



***Cal* OES**

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
OF EMERGENCY SERVICES



CALIFORNIA STATE HAZARD MITIGATION PLAN

Volume 2

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Appendix L. Mitigation Laws and Regulations

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L. MITIGATION LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Over the past 100 years, legislation has been enacted to promote and support mitigation efforts. The following tables provide a summary of the various mitigation laws and regulations.

Table L-1. Federal Hazard Mitigation Laws and Regulations

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Americans with Disability Act (ADA)	1990	All Hazards	Law	The Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) is a federal civil rights law that prohibits discrimination against people with disabilities in everyday activities. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability just as other civil rights laws prohibit discrimination on the basis of race, color, sex, national origin, age, and religion. The ADA guarantees that people with disabilities have the same opportunities as everyone else to enjoy employment opportunities, purchase goods and services, and participate in state and local government programs (DOJ 2022).
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	1946	All Hazards	Agency	The Bureau of Land Management is an agency within the United States Department of the Interior responsible for administering federal lands (BLM 2022).
Civil Rights Act	1964	All Hazards	Law	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 (the Act) prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, or national origin. Provisions of this civil rights act forbade discrimination on the basis of sex, as well as race in hiring, promoting, and firing. The Act prohibited discrimination in public accommodations and federally funded programs. It also strengthened the enforcement of voting rights and the desegregation of schools (DOL 2022).
Clean Water Act	1977	All Hazards	Law	The Clean Water Act (CWA) is the principal law governing pollution control and water quality of the Nation's waterways. The objective of the CWA is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters (33 U.S.C. 1251).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Disaster Recovery Program	2014	All Hazards	Program	The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program has Disaster Recovery grants to rebuild the affected areas and provide crucial seed money to start the recovery process. These flexible grants help cities, counties, and States recover from Presidentially declared disasters, especially in low-income areas, subject to availability of supplemental appropriations. Since CDBG Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) assistance may fund a broad range of recovery activities, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) can help communities and neighborhoods that otherwise might not recover due to limited resources (HUD 2022a).
Community Rating System (CRS)	1990	Flood	Program	The Community Rating System is a voluntary program under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) that rewards participating communities in the form of flood insurance premium discounts for exceeding the minimum requirements of the NFIP and completing activities that reduce flood hazard risk (FEMA 2022c).
Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 (DMA 2000)	2000	All Natural Hazards	Law	The Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 is the current federal law addressing hazard mitigation planning. It amended the Stafford Act to require the preparation of hazard mitigation plans by state and local governments emphasizing planning for disasters before they occur (FEMA 2023e).
Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program (ERFO Program)	2015	All Hazards	Program	The Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program was established to assist federal agencies with the repair or reconstruction of Tribal transportation facilities, federal lands transportation facilities, and other federally-owned roads that are open to public travel, which are found to have suffered serious damage by a natural disaster over a wide area or by a catastrophic failure (FHWA 2023).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Emergency Watershed Program	--	All Natural Hazards	Program	The Emergency Watershed Protection Program, a federal emergency recovery program, helps local communities recover after a natural disaster strikes (USDA NRCS 2023).
Endangered Species Act	1973	All Hazards	Law	The Endangered Species Act establishes protections for fish, wildlife, and plants that are listed as threatened or endangered; provides for adding species to and removing them from the list of threatened and endangered species, and for preparing and implementing plans for their recovery; provides for interagency cooperation to avoid take of listed species and for issuing permits for otherwise prohibited activities; provides for cooperation with States, including authorization of financial assistance; and implements the provisions of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (USFWS 2022).
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	1979	All Hazards	Agency	The Federal Emergency Management Agency supports citizens and emergency personnel to build, sustain, and improve the nation's capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards (USA.gov 2022).
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Owners Dam Safety Program (ODSP)	2012	Dam Failure	Program	The Owners Dam Safety Program (ODSP) is the most important factor in maintaining safe dams and preventing dam failures. Dams with owners who do not have an effective ODSP represent a higher risk (FERC 2022).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Federal Wildlife Management Policy and Healthy Forests Restoration Act	2003	All Hazards	Law	An act to improve the capacity of the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on National Forest System lands and Bureau of Land Management lands aimed at protecting communities, watersheds, and certain other at-risk lands from catastrophic wildfire, to enhance efforts to protect watersheds and address threats to forest and rangeland health, including catastrophic wildfire, across the landscape, and for other purposes (U.S. Government Information 2022).
National Dam Safety Program Act	1996	Dam Failure	Law	The National Dam Safety Program is a partnership of states, federal agencies, and other stakeholders to encourage and promote the establishment and maintenance of effective federal and state dam safety programs to reduce the risk to human life, property, and the environment from dam related hazards (FEMA 2022d).
National Environmental Policy Act	1970	All Hazards	Law	The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to assess the environmental effects of their proposed actions prior to making decisions. The range of actions covered by NEPA is broad and includes: making decisions on permit applications; adopting federal land management actions; and constructing highways and other publicly owned facilities (FEMA 2022p).
National Fire Plan	2000	Wildfire	Plan	The National Fire Plan (NFP) was developed in August 2000, following a landmark wildland fire season, with the intent of actively responding to severe wildland fires and their impacts to communities while ensuring sufficient firefighting capacity for the future. The NFP addresses five key points: Firefighting, Rehabilitation, Hazardous Fuels Reduction, Community Assistance, and Accountability (Forests and Rangelands n.d.).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)	1968	Flood	Program	The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides flood insurance to property owners, renters, and businesses, and having this coverage helps them recover faster when floodwaters recede. The NFIP works with communities required to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations that help mitigate flooding effects (FEMA 2022f).
National Incident Management System (NIMS)	2004	All Hazards	Program	The National Incident Management System (NIMS) guides all levels of government, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to work together to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from incidents (FEMA 2023f)
National Landslide Preparedness Act	2021	Landslide	Law	On January 5, 2021, the National Landslide Preparedness Act was signed into law; it authorized a national landslide hazards reduction program and a 3D elevation program within the U.S. Geological Survey. This broadened the already existing Landslide Hazards Program under the Natural Hazards Mission Area, and the 3D Elevation Program under the National Geospatial Program and required additional coordination with other federal agencies (USGS 2021).
Presidential Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management	1977	Flood	Executive Order	Directs federal agencies to: assert leadership in reducing flood losses and losses to environmental values served by floodplains; avoid actions located in or adversely affecting floodplains unless there is no practicable alternative; take action to mitigate losses if avoidance is not practicable; and establishes a process for flood hazard evaluation based upon the 100-year base flood standard of the NFIP. It also directed federal agencies to issue implementing procedures; provided a consultation mechanism for developing the implementing procedures; and provided oversight mechanisms (FEMA 2021).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Presidential Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands	1977	Flood	Executive Order	Executive Order 11990 requires minimization of the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands and encourages preservation and enhancement of their natural and beneficial values. Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, requires Federal agency actions to avoid, to the extent possible, adverse impact on wetlands (FEMA n.d.).
Rural Development Program		Climate Change	Program	The Inflation Reduction Act provides funding to U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development to help eligible entities purchase renewable energy and zero-emission systems and make energy-efficiency improvements that will significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions (USDA n.d.).
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Dam Safety Program		Flood, Dam Failure	Program	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Dam Safety Program uses risk to inform how it manages the approximately 740 dams it operates and maintains, with life safety the highest priority. This approach is a best practice adopted to evaluate, prioritize, and justify dam safety decisions (USA.gov 2022).
USACE Flood Risk Management Program	2006	Flood	Program	Flood risk management (FRM) is one of USACE Civil Work's three core missions, alongside support for commercial navigation and restoration of aquatic ecosystems. USACE's FRM activities seek to reduce the threat to life and property from riverine and coastal storm flooding through the development and communication of advanced knowledge, technology, and solutions (USACE 2022).
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams (SEED) Program	1978	Dam Failure	Program	The primary emphasis of the Safety Evaluation of Existing Dams program is to perform site evaluations and to quickly identify dams which pose an increased threat to the public, and to quickly complete the related analyses in order to expedite corrective action decisions and safeguard the public and associated resources (USBR 2022).

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	2002	All Hazards	Agency	The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) works to improve the security of the United States. DHS's work includes customs, border, and immigration enforcement, emergency response to natural and manmade disasters, antiterrorism work, and cybersecurity (USA.gov 2022).
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	1970	All Hazards	Agency	The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency protects people and the environment from significant health risks, sponsors and conducts research, and develops and enforces environmental regulations (USA.gov 2022).
U.S. Fire Administration	1974	All Hazards	Agency	As an entity of FEMA, the mission of the U.S. Fire Administration is to support and strengthen fire and emergency medical services and stakeholders to prepare for, prevent, mitigate, and respond to all hazards (USA.gov 2022).
U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)	1879	All Hazards	Agency	The U.S. Geological Survey is the nation's largest water, earth, and biological science and civilian mapping agency. It collects, monitors, analyzes, and provides scientific understanding of natural resource conditions, issues, and problems (USA.gov 2022).
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1940	All Hazards	Agency	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is the principal federal agency dedicated to fish and wildlife conservation. The Service's history spans nearly 140 years, dating from the establishment of its predecessor agency, the Bureau of Fisheries, in 1871. First created as an independent agency, the Bureau of Fisheries was later placed in the Department of Commerce. A second predecessor agency, the Bureau of Biological Survey, was established in 1885 in the Department of Agriculture. In 1939, the two Bureaus and their functions were transferred to the Department of the Interior. In 1940, they were consolidated into one agency and redesignated the Fish and Wildlife Service by Reorganization Plan III (5 U.S.C. app.).

Table L-2. State Hazard Mitigation Laws and Regulations

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Dam Safety Act	1929	Dam Failure	Law	After the 1928 collapse of the Saint Francis Dam in Ventura County killed more than 450 people, California passed the Dam Safety Act to regulate the construction and maintenance of all non- federal dams. The California Department of Water Resources's Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD) administers the Dam Safety Act and periodically inspects dams to ensure their safety. Fees paid by dam owners fund DSOD's work.
Field Act Assembly Bill (AB) 2342 California Education Code Section 17281, et seq.	1933	Earthquake	Law	<p>In 1933, one month after the Long Beach Earthquake destroyed 70 schools, seriously damaged 120 others, and caused minor damage to 300 more, California passed the Field Act to ensure seismic safety in new public schools. The Act establishes regulations for the design and construction of K-12 and community college buildings. The Division of the State Architect within the California Department of General Services (DGS) enforces the Field Act.</p> <p>The Field Act requires all new school building construction to be designed based on high level building standards adopted by the State; plans and specifications prepared by State-registered designers.</p>
Riley Act	1933	Earthquake	Law	Following the 1933 Long Beach Earthquake, the State passed the Riley Act which requires local governments to have building departments that issue permits for new construction and alterations to existing structures and conduct inspections. Permit fees paid by building owners generally fund the work of local building departments. The Act also set minimum seismic safety requirements that have since been incorporated into all building codes, and set minimum seismic safety requirements.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
California Environmental Quality Act (applies to all natural and other hazards) Public Resources Code Section 21000, et seq.	1970	All Hazards	Law	Requires environmental review of "discretionary" development projects. If significant impacts are found, an environmental impact report (EIR) is required, together with mitigation of significant impacts.
Alfred E. Alquist Hospital Facilities Seismic Safety Act	1983	Earthquake	Law	Regulates the design, construction, and alteration of hospitals; sets seismic safety standards for new hospitals; creates an advisory Hospital Building Safety Board.
Strong Motion Instrumentation Program Public Resources Code Section 2700, et seq.	1971	Earthquake	Program	The State implemented the Strong Motion Instrumentation Program in 1971 in response to the extensive damage to buildings and bridges caused by the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake. The earthquake highlighted the need for more data on strong ground shaking during earthquakes and on the response of structures to the shaking. The program establishes a statewide network of strong motion instruments to gather vitals of earthquake data-gathering instruments for the engineering and scientific communities for essential structures, and requires the Division of Mines and Geology to monitor instruments. Data obtained from the strong motion instruments is used to recommend changes to building codes, assist local governments in the development of their general plans, and help emergency response personnel in the event of a disaster.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Seismic Safety General Plan Element (applies to all natural hazards) Senate Bill (SB) 351 Government Code Section 65302(g)	1971	Earthquake	Law	Requires city and county general plans to include a seismic safety element.
Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act SB 520 Public Resources Code Section 2621-2630	1972	Earthquake	Law	The State passed the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures built for human occupancy. The law was another response to the 1971 San Fernando Earthquake, which produced extensive surface fault ruptures that damaged numerous homes, commercial buildings, and other structures. The Act's main purpose is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act requires the California State Geologist to prepare maps of major fault traces and zones. The Act also prohibits construction of new buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults and requires geologic site investigation prior to issuance of building permit.
Senate Concurrent Resolution 84 – State Capitol Seismic Evaluation	1971	Earthquake	Resolution	The California State Architect was tasked to evaluate the safety of the historic west wing of the Capitol and to evaluate the costs of reconstruction to meet earthquake standards.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
California Seismic Safety Commission Act Business and Professions Code Section 1014, now Government Code Section 8589.78	1975	Earthquake	Institution	This Act establishes the independent California Seismic Safety Commission (SSC) to advise the Governor, the Legislature, and State and local governments on reduction of earthquake risk. The mission of SSC is "to provide decision makers and the general public with cost- effective recommendations to reduce earthquake losses and expedite recovery from damaging earthquakes." The SSC is also responsible for implementing the California Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act, which requires SSC to "prepare and administer a program setting forth priorities, funding sources, amounts, schedules, and other resources needed to reduce statewide earthquake hazards."
Highway Emergency Fund AB 387	1975	Earthquake	Program	Establishes Highway Emergency Fund to provide assistance to local jurisdictions for repair or replacement of highways damaged by earthquakes.
Seismic design of LNG facility SB 1081	1977	Earthquake	Law	Requires seismic design of a liquefied natural gas terminal be addressed by PUC.
Earthquake Hazard Reduction Program SB 1279	1978	Earthquake	Program	Directs the SSC to assess policy and program implications of earthquake prediction and to develop seismic safety program and financing plan for the State. The SSC issued its first comprehensive earthquake hazard mitigation plan, Guiding Action: Goals and Policies to Strengthen Earthquake Safety in California, in 1979. The SSC prepared a strategic seismic safety program and financing plan, Earthquake Hazards Management: An Action Plan for California, in 1982. After the passage of the California Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act of 1986, the SSC prepared California at Risk, a series of comprehensive five-year programs for earthquake mitigation.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Mobile home bracing devices SB 360	1981	Earthquake	Regulation / Program	Requires mobile home bracing devices and required the California Department of Housing and Community Development (HCD) to administer program, test devices, issue certifications.
Hospital inspections SB 961	1981	Earthquake	Program	Required the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) to institute plan review and field inspection of hospital buildings being constructed to ensure building safety. Requires the State Fire Marshal to ensure fire safety of these buildings.
Earthquake insurance AB 2865 Insurance Code Section 10081, et seq.	1985	Earthquake	Law	Requires insurance companies to offer earthquake insurance and repealed concurrent causation theory for earthquake damage.
Earthquake Education Act of 1984 SB 1893 Public Resources Code Section 2805, et seq.	1984	Earthquake	Program	Implemented a statewide program of earthquake safety education, awareness, and preparedness entitled the California Earthquake Education Project (CALEEP), focused on identifying State and local leadership interested in using the CALEEP materials, disseminating those materials, and utilizing the materials.
Earthquake preparedness AB 2662	1986	Earthquake	Program	This bill appropriated \$750,000 to the SSC and Cal OES for comprehensive earthquake preparedness.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
California Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act SB 548 Government Code Section 8871, et seq.	1985	Earthquake	Program	After the 1985 Mexico City Earthquake, in 1986 California passed the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act, which called for a coordinated State program to implement new and expanded activities to significantly reduce earthquake threat. The program is coordinated by the SSC, which is required to specify priorities, funding sources and amounts, schedules, and other resources. Although historically funded by the State general fund, since the 2003-2004 fiscal year, the program was funded by fees imposed on property insurance companies. The Act authorizes the SSC to develop a statewide plan to reduce earthquake hazards.
Unreinforced Masonry (URM) Building Program Government Code Sections 8875-8876	1986	Earthquake	Program	In response to the 1983 Coalinga Earthquake, in 1986 the State legislature established the Unreinforced Masonry Building Program, which requires local governments in high seismic regions (within Seismic Zone 4) of California to inventory unreinforced masonry buildings, establish mitigation programs, and report progress to the SSC.
Essential Services Buildings Seismic Safety Act of 1986 SB 122 Health and Safety Code Section 16000, et seq.	1986	Earthquake	Law	In response to the 1985 Mexico City Earthquake, in 1986 the State passed the Essential Services Buildings Seismic Safety Act to require enhanced regulatory oversight by local governments during the design and construction of new essential service facilities. The Division of the State Architect within DGS enforces this Act. The Act sets seismic safety design and review standards for critical facilities such as police and fire stations and emergency communications and operations facilities.
Katz Act Education Code Sections 35295-35297	1984	Earthquake	Law	Requires all private schools to develop disaster plans and an earthquake emergency procedure system.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 920 Revenue and Taxation Code Section 74.5	1989	Earthquake	Policy	Requires the SSC to develop a State policy on acceptable levels of earthquake risk for new and existing State-owned buildings by January 1, 1991.
Bridge Seismic Retrofit Program SB 2104	1990	Earthquake	Program	Requires the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) to prepare an inventory of all State-owned bridges which require strengthening or replacement to meet seismic- safety standards and prepare plan and schedule for completion.
Earthquake Safety and Public Buildings Rehabilitation Bond Act of 1990 (Prop 122) Government Code Sections 8878.50- 8878.52	1990	Earthquake	Program/ Institution	Proposition 122 was passed by voters in June 1990 after the 1989 Loma Prieta Earthquake revealed vulnerabilities in State-owned and essential services buildings. The bond measure authorized the State to issue \$300 million in general obligation bonds for the seismic retrofit of State and local government buildings (\$250 million for State-owned buildings and \$50 million for partial financing of local government essential services facilities). The Seismic and Special Programs Section of the DGS Real Estate Services Division administers Proposition 122 grant programs.
Seismic Hazards Mapping Act Public Resources Code Sections 2690-2699.6	1990	Earthquake	Program	The Seismic Hazards Mapping Act, passed in 1990, directs the California Geological Survey to identify and map areas prone to liquefaction, earthquake-induced landslides, and amplified ground shaking; tsunami hazards were added to the act in 1992. The purpose of the Act is to reduce the threat to public safety and to minimize the loss of life and property by identifying and mitigating these seismic hazards. The Act requires geotechnical investigations to identify hazards and formulate mitigation measures before permitting most developments within mapped Zones of Required Investigation.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Health and Safety Code Section 1226.5	1990	Earthquake	Law	Establishes seismic safety standards for ambulatory surgical centers, and requires fixed medical equipment (floor, roof or wall mounted) to be installed using services of licensed architect or structural engineer.
Private Schools Building Safety Act of 1986 Education Code Section 17320, et seq.	1986	Earthquake	Enhancement	Extends Field Act to new private schools
AB 631 Health and Safety Code Section 18613.5, et seq.	1989	Earthquake	Enhancement	Requires HCD to adopt regulations governing the installation of earthquake-resistant bracing systems on manufactured homes and mobile homes.
AB 1890 – Earthquake Protection Health and Safety Code Sections 19210-19214	1989	Earthquake	Law	Requires new and replacement water heaters to be braced and anchored.
AB 3313	1990	Earthquake	Regulation	Requires the Division of the State Architect and the Building Standards Commission to develop and adopt seismic retrofit guidelines for State buildings, including those owned by California State University (CSU) and University of California (UC).
Executive Order D-86- 90	1990	Earthquake	Program	Requires Caltrans to prepare plan to review and retrofit transportation structures; requests UC and requires CSU to give priority consideration to seismic safety in allocation of funds for construction projects.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Charter Schools Act of 1992 Education Code sections 47600, et seq.	1992	Earthquake	Law	Makes Field Act provisions optional for charter schools unless they accept State facilities' money.
Hospital Seismic Retrofit and Replacement Program SB 1953	1994	Earthquake	Enhancement	The State legislature passed SB 1953 after the 1994 Northridge Earthquake revealed vulnerabilities in older hospitals. The law requires hospitals to undertake non-structural retrofits of emergency and surgical rooms by 2002 and collapse-avoidance retrofits by 2008. Establishes timeline and guidelines for hospitals and achieve full compliance with the Alquist Hospital Seismic Safety Act by 2030. OSHPD enforces this Act.
Marine Oil Terminal Program	1994	Earthquake	Program	After the 1994 Northridge Earthquake, the State Lands Commission (SLC) received a hazard mitigation grant from FEMA to develop standards for the evaluation, retrofit, and maintenance of new and existing marine oil terminals. In 2003, the Commission issued its proposed regulations and plans to hold hearings prior to their consideration for adoption. The proposed regulations would help limit the potential and size of oil releases after earthquakes and tsunamis by requiring upgrades of older terminals. Fees to be paid by marine oil terminal owners would fund the State's oversight of this program.
California Earthquake Authority AB 13, SB 1993 Insurance Code Sections 10089.5-10089.55	1996	Earthquake	Institution	Creates the California Earthquake Authority (CEA), and authorized CEA to issue policies of basic residential earthquake insurance.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 425 – Community College Facilities; building standards Education Code Sections 81149, 81530.5	1998	Earthquake	Retraction	Authorizes community college district to acquire for use any offsite facility constructed prior to Jan. 1, 1998, that meets structural requirements of the 1976 UBC, but does not meet requirements of Education Code Section 81130 if it has gone through an inspection by a structural engineer whose report is reviewed by DGS.
AB 865 – School Facilities Education Code Section 17285	1997	Earthquake	Retraction	Authorizes school district to lease a commercial building prior to Jan. 1, 2003, that does not meet the requirements of the Field Act provided that the building was constructed in accordance with seismic safety standards for commercial buildings within earthquake zones.
AB 300 – Seismic Safety; Schools Education Code Section 17317	1999	Earthquake	Program	Requires DGS to conduct inventory of public-school buildings that are concrete tilt-up or have non-wood frame walls that do not meet requirements of 1976 UBC by Dec. 31, 2001.
SB 1122 – Seismic Safety: Schools: Earthquake Hazards Government Code Section 8587.7	1999	Earthquake	Program	Requires Cal OES, in cooperation with State Department of Education, DGS and the SSC to develop an educational pamphlet for use by K-14 personnel to identify and mitigate risks posed by nonstructural earthquake hazards.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 2791 – School and essential services facilities: stop work notice. Education Code Sections 17307.5, 81133.5; Health and Safety Code Section 16017.5	2000	Earthquake	Policy/Law	Authorizes DGS to issue a stop work order when construction on a public school, community college, or essential services facility is not being performed in compliance with Field Act.
SB 1562 – School Facilities Education Code Section 17212, et seq.	1998	Earthquake	Policy/Law	Requires geological and soil engineering studies by competent personnel if prospective school site is located within boundaries of special studies zone or within an area designated as geologically hazardous in safety element.
AB 656 – Health Facilities: Seismic Safety requirements Health and Safety Code Sections 130063.1-2	2001	Earthquake	Law	Authorizes, for county-owned general acute care hospital buildings, a 1-year extension of Jan. 1, 2002, deadline for Non-structural performance Category-2 requirements if hospital is removed from general acute care service and completion of specified replacement by Jan. 1, 2003.
SB 1898 Health and Safety Code Sections 19180-83 Health and Safety Code Sections 19200-05	2003	Earthquake	Policy/Law	Authorizes local governments to adopt ordinances requiring installation of earthquake sensitive gas shutoff devices in buildings due to motion caused by an earthquake, and allows DSA to establish a certification procedure for installation.
AB 3032 – Seismic Safety Government Code Sections 8875.8, 8875.9	2003	Earthquake	Policy	Exempts owners of retrofitted URM buildings from compliance with posted entry-area earthquake warning signs.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 216 – Administration of Transportation Funds Streets & Highways Code Section 30914(c)(21)	2005	Earthquake	Program	Allocates \$143 million for Bay Area Rapid Transit Tube Seismic Strengthening.
AB 144 – Bay Area State-Owned Toll Bridges; financing Streets & Highways Code Section 188.4	2005	Earthquake	Program	Authorizes retrofit of State-owned toll bridges using seismic toll surcharge.
AB 304 – Building Standards; Reconstruction Health and Safety Code Section 19160-19168	2005	Earthquake	Policy	Soft-story residential buildings are multi-story wood-frame structures that may have inadequately braced lower stories that may not be able to resist earthquake motion. AB 304 encourages cities and counties to address the seismic safety of soft-story residential buildings and encourages local governments to initiate efforts to reduce the seismic risk in vulnerable soft-story residential buildings. AB 304 requires the seismic retrofit of these buildings to comply with a nationally recognized model code relating to the retrofit of existing buildings or substantially equivalent standards. The bill replaces the word “reconstruction” with “seismic retrofit” in provisions governing earthquake hazardous building reconstruction and defines seismic retrofit for purposes of provisions governing earthquake protection.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality, and Port Security Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1B) Government Code Section 8879.23(i)	2006	Earthquake	Program	Provides \$125 million funding for seismic retrofit work on local bridges, ramps, and overpasses; and establishes Local Bridge Seismic Retrofit Account.
AB 127 – Nunez Education facilities: Kindergarten-University Public Education Facilities Bond Act of 2006 Education Code Section 81052	2006	Earthquake	Policy	Gives Community Colleges the option to comply with California Building Standards Code or the Field Act.
SB 135 – Earthquake Early Warning System Government Code Section 8587.8	2013	Earthquake	Program	Directed the Cal OES, in collaboration with other relevant institutions and government agencies, to create an early warning system to provide a short alarm before the main force of an earthquake hits. Prohibited the use of General Fund dollars in the development of the warning system.
SB 438 – Earthquake Safety: Statewide Earthquake Early Warning System: funding Government Code Section 8587.8	2015	Earthquake	Policy	Eliminated the prohibition of the General Fund as a source of funding for the earthquake early warning system. Created the California Earthquake Early Warning Program and the California Earthquake Early Warning Advisory Board within Cal OES.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 494 – Emergency services: seismic safety and earthquake-related programs Government Code Section 8587.8 and 8587.9	2015	Earthquake	Program	Created the California Earthquake Safety Fund and would require moneys in the fund be used for seismic safety and earthquake-related programs, including the earthquake early warning system, upon annual appropriation by the Legislature.
Flood Control Law of 1946 Water Code Section 12800, et seq.	1946	Flood	Policy	Establishes State interest in and cooperation with the federal government in construction of flood control projects.
Cobey-Alquist Flood Plain Management Act Water Code Sections 8400-8415, Section 8401(c)	1965	Flood	Program/ Law	Authorizes review of floodplain management plans, establishes floodplain regulations, and regulates designated floodway use and reimbursement costs for federal flood control projects.
California Emergency Services Act Government Code Sections 8589.3, 8589.4	1970	Flood	Law	Establishes disclosure obligations of seller or agent of seller of property in Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA), or in area of potential flooding.
Executive Order B-39-77	1977	Flood	Program	Floodplain management for State buildings.
Flood Emergency Action Team	1997	Flood	Program	Creates Flood Emergency Action Team.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
California Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Law AB 793 Water Code Section 12850, et seq.	1999	Flood	Law	Statutory recognition that the people of the State have a primary interest in the control and conservation of floodwaters and the prevention of erosion, sediment damage and other damage by floodwaters in the watersheds of the rivers and streams of this State, and that the State would assume costs of local cooperation in watershed projects required by acts of Congress.
Floodplain Management Task Force AB 1147 Water Code Section 12582.7	2000	Flood	Institution	Recommends creation of the Flood Emergency Action Team to recommend floodplain management strategies designed to reduce flood losses and maximize the benefits of floodplains
Safe Drinking Water, Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act (Proposition 13) AB 1584 Water Code Section 79000, et seq.	2000	Flood	Program	Provides funding to local agencies for locally sponsored, federally authorized flood control projects, and provides funding for Flood Protection Corridor Program and flood control mapping.
Water Code Section 128	1956	Flood	Policy	Enables DWR to respond to flood damage to property of general or State interest.
Flood Control Law Water Code Section 8010		Flood	Policy	Allows any city to incur indebtedness to finance the construction of flood control infrastructure.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Water Security, Clean Drinking Water, Coastal and Beach Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 50) Water Code Section 79500, et seq.	2002	Flood	Program	Allocates funding available for grants for planning and implementation of multipurpose flood control programs. Eligibility for funding dependent on project being designed to improve flood management.
Safe Drinking Water, Water Quality and Supply, Flood Control, River and Coastal Protection Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 84) Public Resources Code Section 75030, et seq.	2006	Flood	Program	Allocates \$275 million in funding for levee inspection and evaluation, mapping floodplains including rural areas with potential for urbanization and high-density urban areas, and improving effectiveness of emergency response. Provides funding for critical immediate flood control needs throughout State and for assistance to local land-use planning.
Disaster Preparedness and Flood Prevention Bond Act of 2006 (Proposition 1E) AB 140 Public Resources Code Section 5096.800, et seq.	2006	Flood	Program	Allocates \$3.0 billion in funding for evaluation, repair, reconstruction, or replacement of flood control infrastructure; improving or adding flood control facilities; reducing risk of levee failure in the Delta; and developing flood hazard maps.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 162 – Land Use; water supply Government Code Section 65300.2, 65302, 65302.7, 65303.4, 65352, 65584.04, and 65584.06.	2007	Flood	Policy	Requires cities and counties to address flood- related matters in the land use, conservation, safety, and housing elements of their general plans.
AB 70 – Flood Liability Water Code Section 8307	2007	Flood	Policy	Requires that a city or county may be required to contribute a fair and reasonable share of the increased flood liability caused by its unreasonable approval of developments following the failure of a State flood control project.
SB 5 – Flood Management Government Code Section 65007, 65302.9, 65860.1, 65865.5, 65962, and 66474.5 Health and Safety Code Section 50465 Water Code Section 8200, 9600	2007	Flood	Policy	Requires DWR and the Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB) to prepare and adopt a Central Valley Flood Protection Plan by 2012, and establishes flood protection requirements for local land-use decisions consistent with the Central Valley Flood Protection Plan.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 1278 – Planning and zoning: flood protection: Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley. Amends Sec. 65302.9, 65860.1 of the Government Code, and Section 9610 of the Water Code	2012	Flood	Policy	Requires local governments in the Central Valley to amend general plans by July 2015 in accordance with Central Valley Flood Protection Plan. Requires local governments to make findings that property in undetermined risk areas have met the urban level of flood protection. Exempts DWR flood plain maps from <i>California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)</i> and State endangered species act.
AB 1965 – Floods and Flood Control; Land Use. Amends Government Code Section 65007 and Water Code Section 9610	2012	Flood	Policy	Requires DWR, on or before July 2, 2013, to release flood plain map and available data on water surface elevation of flooding in urban areas, as specified (Sacramento-San Joaquin Valley). Exempts maps from Office of Administrative Law review and approval, and limits DWR liability based upon the reasonable exercise or performance of discretionary or ministerial function.
SB 753 Central Valley Flood Protection Board; Enforcement Water Code Section 8700, et seq.	2013	Flood	Policy	Clarified and expanded enforcement authority of the Central Valley Flood Protection Board with regard to encroachments onto State Plan of Flood Control facilities.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 5 – California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018 Public Utilities Code Section 80001, et seq.	2017	Flood	Policy	Placed Proposition 68 on June 2018 ballot which includes \$550 million for these flood management areas: Delta (\$50 million), Central Valley (\$350 million), multi-benefit projects (\$300 million), storm water/mudslide flood projects (\$100 million), and urban multi-benefit projects (\$100 million).
SB 92 – Public Resources Water Code Sections 6160 and 6161	2017	Dam Failure, Flood	Policy	Bolstered certain dam safety provisions in the California Water Code and Government Code which affects how DWR Division of Safety of Dams oversees dam safety in cooperation with Cal OES. DWR has updated the classification of the public safety risk of all State jurisdictional dams based on downstream hazard potential and reviews of critical appurtenant structures. For significant, high, and extremely high hazard dams under State jurisdiction, DWR will approve inundation maps prepared by dam owners for the failure of the dam and identified critical appurtenant structures under various failure scenarios unique to the dam and shall make approved dam failure inundation maps publicly available. For all dams under State jurisdiction that are not low hazard dams, Emergency Action Plans (EAPs) will be required utilizing these inundation maps. The California Office of Emergency Services shall review and approve the EAP based on the approved dam inundation map(s) prepared by the dam owner.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 1270 – Dams and reservoirs: inspections and reporting. Water Code Sections 6102.5 and 6103	2017	Dam Failure, Flood	Policy	Requires annual inspections for dams deemed to be high hazards, sets standards for inspections, and requires periodic review of dams' original design and construction records. It also requires inspectors to consult periodically with independent experts and makes inspection reports public.
Organic Act of 1897	1897	All Hazards		Set aside National Forest Reserves
State Fire Responsibility Act Public Resources Code Section 4125	1965	Wildfire	Policy	Requires State Board of Forestry to classify all lands in State in which financial responsibility of preventing and suppressing fires is primarily the responsibility of the State; defines State Responsibility Area (SRA) land.
Z'berg Nejedly Forest Practice Act of 1973 Public Resources Code Section 4511, et seq., 4584(j)	1973	Wildfire	Policy	Restores, enhances, and maintains productivity of timberlands while giving consideration to their varied public benefits; and exempts certain vegetation management practices related to fuel reduction and establishing fuel breaks.
California Forest Improvement Act of 1978 Public Resources Code Sections 4790-4799.05	1978	Wildfire	Program	Allows Department of Fish and Wildlife (DFW) to enter into agreements with eligible landowners to undertake forest resource improvement work; establishes practices that will improve long-term quality of forested lands in terms of timber productivity, retention of soil cover and value for wildfire.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Designate Hazardous Fire Areas SB 1972 Public Resources Code Sections 4254, 4255, 4258, 4259, 4260, 4296.5	1979	Wildfire	Policy/Law	Designates hazardous fire areas, regulates the use of fireworks and other hazardous materials within these designated areas; fire prevention reduction standards on railroad right of way.
SB 799 Public Resources Code Sections 4254-4255, 4258-4260	1981	Wildfire	Law	Bans the use of fireworks in SRA Fire Hazard Zones.
Public Resources Code Section 4128.5 (repealed)	1989	Wildfire	Policy/Regulation	Requires State Board of Forestry to review the safety element of counties which contain State responsibility areas and make appropriate recommendations.
Minimum fire safety regulation in SRA SB 1075 Public Resources Code Section 4290	1991	Wildfire	Policy/Law	Sets minimum fire safety regulation in SRA.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones; Fire Hazard Zoning in Local Area of Responsibility (LRA) AB 337 Government Code Sections 51178-51188; Health and Safety Code Section 13108.5	1992	Wildfire	Policy/Law	Establishes designation of Fire Hazard Zoning in Local Responsibility Area (LRA).
AB 3819 Government Code Sections 51178.5, 51189 Health and Safety Code Sections 13108.5, 13132.7	1995	Wildfire	Policy/Law	Sets roofing standards and Model Ordinance for defensibility of space and structures.
AB 747 Health and Safety Code Section 13132.7	1995	Wildfire	Policy/Law	Sets timeline for testing of Class A, B, C roof and shingles.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 1195– Torlakson – Real Estate; Disclosures Civil Code Sections 2079.11, 1102.6c Government Code Sections 8589.3- 8589.5, 51179, 51183.5 Public Resources Code Sections 2621.9, 2694, 2696, 4125, 4136	1997	Wildfire	Institution	Requires an additional disclosure by the seller or, in some cases, the seller's agent, to the prospective buyer with respect to real property located in an area subject to flooding or fire hazards, as specified, to be made either by the issuance of a natural hazard disclosure statement that would be specified by the bill, except as provided, or a disclosure statement specified in existing law.
Natural Hazard Disclosure for wildfire in LRA and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones AB 65, AB 248 Civil Code Section 1103, et seq. Government Code Section 51183.5	1998	Wildfire	Law	Establishes disclosure obligations of seller or agent of seller of property in Local Responsibility Area and Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones; facilitated by Natural Hazard Disclosure Statement.
AB 423 Health and Safety Code Section 13132.7	1999	Wildfire	Policy	Requires the installation of fire retardant roofing material (Class A, B, or C) when repairing, altering, or replacing an existing roof.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
California Clean Water, Clean Air, Safe Neighborhood Parks and Coastal Protection Act of 2002 (Proposition 40) AB 1602 Public Resources Code Section 5096.600, et seq.	2002	Wildfire	Program	Authorized bonds for the purpose of financing a program for the acquisition, development, restoration, protection, rehabilitation, stabilization, reconstruction, preservation, and interpretation of park, coastal, agricultural land, air, and historical resources.
AB 1216– Fire Safety; Regulations. Public Resources Code Section 4291 Government Code Section 51189	2002	Wildfire	Law	Expands fire safety building standards in areas with high fire risk to various components.
Governor's Blue Ribbon Fire Commission	2003	Wildfire	Program	Reviews firefighting effort of Southern California wildfires, and presents recommendations to policy makers that will promote fire safe environment in wildland urban interface (WUI).
Defensible Space regulations SB 1369] Public Resources Code Section 4291	2004	Wildfire	Regulation	Requires persons in SRAs to maintain additional firebreak by removing all brush, flammable vegetation, or combustible growth located 30 to 100 feet from building or structure or to property line.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Forest Fire Prevention Exemption AB 2420 Public Resources Code Section 4584	2004	Wildfire	Policy	Authorized the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to create a Healthy Forest Fire Prevention Exemption which would exempt from the requirements of the Forest Practice Act the harvesting of trees and other commercial forest products for the purpose of reducing the rate of fire spread, fire duration and intensity, fuel ignitability, and ignition of tree crown.
SB 502- Fires And Fire Protection—Flammable Vegetation—Maintenance Requirements Government Code Section 51182 Health and Safety Code Section 14875 Public Resources Code Section 4291	2005	Wildfire	Policy	Broadened the types of vegetation that homeowners in very high fire risk areas may retain when conducting fire safe clearances around their homes.
SB 1084 – Forest Practices Public Resources Code Section 4442.6, 4464, 4475.5, 4476, 4480	2005	Wildfire	Policy	Established several new fire prevention strategies designed to reduce the threat of wildfire and enhance wildfire suppression resources.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 841– Fire Protection; fire breaks. Public Resources Code Section 4291.3	2006	Wildfire	Policy	Allows a landowner to remove any or all vegetation within 300 feet of specific structures, including hospitals, adult residential care facilities, schools, above ground storage tanks, and hazardous materials facilities, for the purpose of constructing a firebreak or other appropriate vegetation management techniques.
Public Resources Code Section 4201-4204 Government Code Section 51175-51189		Wildfire	Policy	Directs the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) to map areas of significant fire hazards based on fuels, terrain, weather, and other relevant factors. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Severity Zones (FHSZs), define the application of various mitigation strategies to reduce risk associated with wildland fires. SRAs were originally mapped in 1985 and last updated in 2007.
SB 1595– Public Resources; fire protection; fuels management; forest protection Government Code Section 51175, et seq. Public Resources Code Section 4202 and 4291	2008	Wildfire	Policy	Amended defensible space requirements that separate structures from surrounding vegetation and other potential wildfire fuels (recast these requirements in terms of fuels management instead of vegetation management). Required CAL FIRE to develop a guidance document on fuels management, and added certain wind events to the fire modeling for CAL FIRE's designation of a very high fire hazard severity zones as specified that are deemed major causes of wildfire spread.
AB 2859– Public Resources; fire prevention and control; forest protection. Public Resources Code Section 4527 and 4716	2008	Wildfire	Policy	Facilitated and increased fuel treatment and clearance by exempting certain treatment activities.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
Wildfire Prevention Assistance Act of 2008 AB 1883 Public Resources Code Section 4953	2008	Wildfire	Policy	Authorizes CAL FIRE to enter into a contract with a non-profit organization for the purposes of using inmate crews for fire prevention work.
Senate Concurrent Resolution 80 – Fire Safe Councils Resolution Statutes Chapter 116	2008	Wildfire	Resolution	Resolution adopted in State Senate Rules Committee, recognizes California Fire Safe Councils as one of State leading community-based wildfire preparedness organizations.
SB 1241– Land Use; General Plan; Safety Element; Fire Hazard Impacts Government Code Section 65302, Section 65302.5, Section 51177	2012	Wildfire	Policy	Mandates wildfire planning responsibilities to local agencies through requirements regarding 1) wildfire updates to general plans; 2) mandatory findings for subdivision approvals in SRAs and very high fire hazard severity zones (VHFHSZs); and 3) CEQA checklist updates for wildfire safety.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 109 – Budget Act of 2017	2017	Wildfire	Budget Allocation	Allocates \$220 million from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund to CAL FIRE to address fire protection and resource management to mitigate wildfire. The funds appropriated to CAL FIRE are intended to be used for State and local healthy forest and fire prevention programs and projects that improve forest health and reduce greenhouse gas emissions caused by uncontrolled wildfires, including, but not limited to, vegetation management, forest overgrowth reduction, biomass energy generation, and measures to ensure future wildfires are more consistent with historic regenerative fire regime.
California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 SB 32	2006	Climate Change	Policy	AB 32 establishes a State goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 (a reduction of approximately 25 percent from forecast emission levels), with further reductions to follow.
AB 2140 – General Plans; Safety Element	2006	All Hazards	Policy	This bill provides that the State may allow for more than 75 percent of Public Assistance (PA) funding under the California Disaster Assistance Act only if the local agency is in a jurisdiction that has adopted a local hazard mitigation plan (LHMP) as part of the safety element of its general plan. The LHMP needs to include elements specified in this legislation. In addition, this bill requires Cal OES to give preference for federal mitigation funding to cities and counties that have adopted LHMPs. The intent of the bill is to encourage cities and counties to create and adopt hazard mitigation plans.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
AB 2800– Climate Change; Infrastructure Planning	2016	Climate Change	Policy	This California State Assembly bill passed in 2016 and requires State agencies to take into account the current and future impacts of climate change when planning, designing, building, operating, maintaining, and investing in State infrastructure. The bill, by July 1, 2017, and until July 1, 2020, requires an agency to establish a Climate-Safe Infrastructure Working Group to examine how to integrate scientific data concerning projected climate change impacts into State infrastructure engineering.
SB 97– CEQA; Greenhouse gas emissions	2007	Climate Change	Policy	Senate Bill 97, enacted in 2007, amends CEQA to clearly establish that greenhouse gas emissions and the effects of greenhouse gas emissions are appropriate subjects for CEQA analysis. It directs the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) to develop draft CEQA guidelines for the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions or their effects by July 1, 2009, and directs the California Natural Resources Agency to certify and adopt the CEQA Guidelines by January 1, 2010.
SB 99- General plans: safety element: emergency evacuation routes.	2019	All Hazards	Policy	Senate Bill 99, enacted in 2019, requires that cities' and counties' general plans address evacuation routes from any hazard area identified in the safety element. Under this law, the safety element must include information to identify residential developments in hazard areas that do not have at least two emergency evacuation routes. Each city or county must update its safety element with the new information upon the next revision of its housing element on or after January 1, 2020.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 379- Land use: general plan: safety element	2017	Climate Change	Policy	SB 379 builds upon the flood planning inclusions into the safety and housing elements and the hazard mitigation planning safety element inclusions in general plans outlined in AB 162 and AB 2140, respectively. SB 379 focuses on a new requirement that cities and counties include climate adaptation and resiliency strategies in the safety element of their general plans beginning January 1, 2017. In addition, this bill requires general plans to include a set of goals, policies, and objectives, and specified implementation measures based on the conclusions drawn from climate adaptation research and recommendations.
SB 1000 – Land use: general plans: safety and environmental justice	2018	All Hazards	Policy	The original law established requirements for initial revisions of general plan safety elements to address flooding, fire, and climate adaptation and resilience. It also required subsequent review and revision as necessary based on new information. SB 1000 specifies that the subsequent reviews and revision based on new information are required to address only flooding and fires (not climate adaptation and resilience). SB 1000 adds a requirement that, upon adoption or revision of any two other general plan elements on or after January 1, 2018, an environmental justice element be adopted for the general plan or environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives be incorporated into other elements of the plan.
AB 619 – Air quality	2021	Air Pollution	Policy	Require the State Department of Public Health to develop a plan, addressing specified issues, with recommendations and guidelines for counties to use in the case of a significant air quality event caused by wildfires or other sources. The bill requires the department to consult with specified stakeholders in developing the plan.

Authority Name and Corresponding Regulations	Year	Hazards	Type of Authority	Description
SB 352 – School sites: sources of pollution	2003	Air Pollution	Policy	Prohibits the approval by the governing board of a school district of a school site that is within 500 feet from the edge of the closest traffic lane of a freeway or other busy traffic corridor, unless prescribed conditions are met and would make conforming and other technical, no substantive changes.