



**Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Policy
Committee**

Monday, July 29, 2024 – 1:00 – 2:00 p.m.

Via Zoom – [Register Here](#)

**Supervisor Heidi Hall, Nevada County, Chair
Supervisor Tod Kimmelshue, Butte County, Vice-Chair
Supervisor Jessica Pyska, Lake County, Vice-Chair**

Agenda

- 1:00 p.m. I. **Welcome and Introductions**
*Supervisor Heidi Hall, Nevada County, Chair
Supervisor Tod Kimmelshue, Butte County, Vice-Chair
Supervisor Jessica Pyska, Lake County, Vice-Chair*
- 1:05 p.m. II. **Overview of the CSAC Ballot Initiative Process**
Ada Waelder, CSAC Legislative Advocate
- 1:10 p.m. III. **Proposition 4: The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024– ACTION ITEM**
*Catherine Freeman, CSAC Senior Legislative Advocate
Ada Waelder, CSAC Legislative Advocate*
- 1:20 p.m. IV. **Questions and Discussion**
- 1:45 p.m. V. **Closing Comments and Adjournment**
*Supervisor Heidi Hall, Nevada County, Chair
Supervisor Tod Kimmelshue, Butte County, Vice-Chair
Supervisor Jessica Pyska, Lake County, Vice-Chair*



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July 29, 2024

To: CSAC Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources Committee

From: Catherine Freeman, Senior Legislative Advocate
Ada Waelder, Legislative Advocate
Amber Garcia Rossow, Legislative Analyst

Re: **Action Item: Proposition 4 – Climate Bond**
Staff Recommendation: No Recommendation

Recommendation

The Agriculture, Environment, and Natural Resources Policy Committee has the option to take a position on Proposition 4, the “Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024.” CSAC staff has **NO RECOMMENDATION** on Proposition 4. CSAC has supported bonds in the past and does not have any issue with the funding included in Proposition 4. However, bonds are a more expensive way to fund projects and, as expanded upon below, there were key CSAC priorities that were excluded from the final bond.

CSAC Ballot Measure Review and Position Process

CSAC policy committees may recommend a position of Support, Oppose, or Neutral on a measure, or may take no position. The policy committee’s recommendation will be considered by the CSAC Executive Committee, and the Executive Committee’s recommendation will be considered by the CSAC Board of Directors. More information regarding CSAC’s policy for consideration of and positioning on statewide initiatives is available in the [Policies and Procedures Manual](#), beginning on page 11.

Measure Status and Title – A Note for Clarity

After much consideration and negotiation by both houses of the Legislature, [SB 867 \(Allen\)](#), the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, was passed and signed on July 3, 2024, narrowly meeting an extended deadline for the Legislature to place a bill on the ballot. On July 3, the Secretary of State assigned the legislative measure Proposition 4 on the ballot. The measure is colloquially referred to as the “Climate Bond.” For the sake of consistency and clarity, we will use Climate Bond to refer to the measure throughout this memo.

Measure Summary

The ballot measure would allocate 10 billion in state general obligation bond funding for climate related programs. [Full text of the measure can be read here](#). If the bond passes, these broad category amounts would be dedicated as listed below, with key sub-allocations highlighted. Detailed sub-allocations are listed in Attachment # 1.

- \$3.8 billion for safe drinking water, drought, flood, and water resilience programs
 - \$1.88 billion for water supply and water quality
 - \$1.14 billion for flood risk and stormwater management
 - \$605 million for watershed restoration and protection
- \$1.5 billion for wildfire and forest resilience programs

- \$1.2 billion for local fire prevention capacity and improvements to forest health and resilience
- \$135 million for the Wildfire Mitigation Grant Program
- \$1.2 billion for coastal resilience programs
 - \$415 million for coastal resilience projects and programs
 - \$50 million to implement the Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy
- \$1.2 billion for biodiversity protection and nature-based climate solution programs
 - \$870 million for grant programs to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources
 - \$320 million toward specified conservancies
- \$850 million for clean energy air programs
 - \$475 million for offshore wind development
 - \$325 million for clean energy transmission projects
- \$700 million for park creation and outdoor access programs
 - \$200 million for outdoor recreation opportunities – *includes improvements to county parks*
 - \$200 million for the creation, expansion, and renovation of safe neighborhood parks
- \$450 million for extreme heat mitigation programs
 - \$40 million to fairgrounds for modifications/upgrades that provide community resilience
 - \$60 million for the creation of community resilience centers (includes fairgrounds)
- \$300 million for climate-smart, sustainable, and resilient farms, ranches, and working lands programs
 - \$105 million for improvements in climate resilience of agricultural lands
 - \$15 million for projects for the protection, restoration, conservation, and enhancement of farmland and rangeland

Of note, 40% of funding will be required to go toward disadvantaged communities. A disadvantaged community is defined as a community with a median household income of less than 80% of the area average, or less than 80% of statewide median household income. It is also worth noting that bonds may only be used for capital purposes.

BACKGROUND

The State Budget

The 2024 Budget Act contained a series of reductions to climate-based programs including funds that were appropriated in previous budget years but hadn't yet been expended. The Climate Bond was formulated in anticipation of cuts, though it is not a one-to-one restoration of dollars and programs cut in the final budget.

Recent Natural Resources Bonds

The last natural resources bond to pass with approval of the voters was in 2018 – Proposition 68 – which allocated funding to parks, natural resources protection, climate adaptation, water quality and supply, and flood protection. In 2014, California voters passed Proposition 1 which allocated \$7.1 billion toward funding for water quality, supply, treatment, and storage projects. According to the California Natural Resources Agency's bond accountability website (www.bondaccountability.resources.ca.gov), approximately \$40 million from Proposition 1 and \$145.4 million of Proposition 68 remain uncommitted.

Year	Prop. #	Title	Amount	Result	CSAC Position
2018	3	Authorizes Bonds to Fund Projects for Water Supply and Quality, Watershed, Fish, Wildlife, Water Conveyances, and Groundwater Sustainability and Storage.	\$8.9 billion	Failed	Support
2018	68	Authorizes Bonds Funding Parks, Natural Resources Protection, Climate Adaptation, Water Quality and Supply, and Flood Protection.	\$4 billion	Pass	No Position
2014	1	Water Bond. Funding For Water Quality, Supply, Treatment, And Storage Projects.	\$7.1 billion	Pass	Support

ESTIMATED IMPACTS AND OUTCOMES

General Fund

According to the Legislative Analyst’s Office (LAO), the estimated cost to repay the bond would be about \$400 million annually for the next 40 years. Payments would be made from the state General Fund, the account the state uses to pay for most public services, including education, health care, and prisons. While these payments would total less than one-half of 1% of the state’s total General Fund budget, without an increase in revenues, this may equate to a reduction in funds for other key activities.

Local Governments

The LAO predicts the climate bond would result in reduced local costs for natural resources and climate related activities. This is because local governments could receive funding for some essential facilities locals would otherwise need to fund themselves, such as for wastewater treatment. Alternatively, the LAO theorizes the availability of funding could encourage local governments to spend more money and build larger projects than they otherwise would, such as adding additional amenities to a local park. Additionally, investments made toward completing activities that reduce the risk or amount of damage from disasters could reduce state and local costs for responding to and recovering from those events. Overall, the LAO predicts net savings to local governments.

Some of the funding that would be made available to local governments through the bond requires local cost share or loan repayments. As can be found in *The CSAC Platform* section below, CSAC supports the minimization or elimination of local matching requirements.

Fiscal Considerations for Issuing Bonds, Generally

Issuing bonds is a method of financing capital projects through long-term borrowing. The state raises money by issuing financial securities (i.e. selling bonds) to investors. The state repays investors (principal and interest) over a scheduled period of time, usually decades. The term “debt service” is used by the state to describe the amount of money required to pay interest on outstanding bonds and the principal of maturing bonds. Usually, the state’s General Fund pays the principal and interest on general obligation bonds.

The [LAO describes debt service](#) as follows: “One of the major downsides of using bonds is that they are costlier overall than cash financing due to the interest that has to be paid. For example, assuming that a bond carries an interest rate of 4 percent, the cost of paying it off with level payments over 20 years is close to \$1.50 for each dollar borrowed—\$1 for repaying the principal amount borrowed and about \$0.50 for interest. This cost, however, is spread over the entire 20-year period. So, the cost after adjusting for inflation is considerably less—about \$1.10 for each \$1 borrowed. The cost of repaying

bonds depends primarily on the interest rate and the time period over which the bonds have to repaid (also known as the term). The state’s interest rate on bonds is generally determined by broader financial market conditions, including rates on U.S. Treasury notes and investor perceptions of the state’s creditworthiness.”

An estimate of the state’s current general obligation bond and commercial paper debt as of January 2024 is available on the [Department of Finance's website](#). Allocations and statewide bond costs for a substantially similar bond, Proposition 68 (2018), are available on the [California Natural Resources Agency’s website](#).

STAFF COMMENTS

The Platform

Generally, CSAC supports a variety of funding sources but has historically abstained from providing a position on bonds across policy areas. [The CSAC Platform](#) contains the following language that may be applicable for this bond:

- *CSAC supports a variety of funding sources which may include but are not limited to: statewide bond measures, statewide and local assessments, developer fees, wheeling charges, beneficiary pays, and the creation of a maintenance endowment fund.*
- *CSAC recognizes that appropriations or bond funds earmarked for flood protection must be equally available to all areas of the state.*
- *CSAC supports identifying specific dollar amounts for flood protection within any bond measure and supports the minimization or elimination of local matching requirements.*

CSAC Advocacy

This year, CSAC conducted extensive advocacy for the inclusion of funding to support local governments with implementation of organic waste (SB 1383) and advanced clean fleet requirements in whatever Climate Bond would appear on the ballot. Despite a coordinated push by CSAC, League of California Cities, Special Districts Association, and Big City Mayors, these top funding priorities were not included by the Legislature in the final iteration.

CSAC is especially concerned about the impact that budget cuts will have on local SB 1383 compliance efforts. This year’s budget lacks meaningful funding to support local governments. Without state support, the financial burden of organic waste targets will have to be shouldered elsewhere, leading to dramatic impacts on ratepayers and the cost of living in California. Of the 44 counties who responded to a CSAC survey, 55% said that they have already increased rates as a direct result of SB 1383, many of those increases ranging from 30-60%. In addition, over 60% of respondents anticipate the need to increase rates within the next 3 years to keep up with SB 1383 regulations.

Staff recognizes that the budget reduced funding for climate-based programs and recognizes the importance of protecting infrastructure providing resilience and protection during times of climate related disasters. However, given the nature of bond financing, and the lack of inclusion of CSAC’s priorities, CSAC staff has no recommendation.

Recorded Support

The legislative version of the Climate Bond had a wide net of support. Attachment # 2 includes organizations that were listed as supportive of SB 867 (Allen).

Recorded Opposition

Although no opposition was officially recorded in the legislative version of the bond, there are arguments in opposition submitted by Senate Majority Leader Brian Jones, Assemblymember Jim Patterson, and the Howard Jarvis Taxpayers Association. They believe that “bonds are the most expensive way for the government to pay for things” and especially since this bond “lacks accountability or measured metrics for success.”

ATTACHMENTS:

- *Attachment 1 – Climate Bond Funding Allocations*
- *Attachment 2 – SB 867 Support List*

\$3,800,000,000 FOR SAFE DRINKING WATER, DROUGHT, FLOOD, AND WATER RESILIENCE

- \$1,885,000,000 - California water supply and water quality.
 - \$610,000,000 toward water quality or drinking water
 - \$386,250,000 for groundwater storage, groundwater banking, groundwater recharge, or instream flow projects
 - \$386,250,000 for water reuse and recycling
 - \$75,000,000 for projects under the Water Storage Investment Program
 - \$62,500,000 for capital investments in brackish desalination, contaminant and salt removal, and salinity management projects
 - \$15,000,000 toward data management and to reactivate existing stream gages and deploy new gages
 - \$75,000,000 regional conveyance projects or repairs to existing conveyances
 - \$75,000,000 to increase water conservation in agricultural and urban areas
- \$1,140,000,000 - Flood Risk and Stormwater Management
 - \$550,000,000 for flood management projects:
 - \$150,000,000 for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta to improve existing levees
 - \$150,000,000 toward the Flood Control Subventions Program
 - \$250,000,000 for projects related to the State Plan of Flood Control
 - \$480,000,000 Resources for the Dam Safety and Climate Resilience Local Assistance Program that enhance dam safety and reservoir operations
 - \$110,000,000 for urban stormwater management projects
- \$605,000,000 to protect and restore rivers, lakes, and streams, and to improve watershed resilience, including the resilience of fish and wildlife within the watershed.
 - \$100,000,000 for projects related to integrated regional water management to improve climate resilience on a watershed basis
 - \$335,000,000 for projects that protect and restore rivers, wetlands, streams, lakes, and watersheds, and improve the resilience of fish and wildlife
 - Funds under this section are specifically designated for the Los Angeles Rivershed, the Riverine Stewardship Program, the State Coastal Conservancy for the Santa Ana River Conservancy Program, the Urban Streams Restoration Program, projects that improve conditions on wildlife refuges and wetland habitat areas, the Wildlife Conservation Board for the Lower American River Conservancy Program, the State Coastal Conservancy to protect and restore watersheds through the Coyote Valley Conservation Program in the County of Santa Clara, the State Coastal Conservancy to protect and restore watersheds through the West Coyote Hills Program, funding for the California-Mexico cross-border rivers and coastal waters, and the Clear Lake Watershed.
 - \$170,000,000 to implement the Salton Sea Management Program 10-year Plan

PROPOSITION 4 – THE CLIMATE BOND

- \$150,000,000 to the Wildlife Conservation Board with a portion toward projects reintroducing salmon into cold water habitat in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers watersheds
- \$20,000,000 for grants to nature and climate education and research facilities, nonprofit organizations and public institutions, natural history museums, California zoos and aquariums

\$1,500,000,000 FOR WILDFIRE AND FOREST RESILIENCE PROGRAMS

- \$1,205,000,000 to improve local fire prevention capacity, improve forest health and resilience, and reduce the risk of wildfire spreading into populated areas from wildlands, including on federal lands.
 - \$185,000,000 projects that improve forest health and fire resilience, implement community fire preparedness demonstration projects, facilitate greenhouse gas emissions reductions, and increase carbon sequestration in forests and other landscapes across regions and throughout the state
 - \$170,000,000 to implement regional projects, such as landscape-scale projects developed by forest collaboratives
 - \$175,000,000 for long-term forest health projects, including improved forest management, prescribed fire, prescribed grazing, cultural fire, forest watershed restoration, reforestation, upper watershed, riparian, and mountain meadow restoration, and activities that promote long-term carbon storage and sequestration
 - \$185,000,000 for local fire prevention grants and workforce development for fire prevention and wildfire resiliency work
 - \$25,000,000 for the creation or expansion of a fire training center.
 - \$200,000,000 for forest health and watershed improvement projects in forests and other habitats, especially aimed at fire hazard areas
 - \$50,000,000 for grants to conduct fuel reduction, structure hardening, create defensible space, reforestation, or targeted acquisitions to improve forest health and fire resilience
 - \$33,500,000 to the Sierra Nevada Conservancy
 - \$25,500,000 to the California Tahoe Conservancy
 - \$33,500,000 to the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy
 - \$33,500,000 to the State Coastal Conservancy
 - \$33,500,000 to the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
 - \$25,500,000 to the San Diego Rivers Conservancy
 - \$15,000,000 to the Wildfire Conservancy
 - \$15,000,000 to the California Fire Foundation
- \$135,000,000 to the Office of Emergency Services for a wildfire mitigation grant program. Local agencies, among others, would be eligible to apply for grant funding of projects that reduce wildfire risks with an approved community wildfire protection plan; structure

PROPOSITION 4 – THE CLIMATE BOND

hardening of critical community infrastructure, wildfire smoke mitigation, evacuation centers; creating zero-emission backup power, energy storage, and microgrids for critical community infrastructure due to disasters; and retrofitting hardening, or creating defensible space for homes

- \$50,000,000 for projects in California that provide long-term capital infrastructure to use forest and other vegetative waste removed for wildfire mitigation for noncombustible uses
- \$25,000,000 for technologies that improve detection and assessment of new fire ignitions
- \$35,000,000 for uses to reduce wildfire risk related to electricity transmission.
- \$50,000,000 to the California Conservation Corps or certified community conservation corps, and nonprofit workforce organizations for demonstrated jobs projects. This will include local agencies that have programs that provide park and conservation employment training.

\$1,200,000,000 FOR COASTAL RESILIENCE PROGRAMS

- \$415,000,000 for coastal resilience projects and programs
- \$350,000,000 for coastal and combined flood management projects and activities for developed shoreline areas, including port infrastructure
- \$135,000,000 for deposit into the California Ocean Protection Trust Fund
- \$75,000,000 to implement the California Sea Level Rise Mitigation and Adaptation Act of 2021
- \$50,000,000 to implement the Sea Level Rise Adaptation Strategy
- \$75,000,000, to restore island ecosystem, advance climate-ready fisheries management, and restoration and management of kelp systems
- \$75,000,000 to remove outdated or obsolete dams and for related water infrastructure.
- \$25,000,000 for hatcheries and efforts toward the Central Valley Chinook Salmon

\$450,000,000 FOR EXTREME HEAT MITIGATION PROGRAMS

- \$50,000,000 to the to fund projects that reduce the impact of extreme heat, reduce the urban heat island effect, and build community resilience
- \$150,000,000 to the Strategic Growth Council's Transformative Climate Communities Program
- \$100,000,000 for urban greening including the creation and expansion of green streets and alleyways
- \$50,000,000 to protect or augment California's urban forests
- \$60,000,000 for the creation of strategically located community resilience centers across diverse regions of the state at eligible community facilities such as fairgrounds
- \$40,000,000 to fairgrounds for modifications or upgrades that provide community resilience and Deploy communications and broadband infrastructure

PROPOSITION 4 – THE CLIMATE BOND

\$1,200,000,000 FOR BIODIVERSITY PROTECTION AND NATURE-BASED CLIMATE SOLUTION PROGRAMS

- \$870,000,000 for grant programs to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources
- \$320,000,000 toward specified conservancies
- \$180,000,000 for projects to improve habitat connectivity and establish wildlife crossings and corridors
- \$10,000,000 for the Tribal Nature-Based Solutions Program
- \$22,000,000 for the southern Ballona Creek Watershed

\$300,000,000 FOR CLIMATE-SMART, SUSTAINABLE, AND RESILIENT FARMS, RANCHES, AND WORKING LANDS PROGRAMS

- \$105,000,000 for improvements in climate resilience of agricultural lands and ecosystem health with dedicated funding toward practices on farms and ranches that improve soil health, or accelerate atmospheric carbon removal or soil carbon sequestration and promote on farm water use efficiency
- \$20,000,000 for purposes of funding invasive species projects and activities
- \$15,000,000 for projects for the protection, restoration, conservation, and enhancement of farmland and rangeland
- \$90,000,000 for grants that benefit small- and medium-sized farms, socially disadvantaged farmers, beginning farmers or ranchers, and veteran farmers or ranchers, as defined, and increase the sustainability of agricultural infrastructure and facilities that support food systems, and increase market access. Funding is specifically designated toward the development and sustainability of farmers market, expand city or suburban community farms or gardens, regional farm equipment sharing, and tribes' food sovereignty to grow, produce, procure, and distribute foods
- \$30,000,000 to improve land access and tenure for socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, tribal producers, and beginning farmers and ranchers
- \$15,000,000 to the California Vanpool Authority for grants for the deployment of vanpool vehicles, clean technologies, and related facilities
- \$15,000,000 for purposes of providing grants to public postsecondary educational institutions that are designated as Agricultural Experiment Stations or Agricultural Research Institutes, to develop research farms to improve climate resiliency
- \$10,000,000 Farmworker Housing Component of the Low-Income Weatherization Program, to low-income farmworker households for no-cost energy efficiency upgrades designed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by saving energy.

\$700,000,000 FOR PARK CREATION AND OUTDOOR ACCESS PROGRAMS

- \$200,000,000 for the creation, expansion, and renovation of safe neighborhood parks in park-poor neighborhoods

PROPOSITION 4 – THE CLIMATE BOND

- \$200,000,000 for the creation, protection, and expansion of outdoor recreation opportunities – eligible projects would include improvements to county parks
- \$100,000,000 for projects to expand recreational opportunities and public access to state and public park nonmotorized trails
- \$175,000,000 to implement projects to address the Department of Parks and Recreation backlog of deferred maintenance.
- \$25,000,000 for grants to nature and climate education and research facilities, nonprofit organizations and public institutions, natural history museums, California zoos and aquariums

\$850,000,000 FOR CLEAN ENERGY AIR PROGRAMS

- \$475,000,000 to support the development of offshore wind generation
- \$325,000,000 for the public financing of clean energy transmission projects necessary to meet the state's clean energy goals
- \$50,000,000 to support the Long-Duration Energy Storage Program

Attachment 2
SB 867 (Allen) Support List

350 Bay Area Action	California Native Plant Society	Community Alliance with Family Farmers
350 Conejo / San Fernando Valley	California Native Plant Society, Alta Peak Chapter	Community Water Center
350 Humboldt	California Trout	Community Water Center Action Fund
350 Ventura County Climate Hub	California Wind Energy Association	Concerned Off-Road Bicyclists Association
Access Fund	Californians for Pesticide Reform	County of Monterey
Active San Gabriel Valley Agricultural Institute of Marin	California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice	Courage California
Allensworth Progressive Association	CalWild	Defenders of Wildlife
Almond Alliance	Canopy	Delta Sculling Center
American Clean Power – California	Canopy Offshore Wind, LLC RWE	Ducks Unlimited, Inc.
American Farmland Trust	Carbon Cycle Institute	Endangered Habitats League
Angelenos for Trees	Catholic Charities of Stockton	Environmental Center of San Diego
Asociación de Gente Unida por el Agua	Center for Environmental Health	Environmental Defense Fund
Audubon California	Center for Food Safety	Environmental Protection Information Center
Azul	Central California Environmental Justice Network	Equinor
Ban SUP	Central Valley Partnership	Escondido Neighbors United
California Association of Port Authorities	Citizens Committee to Complete the Refuge	Extinction Rebellion San Francisco Bay Area
California Certified Organic Farmers	City of Huron	ForEverGreen Forestry
California Climate & Agriculture Network	City of Oakland, Department of Parks, Recreation and Youth Development	Fresnans against Fracking
California Coastal Protection Network	Clean Water Action	Friends of Harbors, Beaches, and Parks
California Coastkeeper Alliance	Climate 911	Friends of the River
California Environmental Voters	Climate Action Campaign at the Humboldt UU Fellowship	Gaviota Coast Conservancy
California Forward	Climate Health Now	Golden Gate Bird Alliance
California Institute for Biodiversity	Climate Resolve	Golden Gate Salmon Association
California Mountain Biking Coalition	Coastal Corridor Alliance	Golden State Wind
	Coastal Policy Solutions	Growing Together – Bay Area
		Habitable Designs
		Health Care Without Harm
		Hills for Everyone
		Humboldt Bay Harbor Recreation and Conservation District

IBEW 569
Invenergy | Even Keel Wind
Land Trust of Santa Cruz
County
Latino Outdoors
League to Save Lake Tahoe
Little Manila Rising
Living Classroom
Los Angeles Climate Reality
Project
Los Angeles Neighborhood
Land Trust
Marin Conservation League
Midpeninsula Regional Open
Space District
Mojave Desert Land Trust
Mono Lake Committee
Monterey Bay Aquarium
Monterey Bay Central Labor
Council
Mother Lode Land Trust
Mount Shasta Bioregional
Ecology Center
Mountain Area Preservation
Move California
Napa Climate NOW
National Parks Conservation
Association
Natural Resources Defense
Council
Northern California Regional
Land Trust
Ocean Conservancy
Ocean Defenders Alliance
Oceana
Oceantic Network
Offshore Wind California
Oswit Land Trust
Outdoor Alliance

Pacific Coast Land Design,
Inc.
Pacific Forest Trust
Pacifica Climate Committee
People for Ponto
Pesticide Action Network
Planning and Conservation
League
Point Blue Conservation
Science
Port of Hueneme
Port of Long Beach
Port of San Francisco
Professional Engineers in
California Government
Reinvent South Stockton
Coalition
Resource Renewal Institute
Resources Legacy Fund
Roots of Change
San Diego Audubon Society
San Diego County Water
Authority
San Diego Green
Infrastructure Consortium
San Joaquin Community
Foundation
Santa Cruz Climate Action
Network
Save The Bay
Social Eco Education
Sequoia Riverlands Trust
Sierra Business Council
Sierra CAMP
Sierra County Land Trust
Sierra Institute for
Community and Environment
Sierra Nevada Alliance
Siskiyou Crest Coalition

SoCal 350 Climate Action
Sonoma Land Trust
South Yuba River Citizens
League
SPUR
ST Forward
Sustain Tahoe
Sustainable Agriculture
Education
Sustainable Claremont
The Climate Center
The Conservation Lands
Foundation
The Escondido Creek
Conservancy
The LEAP Institute
The Pew Charitable Trusts
The Sierra Fund
The Tree Pledge
TOGETHER Bay Area
Transform
Trout Unlimited
Trust for Public Land
Tuolumne River Trust
Upper San Gabriel Valley
Municipal Water District
Urban & Environmental
Policy Institute, Occidental
College
Urban Counties of California
Valley Eco
Vineyard Offshore
Vote Solar
Western United Dairies
WILDCOAST
Wildlife Conservation
Network
Winter Wildlands Alliance
ZEV2030