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Bay LawGroup LLP Compliance Assurance & Counseling

- 39 Years Experience as EHS Attorney & Sustainability Advisor
  Certified Professional Environmental Auditor
- Certified Profession
  Author
- Adjunct Professor, Presidio Graduate School
- California Lawyer's Assoc. Environmental Law Section
- Bay Area AQMD Advisory Council
- Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA)

Sustainable Earth Initiative Cofounder

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## AB 841: EV Infrastructure Cost Allocation (2022)

- Ratepayers Funding EV Infrastructure: Utility-side infrastructure supporting EV charging is now generally paid for via ratepayers
- Ratepayers now cover nearly the full cost of service line extensions & electrical distribution infrastructure on the utilityside of the meter
- CPUC EV Infrastructure Rule (12/22/Resolution E-5247) requires IOUs to energize projects with a 125-businessday average timeline



# SB 410: Powering Up California Act

- Increasing demand for Electricity will require additional generation, distribution & transmission infrastructure
- CPUC must establish by 9/30/24 reasonable average & maximum target energization time periods to connect customers to the grid
- Electrical corporations must take remedial actions to achieve targets
- CPUC to establish procedure for customers to report energization



## AB 50: Timely Energization for Customers

- · CPUC must identify criteria for timely service for electric customers requesting new service connections or upgraded service
- > "Electrical Corporations" must collaborate with local stakeholders & the CPUC
- > Electrical Corporations must report time-of-service data to the CPUC
  - Electrical Corporations that energized <35% of customers exceeding 12 months in</li> duration by 1/31/23, must submit a report to CEC by 12/1/24, demonstrating that the electrical corporation has energized 80% of customers with applications deemed complete as of January 31, 2023.
- · Electrical Corporations must evaluate & update existing distribution planning processes
- > To improve the accuracy of projected demand and facilitate achievement of the goal of timely electric service,

## Permit Streamlining Bill Package

- · Objective: To assist in accessing federal funds:
  - > In frastructure &Investment Jobs Act (IIJ A)
  - Inflation Reduction Act (~ \$239 billion for energy & climate change projects)
    CHIPS Act (Creating Helpful Incentives to Produce Semiconductors & Science Act (\$280 billion
- Streamlining CEQA & CESA · Incorporating labor standards
- · Provisions to speed procurement process to reduce timeframes & cost. · To maximize Federal Dollars, establishes a Green Bank Financing Program
- · In frastructure Strike Team to coord in ate among California agencies t:
- > "facilitate coordinate and streamline project review and permitting processes"
- > by identifying priority infrastructure projects
- > supporting governmental coordination on review, permitting, & approvals
- Supporting groups focused on specific project categories (e.g., transportation, energy, hydrogen, environmental remediation, broadband, water, &zero-emission vehicles. Executive Order N-8-23

## Expediting Infrastructure: CEQA & CESA

- · CEQ A: SB 149 expedite judicial review under CEQA approvals to advance energy, transportation, water, and semiconductor projects
- CESA SB 147 authorizes DFW to permit the "take" of a "fully protected species" for solar, wind, specified transportation projects, and the maintenance, repair and improvement of water infrastructure projects where:
- > Impacts are minimized and fully mitigated
- > Permit applicant ensures adequate funding to implement &monitor mitigation measures
- > The issuance of the permit will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species
- > Ensuring that take is avoided to the maximum extent possible





#### Application Deemed Approved AB 970

Permit Application Deemed Approved: After a permit application is deemed complete, AHJ has an human deemed approved: After a permit application is deemed complete, AHJ has an human deemed approved in the application of the application o 

- 4 (1) Administratively approve the application;
- (2) Find, based on substantial evidence, the EV station could have a specific, adverse impact on public health or safety and thus requires a use permit, OR
- (B) Dray the application, based on finding:
  That the proposed project would have a specific adverse impact on public health and safety;
  That them is notesable membed to statifactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact and
  Findings shall be used the basis for the nojection of potentially feasible alternatives for
  proventing the adverse impact

Automatic approval if action not taken within 20 (or 40) business days of application being deemed Complete. Design to require a use permit of the design of application, may be appealed using the complete. Resign to smaller municipalities (<200K topulation) beginning January 1, 2023</li>



### Clearing Barriers to Offshore Wind: AB 5

- AB 525 responds to barriers to developing & delivering offshore wind (OSW) power off the California coast
- Obligates CEC to evaluate constraints & develop strategies to clear them



ENERGY

## Incentivizing Energy Storage: AB 205

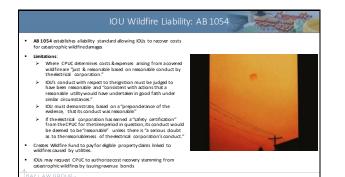
- AB 205 (Trailer Bill) Funds for demand side grid support/Climate & Grid Funding:
  - Financial incentives for energy storage projects (at least 8 hours continuous discharge to grid)

 CEC consolidated, expedited Opt In permitting for clean energy & storage projects

- Overrides other state & local permitting
  Except Coastal Commission & BCDC
- Except Coastal Commission & BCDC permits
- Must meet Environmental Leadership criteria

Strategic reserve and opt in permitting.

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## Decarbonizing & Stepping Away from Natural Gas

- Berkeley adopted the first in the nation ban on natural gas infrastructure in 2019 prohibiting new natural gas appliance permits,
- The California Restaurant Association, or CRA challenge was successful:
  - The 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit appeals court held that "By completing prohibiting the installation of natural gas piping within newly constructed buildings,...Berkely has waded into a domain preempted by Congress."
- Oakland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Jose have similar ordinances





## Oil & Gas Well Buffers

#### SB 1137:

#### Background:

- ~ 5.5 million Californians live within one mile of oil & gas wells
- Over 2 million Californians living within 3,200 ft. of an existing oil well
- Mandates 3, 200-ft. health & safety buffer zone between new & reworked oil and gas wells & sensitive land uses
   (i.e., schools, childcare centers, community resource centers, residential homes and live-in housing, and hospitals.
- Oil & gas facility operators in protection zones must implement strict air & water pollution controls & develop response plans



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## Oil & Gas Well Financial Security: AB 1057

- Background: Conservative estimates, California taxpayers could be on the hook for up to \$500 million per 10,000 oil wells.
- Premise: Operator Indemnity bonds do not cover the cost to plug & abandon wells as oil production in California declines.
- AB 1057 authorizes Division of OI, Gas, and Geothermal Recovery (DOGGR) to require additional security (up \$30 million) to plug and abandon a well and decommission production facilities.



#### Oil & Gas Well Compliance & End-of-Life

## SB 551:

- Oil & gas well operators Reporting: Must report to DOGGR: Total lability associated with plugging & abandoning & decommissioning wells & their associated production facilities.
- DOGGR Inspections: to conduct inspections of production facilities connected to long-term ide wells to ensure compliance with applicable statutory requirements governing oil & gas wells.



## Oil & Gas Enforcement & Cleanup

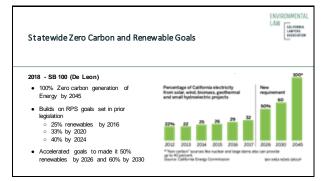
AB 1167: To fund orphan well cleanup, well owners & operators to file a bond in the amount to cover costs to plug, abandon, and restore the site

AB 631:

- Increases civil & other penalties for violations of the state's governing oil & gas statutes & regulations
- Strengthens CalGEM authority to seek injunctive relief, cease & desist specified activities



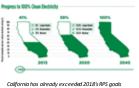


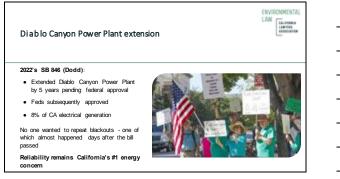




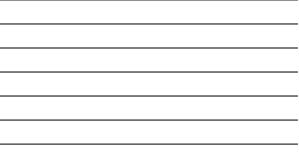
# ENVIRONMENTAL LAW CRUPTOR ADDOLOGICAL Statewide Zero Carbon and Renewable Goals 2022 - SB 1020 (Laird)

- Interim targets of 90% zero carbon generation of electricity by 2035
- 95% zero carbon generation of electricity by 2040
- · Provides a ramp to SB 100's 2045 target
- Also requires all state agencies to purchase 100% zero carbon electricity to serve their own needs by 2030









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## CEQA Streamlining for Energy Infrastructure Projects

2023 - Governor's SB 149 (Caballero) - part of infrastructure package streamlining CEQA for particular energy, water and transportation projects passed

2023 Efforts to streamline CPUC processes to site transmission • SB 420 (Becker) - Vetoed • SB 619 (Padila) - Vetoed • AB 914 (Friedman) - Held in Appropriations

Latest bill in saga - AB 3238 (Garcia) - implements a settlement agreement among utilities and environmental groups - currently moving through legislative process - SVLG supports



ENVIRONMENTAL CALIFORNIA LABORATION ASSOCIATION







2021 - AB 1139 (Gonzalez) - labor effort to put thumb on scale of NEM proceeding (failed)

- 2022 AB 2143 (Carrillo) characterized rooftop solar projects as "public works project" and
- AB 205 (Trailer bill) direction to CPUC to consider a fixed charge solar folks didn't catch it in time
- 2024
- AB 1999 (Irwin) to limit the fixed charge
  AB 2619 (Connolly) tilts favor way on solar side (ballot measure possibility),
  AB 3260 (Essayli) Republican showing support all in favor of solar customers all
  uphill climb

Just to point out this fight has gone on for years - there was an aspect of the Diablo Canyon bill that needed clarification that impacted rooftop solar in 2022

