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# SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER

Senator Josh Becker, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

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**Bill No:** AB 1448 **Hearing Date:** June 9, 2026  
**Author:** Hart  
**Version:** April 28, 2026 Amended  
**Urgency:** No **Fiscal:** Yes  
**Consultant:** Katharine Moore

**Subject:** Coastal resources: California Coastal Sanctuary: tidelands and submerged lands: oil and gas development

## SUMMARY

This bill would expand upon existing requirements for the transfer or modification of leases for oil and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases to include lease assignments, prohibit leases and oil- and gas-related infrastructure located upon tidelands and submerged lands from being used to support Pacific Outer Continental Shelf leases issued after January 1, 2026, and remove the exception authorizing new oil- and gas-leasing in state waters within the California Coastal Sanctuary if state oil deposits are being drained from wells on federal lands, as provided.

## BACKGROUND AND EXISTING LAW

### *California's coastal economy.*

Over 150 million visitors annually enjoy California's coastline. According to Oceana, nearly 600,000 jobs and over \$42 billion in GDP rely on clean beaches and a healthy ocean. According to a 2024 report by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, coastal tourism and recreation produced 47% of GDP and 67% of the employment of California's marine economy. In comparison, mineral resources offshore, produced only 5% of GDP and 1% of employment.

### *Oil and gas production in California.*

According to the US Energy Information Administration, California ranked 8<sup>th</sup> in oil production among the 50 states at about 113 million barrels<sup>1</sup> in 2024. That year, the majority of the state's oil production is from onshore fields in Kern County, and an estimated 4 – 5%<sup>2</sup> (about 5 million barrels) was produced in fields offshore Los Angeles and Orange Counties within the state's jurisdiction. Associated gas is produced with the oil from many fields, and there is gas production alone from some fields, particularly farther north in the state.

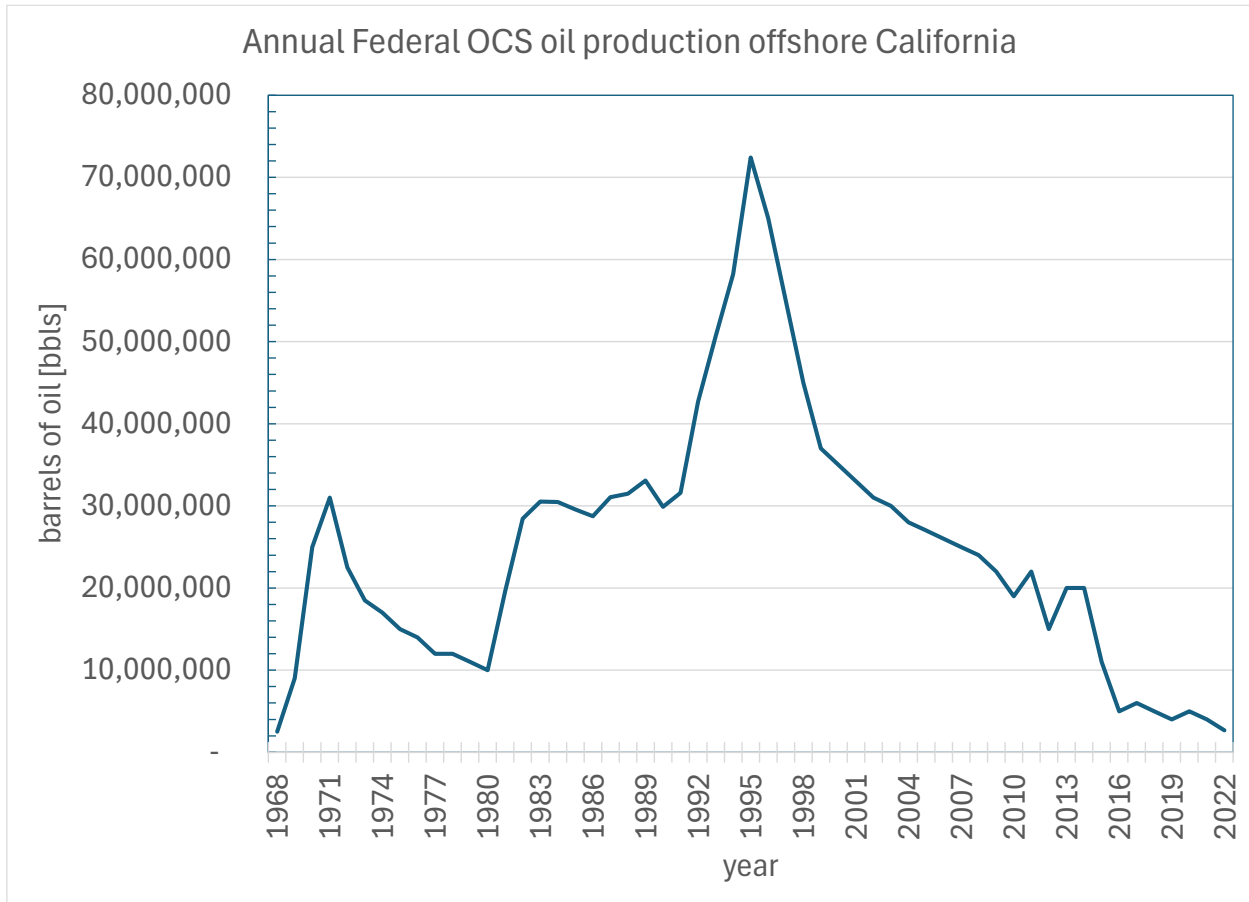
In addition, oil and gas are produced from federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) waters offshore California. In general, state waters extend out 3 miles from the state's coastline, and federal waters are beyond that. The figure on page 2 shows federal OCS

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<sup>1</sup> Oil production data from Geologic Energy Management Division within the Department of Conservation (CalGEM).

<sup>2</sup> Given the limitations of the public version of WellSTAR and late CalGEM summary reports, the fraction of offshore state production for 2024 was estimated from known 2022 and 2023 data.

offshore production from 1968 through 2022<sup>3</sup>. Note that production peaked in the mid-1990s and has been falling since. Production decreased notably following the major 2015 Refugio Beach oil spill of 140,000 gallons offshore Gaviota due to a corroded pipeline that the federal government recently ordered to return to service despite the pipeline not meeting previously-agreed upon safety requirements, lack of state and local permitting, court injunctions against re-start without notice and other conditions being met, and other litigation, among other numerous issues. Note additionally that in 2021 the major oil spill of approximately 25,000 gallons off of Huntington Beach from a pipeline in federal waters further decreased federal OCS production to about 2.7 million barrels per year.



**Offshore oil and gas production in state and federal waters**

According to the State Lands Commission (commission), the Legislature, beginning in 1921 and repeatedly since, has passed laws that exclude offshore areas of the state from oil and gas leasing.

According to the commission, it issued over fifty offshore oil and gas leases between 1938 and 1968. In general, lease terms provide for the leases to remain in effect so long as oil and gas production continues in paying or commercial quantities. When production ceases, a lease should be quitclaimed back to the commission once the infrastructure has been removed and the lease terms satisfied.

<sup>3</sup> Data from CalGEM and the US Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM). 2022 is the most recent year with verifiable data available.

In January 1969 – only 2 years after federal OCS leasing began, a blowout occurred on a well drilled from one of the platforms in federal waters off of Santa Barbara which resulted in a spill of approximately 3 – 4 million gallons of crude oil. This spill oiled two hundred square miles of ocean and thirty-five miles of state coastline, and killed thousands of animals. The commission has not issued any new oil and gas leases since. The 1969 Santa Barbara oil spill was the largest in the nation until the Deepwater Horizon spill in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010.

Existing law establishes the commission in the California Natural Resources Agency. The commission has exclusive jurisdiction over ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state. The commission has had exclusive jurisdiction over the leasing of offshore state lands for oil and gas production since 1938. The commission also issues right-of-way leases for pipelines necessary to support offshore OCS oil and gas infrastructure, and onshore oil and gas infrastructure located in tidelands may also require a commission lease. The powers of the commission as to the leasing or granting of rights or privileges to lands owned by the state may also be conferred upon a local trustee of granted public trust lands to which those lands have been granted.

Existing law establishes the California Coastal Sanctuary Act of 1994 (California Coastal Sanctuary Act)(Public Resources Code (PRC) §§6240 *et seq.*) which extended the then-California coastal sanctuary and removed the authority of the commission to issue new oil and gas leases for unleased tide and submerged lands underlying the Pacific Ocean with limited exceptions – in the event of an energy supply emergency resulting in certain government actions, as specified, and if a state oil and gas reservoir is being drained from federal waters. Legislative findings state that “offshore oil and gas production in certain areas of state waters poses an unacceptably high risk of damage and disruption to the marine environment of the state.” (PRC §6241)

There is at least one oil field under both state and federal waters. Tranquillon Ridge is located off Vandenberg Space Base. In the last two decades there have been at least a few attempts to produce that oil using new oil drilling techniques from the state or federal side. These attempts have all generated opposition, and none have ultimately succeeded.

Existing law establishes the federal Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) (43 U.S.C. §§1331 *et seq.*) defines the OCS as all submerged lands lying between the seaward extent of the state jurisdiction and the seaward extent of federal jurisdiction.

The OCSLA declares, among other things, that it is the national policy that the OCS is a vital national resource reserve held by the federal government for the public, which should be made available for expeditious and orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, in a manner that is consistent with the maintenance of competition and other national needs.

There are 30 existing active oil and gas leases under the OCSLA in federal waters offshore California. The leases cover approximately 153,000 acres and include 23 oil and gas platforms and hundreds of miles of pipeline. Of the 23 platforms, 20 are used for oil and gas production, one is used for processing, and two (Gail and Grace) are beginning the process of decommissioning. All 23 of the platforms are located off

southern California (primarily offshore Santa Barbara, but also Ventura, Los Angeles, and Orange Counties).

The U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) is required to prepare, periodically revise, and maintain an oil and gas leasing program that consists of a schedule or proposed lease sales indicating, as precisely as possible, the size, timing, and location of leasing activity that DOI determines will best meet national energy needs for the five-year period following its approval or re-approval.

Priority leasing considerations are provided to areas where the combination of previous experience; local, state and national laws and policies; and expressions of industry interest indicate that potential leasing and development activities could be expected to proceed in an orderly manner.

The federal government imposed a moratorium on new leases in federal waters off of California in 1984. In 1990, President George H. W. Bush prevented leases from being issued in federal OCS waters offshore California and other states for 10 years under the OCSLA. President Bill Clinton extended this freeze through 2012. President George W. Bush, however, terminated the freeze in 2008, but no new leases were subsequently issued. President Barack Obama instituted a moratorium on new leases under the OCSLA from December 2016 through 2022.

However, in January 2018, the Trump Administration announced plans to reopen the then-current federal leasing plan and specifically included all of the California OCS in its initial proposal. Then-DOI Secretary Zinke stated in testimony before the U.S. Senate that he doubted that oil and gas exploration would occur in the Pacific region.

The potential reopening of federal OCS oil and gas leasing off the coast in the first Trump Administration generated considerable immediate resistance in California. Numerous state entities and elected officials, including state legislators, opposed the proposed leasing. The Legislature passed two bills to restrict the commission's ability to approve new or modify existing state tidelands leases to support new federal OCS leases (SB 834 (Jackson, Chapter 309, Statutes of 2018) and AB 1775 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 310, Statutes of 2018)).

Many factors were cited in opposing renewed oil and gas operations offshore in the federal OCS. These include identified flaws in the process currently being followed by federal authorities, insignificant benefit of increased OCS oil and gas production to the state, significant risks to the coastal economy (including to tourism, recreation, and fisheries, among other things), significant risks to the environment (including marine protected areas), and scenic and other values, lack of apparent industry interest, changes to the energy markets, and climate change, among other things.

The efforts during the first Trump Administration to return to offshore federal OCS leasing off California waters eventually failed. The subsequent Biden Administration removed offshore California and the rest of the Pacific coast from future federal OCS oil and gas leasing permanently in January 2025 citing the need to protect the region from the risk of oil spills that would do little to meet the nation's energy needs. The 2024 – 2029 federal OCS oil and gas leasing program developed during the Biden Administration focused new oil and gas leasing in the Gulf of Mexico only.

The second Trump Administration has moved to reverse the January 2025 drilling ban as part of a new 11<sup>th</sup> National OCS Oil and Gas Leasing program (National OCS Leasing Program). All of the Pacific coast, including six potential sales off the coast of California, has been proposed for inclusion. In addition, citing time constraints, the US Bureau of Ocean Engineering Management (BOEM) has announced it is not preparing an environmental impact statement (EIS) for the 2026 – 2031 National OCS Leasing Program, unlike those that had been prepared previously for earlier 5-year programs, and is not intending to provide the public an opportunity to comment on a draft programmatic EIS specific to offshore California leasing<sup>4</sup>.

Similar to previous recent attempts to reopen federal OCS oil and gas leasing offshore California, there is considerable opposition. The commission recently approved a resolution in opposition and Governor Newsom has stated his Administration's opposition.

**Existing law:**

- 1) Establishes the California Coastal Sanctuary via the California Coastal Sanctuary Act. (PRC §§6240 *et seq.*)
  - a) Defines the California Coastal Sanctuary to include all state waters subject to tidal influence except those with a lease for the extraction of oil or gas in effect on January 1, 1995, unless the lease reverts to the state after January 1, 1995, and any state waters east of the Carquinez bridges on Interstate 80. (PRC §6242)
  - b) Prohibits any state agency or officer from entering into any new lease for the extraction of oil or gas from the California Coastal Sanctuary unless certain limited conditions are met. (PRC §6243)
  - c) Authorizes the commission to enter into any lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owner tide and submerged lands in the California Coastal Sanctuary if commission determines that those oil or gas deposits are being drained by means of producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and the lease is in the best interests of the state. (PRC §6244)
- 2) Establishes the commission in the California Natural Resources Agency. (PRC §6101)
- 3) Defines, pursuant to the federal OCSLA, the OCS as all submerged lands lying between the seaward extent of the state jurisdiction and the seaward extent of federal jurisdiction. (43 United States Code §§1331 *et seq.*)
- 4) Provides the commission with exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state which have been or may be acquired by the state, as provided. All jurisdiction and authority remaining in the state as to tidelands

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<sup>4</sup> BOEM recently announced a Notice of Intent to prepare the programmatic EIS (PEIS). Due to cited time limitations, BOEM announced that the comment period for both the NOI and the PEIS would be combined.

and submerged lands as to which grants have been or may be made is vested in the commission. (PRC §6301)

- 5) Prohibits the commission or a local trustee from entering into any new lease or other conveyance authorizing new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with OCS leases issued after January 1, 2018, with limited exceptions. (PRC §6245)
- 6) Requires the commission or local trustee, prior to approving any lease renewal, extension, amendment, or modification to authorize new construction of oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific OCS leases issued after January 1, 2018, to consider whether the lease renewal, extension, amendment, or modification is necessary to protect the marine environment or to ensure human health and safety; and other factors, as provided. (PRC §6245)
- 7) Authorizes the commission, in considering whether the approval of an assignment, transfer, or sublease of a lease or permit, to consider whether a proposed assignee is likely to comply with the terms of the lease or permit, as provided. (PRC §6804)

## PROPOSED LAW

This bill would:

- 1) Delete from the California Coastal Sanctuary Act the provision that authorizes the commission to enter into a lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tide and submerged lands if the commission determines that those oil and gas deposits are being drained by producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and the lease is in the best interests of the state.
- 2) Prohibit the use of leases and oil- and gas-related infrastructure located upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters to be used to support Pacific OCS leases issued after January 1, 2026, except as provided.
- 3) Add an application for a lease assignment for oil and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific OCS leases issued after January 1, 2018, to existing commission or local trustee public notice requirements, as provided.
  - a) Remove the requirement that the application is to authorize only new construction of oil and gas-related infrastructure.
  - b) Require the commission or local trustee to take no further action to approve the requested lease assignment until 180 days after public notification, as provided.
- 4) Add lease assignment to the existing process the commission or local trustee undertake before approving a lease renewal, extension, amendment, or modification for oil- and gas-related infrastructure upon tidelands and submerged lands within state waters associated with Pacific OCS leases issued after January 1, 2018. Remove the requirement that the application is to authorize new construction of oil

and gas-related infrastructure. Require the commission or local trustee to additionally consider, at a minimum:

- a) Whether the lease renewal, extension, amendment, assignment, or modification may impact public trust resources and values.
  - b) Whether the lease renewal, extension, amendment, assignment, or modification is for, or connected to, infrastructure that has experienced a reportable incident, such as an oil spill.
  - c) Whether the lease renewal, extension, amendment, assignment, or modification is related to the use of well stimulation treatments, extended reach drilling and production, horizontal drilling and production, or other unconventional drilling and production techniques for resource extraction.
  - d) Whether the operator has provided finalized certificates of financial responsibility obtained from the Office of Spill Prevention and Response and has provided financial assurances required for decommissioning, as specified.
- 5) Prohibit the approval of a lease renewal, extension, amendment, assignment, or modification that will increase the volume of oil and gas conveyed across state waters, including by commencing, increasing, intensifying, or restarting production from the Pacific OCS at the same properly noticed public meeting it is first presented at. Require the commission or local trustee to accept public comments at the meeting it votes to approve or disapprove the lease assignment.
- 6) Require that the approval of an assignment, transfer, or sublease of a lease or permit is in the best interest of the state, as provided.
- 7) Make various technical changes, and require reimbursement to a local agency or school district if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this bill contains costs mandated by the state, as specified.

### **ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT**

According to the author, “Despite the hard-learned lessons from devastating oil spills, threats to our coast continue. Assembly Bill 1448 will protect our precious coast by strengthening environmental protections and safety requirements for offshore drilling activities. The bill prohibits the use of existing infrastructure to support new federal offshore development, closes a gap in the existing ban on offshore drilling in state waters, and requires the State Lands Commission to consider additional environmental and safety factors when renewing leases or allowing transfers. AB 1448 ensures that our marine resources and coastal communities are protected against efforts to expand offshore oil drilling. We must do everything we can to protect our coast.”

E2 adds “[AB 1448] strengthens transparency, improves accountability, and protects the coastal economy from risks that businesses cannot afford. [...] A clean coast is not only an environmental priority, it is our economic engine.”

### **ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION**

Writing in opposition, the State Building and Construction Trades Council states, “On the heels of several recent policy decisions that have led to the announced closures of

two additional refineries in California, this bill seeks to cut off yet another source of domestic crude oil for our in-state refineries. Simply put, California and every Californian cannot afford this bill or policies like it, making it increasingly difficult and prohibitively expensive to operate refineries in-state.”

“Californians are already struggling with an ever-increasing cost of living. Every additional refinery closure will lead to thousands of job losses and millions of dollars in revenue lost from essential state programs, result in a sharp increase in costs for every Californians. The Legislature has prioritized moving policies that lower consumer costs, diminish costs to the state, and keep California refineries viable until they are no longer needed., This bill, which carries legal liability in the billions, is antithetical to those goals.”

## COMMENTS

**Rule 29.10b.** This bill was substantially amended on the Senate floor and returned to this Committee for rehearing under Senate Rule 29.10b. Under that rule, the Committee cannot amend the bill, but can make recommendations for amendments to the author.

**Federal offshore oil proposal may threaten military readiness.** According to a May 22, 2026 report in the Washington Post, the initially proposed offshore oil leasing areas by the Trump Administration overlap with critical US military training and operations areas off both the California and Gulf of Mexico coasts. The final proposals have not yet been released.

**BOEM taking steps to rescind additional offshore bonding requirements.** In February 2024, the US Government Accountability Office released a report that found that the DOI needed to improve offshore OCS decommissioning enforcement and mitigate related risks. It found that the DOI held only about \$3.5 billion in bonds against about \$40 - \$70 billion of potential decommissioning costs. BOEM recently announced that the additional bonding requirements imposed following the study would be rescinded.

**Fracking in federal waters offshore California.** In March 2026, BOEM issued a Notice of Intent to prepare an EIS for a proposed update to the Santa Clara Unit development and production plan, which would include the use of hydraulic fracturing of 16 existing wells at Platform Gilda (offshore Ventura County). Onshore and offshore in state waters fracking of oil and gas wells is illegal in California. At least one previous EIS for an offshore California OCS lease was found by a court to treat fracking inadequately.

**Sable Offshore.** On March 13, 2026, President Trump signed an Executive Order delegating authority to the Secretary of the US Department of Energy to invoke the Defense Production Act in the event of an energy emergency, among other provisions. Secretary Wright subsequently ordered the Santa Ynez Unit offshore California to restart production, including using the pipeline that was the source of the 2015 Refugio Beach oil spill. The ability to restart production by Sable Offshore was already the subject of litigation between multiple state and federal entities, environmental advocates, and Sable Offshore. Subsequently to Secretary Wright’s actions, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) rejected Sable Offshore’s

application to use pipeline placed through Gaviota State Park and ordered Sable Offshore to “immediately remove” the pipeline. On March 16, 2026, the commission voted to join litigation against the Executive Order and to consider taking action to terminate its leases that Sable Offshore operates under. On March 19, 2026, the California Coastal Commission wrote a letter to Sable Offshore stating that it needed a coastal development permit to re-start the pipeline and that its actions to re-start the pipeline were likely in violation of two separate court injunctions.

In late May, a federal judge rejected State Parks’ request for a preliminary injunction.

According to news reports, Sable Offshore plans to produce up to 50,000 barrels of oil per day.

**A Note on the Letters.** As noted above, this bill was substantially amended – but not gut-and-amended – on the Senate floor, and the bill’s general intent remains largely unchanged from previous versions. In view of this, support and opposition were retained from previous bill versions. While virtually all of the listed supporters have reaffirmed their support with recent letters, only the State Building and Construction Trades Council has reaffirmed its opposition.

#### **Recent related legislation**

SJR 12 (Laird, 2026) would declare the Legislature’s strong and unequivocal opposition to the proposed leasing of federal lands offshore California for oil and gas development given the risks to coastal resources, recreation and economy, and the Legislature’s commitment to take action to maintain the existing prohibition on new federal leasing; and request the BOEM hold public meetings in the state in advance of any proposed leasing to receive input and prepare an appropriate environmental document for the proposed leasing, among other provisions. *(This resolution is pending hearing before the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.)*

SB 542 (Limón, 2025) would prohibit the restart of an existing oil pipeline that has not been in use for five or more years from being restarted without a hydro test in order to reduce the risk of an oil spill upon returning to service, among other provisions. *(This bill is on the inactive file on the Assembly floor.)*

SB 237 (Grayson, Chapter 118, Statutes of 2025), among other provisions, requires the Office of Oil Spill Prevention and Response to update its requirements for facilities, including pipelines, updates oil pipeline requirements, and clarifies the California Coastal Commission’s authority over oil development in the coastal zone.

SJR 12 (Min, Chapter 174, Resolutions of 2024) urges the President of the United States and the United States Congress to modify bankruptcy rules to provide, in the event of liquidation and termination of oil and gas leases under the United States Bankruptcy Code, that priority is given to plug and abandonment and restoration obligations, to protect the environment, over all secured creditor claims.

SB 559 (Min, 2023) would have required the commission to terminate its leases that authorize oil and gas production in state waters if voluntary relinquishment cannot be negotiated, including the payment of fair compensation, as provided. *(This bill was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file.)*

SB 1030 (Limón, 2022) would have revised provisions of the Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 by removing an exemption from the definition of "pipeline," authorizing the State Fire Marshal to require the operator of a pipeline to maintain records, make reports, and provide information, as specified, and would have authorized the State Fire Marshal to disclose certain records, as provided, among other provisions. *(This bill was placed on the inactive file on the Assembly floor.)*

SB 704 (Min, Chapter 292, Statutes of 2023) removes oil and gas production from the coastal industrial use override provisions in the California Coastal Act.

SB 953 (Min, 2022) would have required the commission to terminate its leases that authorize oil and gas production in state waters if voluntary relinquishment could not be negotiated, including the payment of fair compensation, as specified. *(This bill was held on the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file.)*

AB 585 (Limón, Chapter 123, Statutes of 2019) authorizes the commission, when considering the approval of an assignment, transfer, or sublet of an oil and gas lease, to consider whether a proposed assignee is likely to comply with the provisions of the assigned, transferred, or sublet lease for the duration of the lease term, among other requirements.

SB 834 (Jackson, Chapter 309, Statutes of 2018) bars the commission from issuing new leases or amending or renewing existing leases to facilitate oil or gas exploration, development, and production for new leases in federal waters.

AB 1775 (Muratsuchi, Chapter 310, Statutes of 2018) bars the commission from issuing new leases or amending or renewing existing leases to facilitate oil or gas exploration, development, and production for new leases in federal waters.

SB 788 (McGuire, 2015) would have removed the drainage exception – if federal leases are draining a state-owned oil and gas pool – to the California Coastal Sanctuary Act so the commission could no longer issue new leases in that instance. *(This bill was held on the Assembly Appropriations Committee suspense file.)*

#### **SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS: none**

#### **SUPPORT**

Center for Biological Diversity (co-sponsor)  
Environmental Defense Center (co-sponsor)  
Oceana (co-sponsor)  
7<sup>th</sup> Generation Advisors  
350 Bay Area Action  
350 Hawaii  
350 Humboldt  
350 Sacramento  
350 Santa Barbara  
417 Poplar, LLC  
Alliance of Nurses for a Healthy Environment  
Amazon Watch

Amy Jeske Homes, Inc.  
Animals Are Sentient Beings, Inc.  
Azul  
Ban SUP (Single Use Plastics)  
Between the Waters  
Bixby Residential  
Border Grill Restaurants and Truck  
Burea, Inc.  
Business Alliance for Protecting the Pacific Coast  
California Coastal Protection Network  
California Coastkeeper Alliance  
California Environmental Voters  
California Land Watch  
California Legislative Central Coast Caucus  
California Marine Sanctuary Foundation  
California Nurses for Environmental Health and Justice  
California Outdoor Recreation Partnership  
Center for Environmental Health  
Center on Race, Poverty, and the Environment  
Cerca Cultivation  
Charlie Hong Kong  
Citizens Planning Association  
City of Goleta  
CleanEarth4Kids.org  
Clean Water Action  
Climate Action California  
Climate First: Replacing Oil and Gas  
Climate Hawks Vote  
Climate Health Now Action Fund  
Climate Reality Project, San Diego  
Central Coast Climate Justice Network  
CLUE-SB Environmental Justice Group  
Coastal Band of the Chumash Nation  
Contra Costa MoveOn  
Dana Wharf Sportfishing and Whale Watching  
Dayenu: A Jewish Call to Climate Action  
Defenders of Wildlife  
E2  
Earthwell Refill  
Elected Officials to Protect America Code Blue  
Environmental Law Club at UCSB  
Environmental Action Committee of West Marin  
Environmental Center of San Diego  
Environmental Protection Information Center (EPIC)  
EOPA Code Blue  
Families Advocating for Chemical and Tech Safety (FACTS)  
Field + Form  
Fish On  
Food & Water Watch  
Friends Committee on Legislation of California

Friends of the Earth  
FutureSwell  
Get Oil Out!  
Greenpeace USA  
GreenLatinos  
Green Policy Initiative  
Groundzero  
Heal the Bay  
Heal the Ocean  
Hubble Daily Architecture + Design  
Humboldt Waterkeeper  
Indivisible CA Green Team  
Indivisible Santa Cruz County, Environmental Issues Team  
International Marine Mammal Project, Earth Island Institute  
Long Beach Alliance for Clean Energy  
Los Angeles Waterkeeper  
Los Padres ForestWatch  
Mako Strategies  
Media Alliance  
Mercury Press, Inc.  
Midsomman, LLC  
Modo Yoga San Diego  
Monterey Bay Aquarium  
Monterey Waterkeeper  
My Zero Waste Store  
Nassau Hiking & Outdoor Club  
Natural Resources Defense Council  
North American Climate Conservation and Environment (NACCE)  
Ocean Conservation Research  
Oil and Gas Action Network  
Orange County Coastkeeper  
Pacific Catch  
Pacific Coast Hidaway, LLC  
Paddle for Peace  
Page Events  
Patagonia  
Pesticide Action and Agroecology Network  
Physicians for Social Responsibility, Los Angeles  
Physicians for Social Responsibility, San Francisco Bay Chapter  
Progressives for Climate  
Project Kolika  
Protect Ballona Wetlands  
PuraVida Surf Shop, Inc.  
Quabajai Coastal Chumash Keeper of the Western Gate  
Resources Renewal Institute  
Root Utility Network  
Sacred Places Institute for Indigenous Peoples  
Salt + Noelle  
San Diego 350  
San Diego Coastkeeper

San Francisco Baykeeper  
Santa Barbara Channelkeeper  
Santa Barbara County Action Network  
Santa Barbara Sportfishing  
Santa Cruz Waves  
Save Our Shores  
Sea Forager  
Sereia  
Sierra Club California  
Sierra Club, Santa Barbara Group  
Sierra Club, Santa Lucia Chapter (San Luis Obispo County)  
Sisters of Mercy of the Americas in California  
SoCal 350 Climate Action  
Society of Fearless Grandmothers of Santa Barbara  
Soichi Sushi  
Solano County Democratic Central Committee  
Stardust Sportfishing  
Sunflower Alliance  
Surfrider Foundation  
Surfrider Foundation – Isla Vista Club  
Surfrider Foundation, Santa Barbara Chapter  
Sustainable Rossmoor  
The Climate Center  
The Fund for Santa Barbara  
The Green Room  
The Refill Shoppe  
Third Act SoCal  
Transformative Wealth Management  
Turtle Island Restoration Network  
UCSB Environmental Affairs Board  
United Nations Association – California  
Ventura Coastkeeper  
Vote Solar  
West Coast Paddle Sports  
Wild Beacon Consulting  
Wishtoyo Chumash Foundation  
Zero Hour

Hundreds of individuals

**OPPOSITION**

Central Valley Business Federation  
IEEP  
Kern Citizens of Energy  
Kern County Economic Development Corporation  
Kern County Taxpayers Association  
Long Beach Area Chamber of Commerce  
Los Angeles County Business Federation  
Sable Offshore Corporation  
SAGE Monterey

Santa Maria Valley Chamber  
SBCTAC  
SLO COLAB  
South County Chamber  
State Building and Construction Trades Council  
Tri-County Chamber Alliance  
VC Taxpayers Association

**-- END --**