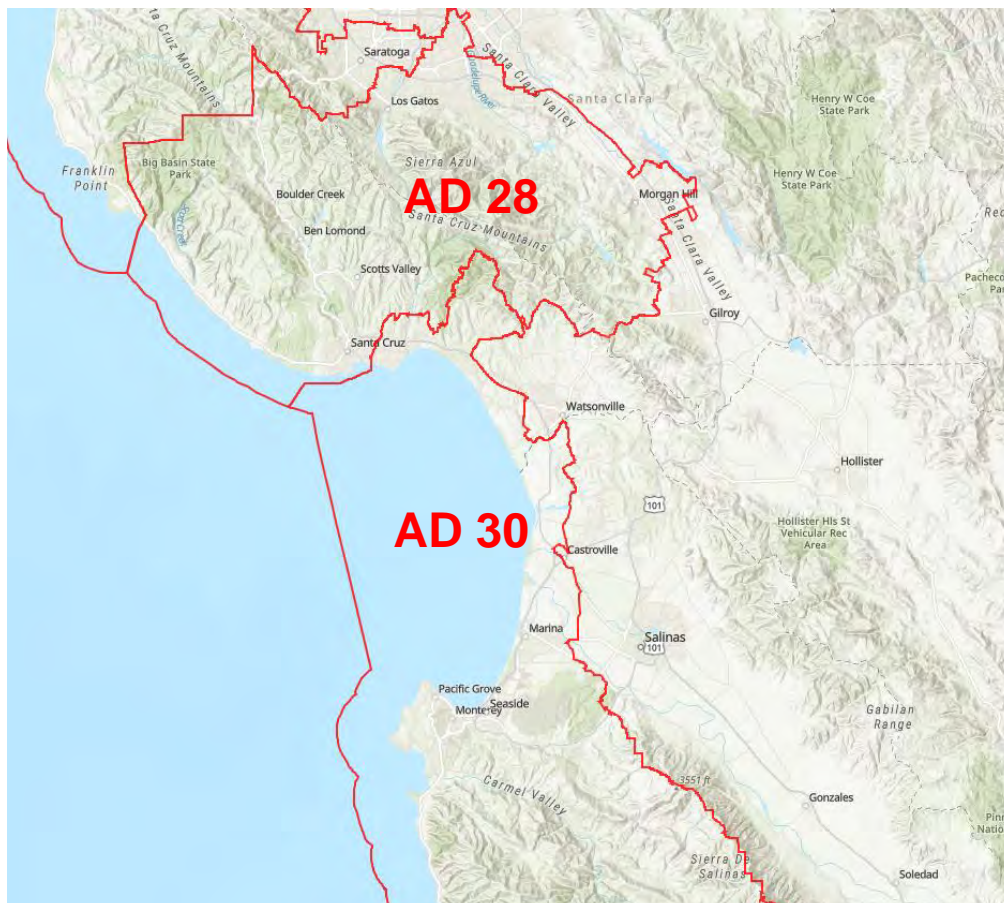
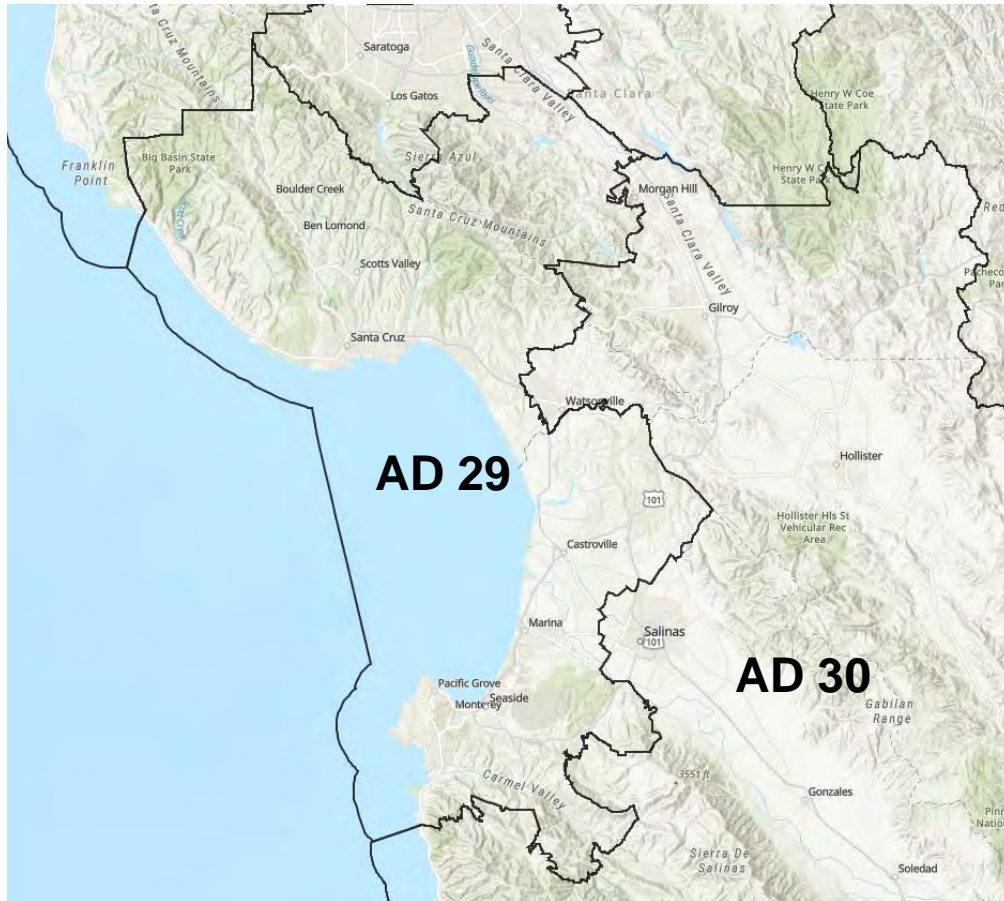
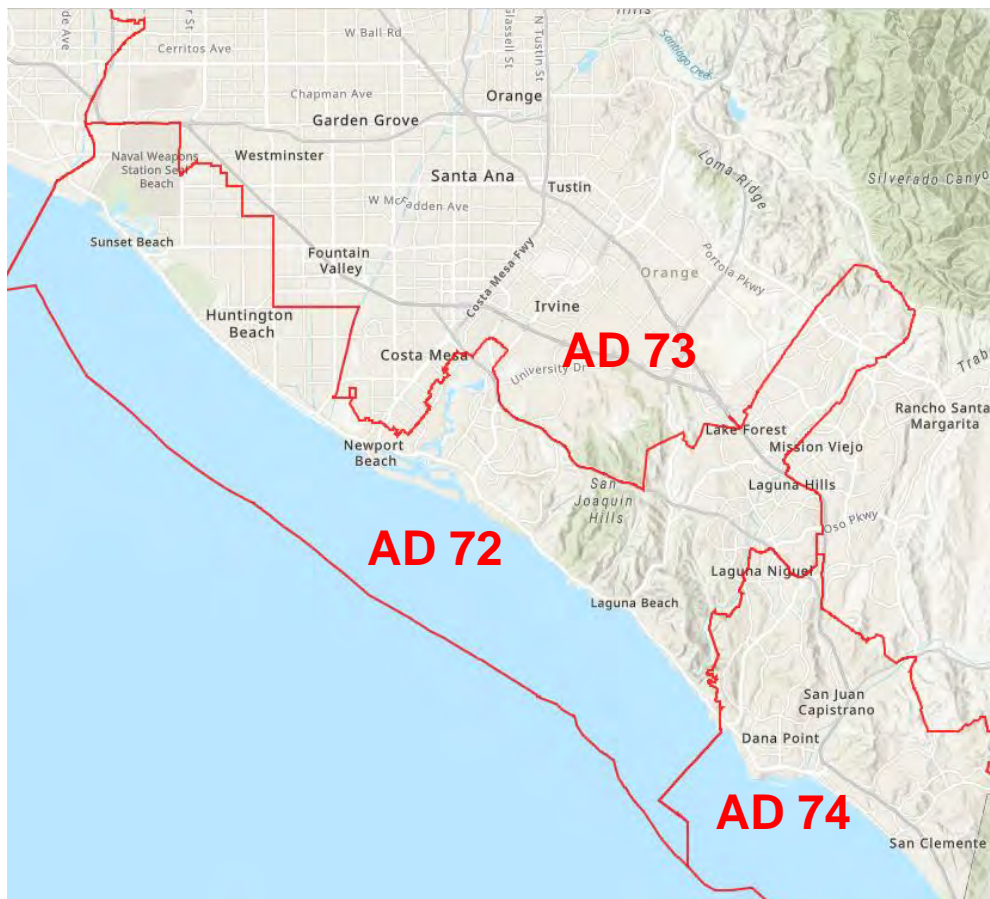
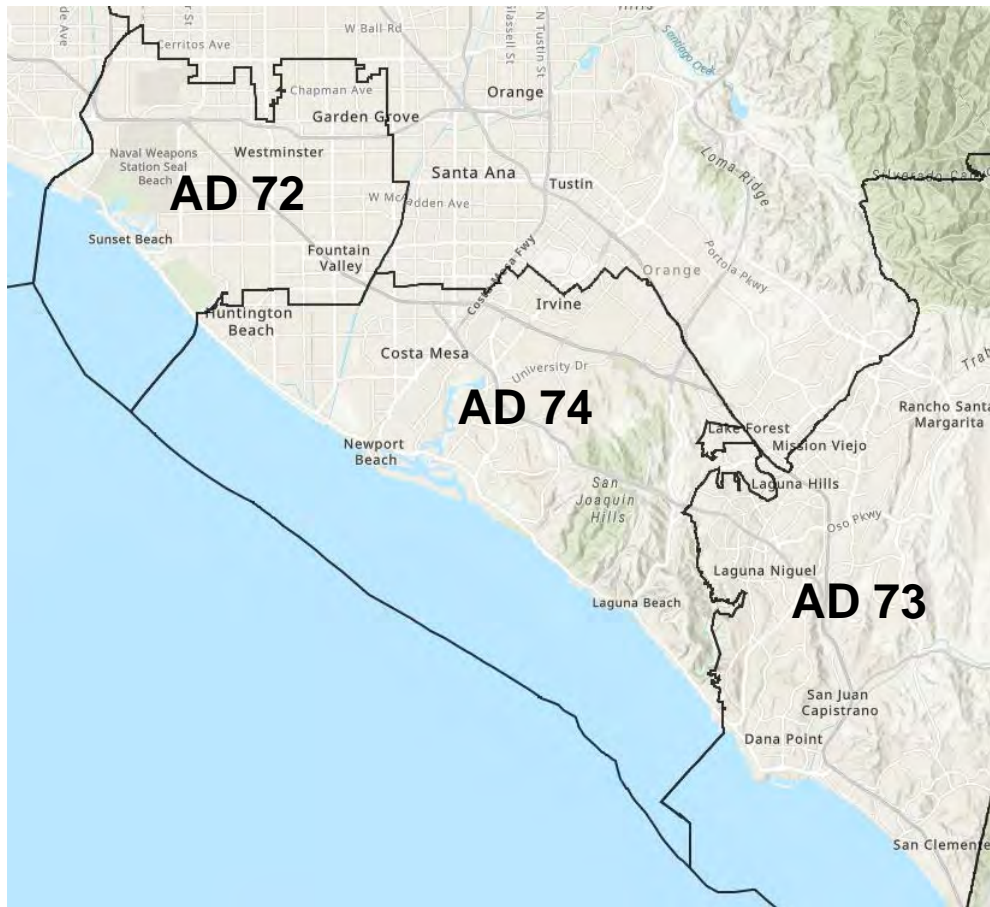
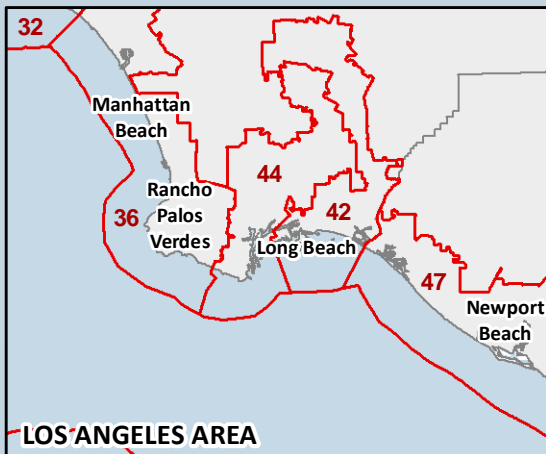
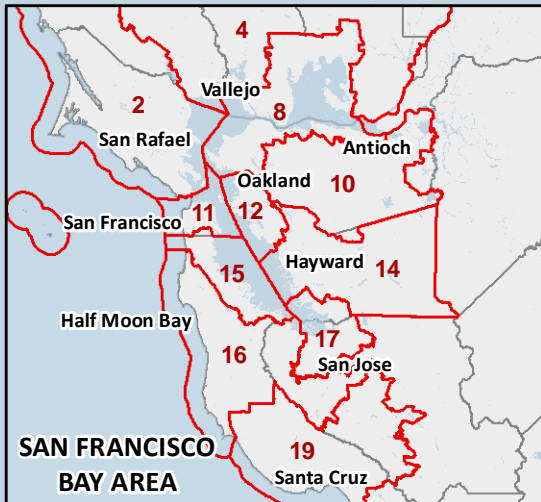


Figure 4: Orange County Assembly Districts, 2011 (top) and 2021 (bottom)



California Coastal Congressional Districts 2021



California Coastal Senate Districts 2021



California Coastal Assembly Districts 2021

