
SENATE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER

Senator Josh Becker, Chair

2025 - 2026 Regular

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Consultant: Edith Hannigan

Subject: Wildfire safety: fuels reduction projects: California Environmental Quality Act: California Coastal Act

SUMMARY

This bill would exempt certain critical fuel reduction projects from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the California Coastal Act of 1976 (Coastal Act).

BACKGROUND AND EXISTING LAW

California wildfire risk and management. In 2025, the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Department) reported 2,353 wildfires and more than 76,000 acres impacted.¹ Since the beginning of 2026, California has already had 2,087 wildfires and more than 60,000 acres affected. Climate change is worsening wildfires throughout the state due to extreme heat, drought, and low precipitation.² More than 2.3 million acres of land have been designated as high or very high fire hazard severity zones by the State Fire Marshal.³

Existing CEQA exemptions for vegetation management. There are more than a dozen statutory exemptions to CEQA in Public Resources Code (PRC) §21080 (among other stand-alone statutory exemptions), including the following exemptions approved in SB 131 (Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review), Chapter 24, Statutes of 2025:

- A project consisting of “defensible space” fire clearance of up to 100 feet, as measured from the center line of the roadway, for a public roadway identified as an egress and evacuation route for a subdivision or community of 30 or more dwelling units, to remove flammable vegetation or trees of less than 12 inches in diameter as measured at chest height.
- A project consisting of the establishment or enhancement of residential home hardening or defensible space for wildfire risk reduction within 200 feet of a legal structure located in a high or very high fire hazard severity zone (VHFHSZ).
- A project consisting of a fuel break that extends up to 200 feet from structures, including the clearance of flammable vegetation and trees less than 12 inches in diameter as measured at chest height.

¹ CalFire (2026) *Our Impact: Statistics*. <https://www.fire.ca.gov/our-impact/statistics>

² CARB. *Wildfires & Climate Change*. <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/wildfires-climate-change>

³ Cart, J. (2025) *More than 2 million acres of local land in California designated as ‘high’ or ‘very high’ fire danger areas*, CalMatters. <https://calmatters.org/environment/wildfires/2025/02/california-wildfires-high-hazard-new-maps/>

The CEQA guidelines (Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR)), provide categorical exemptions for vegetation management projects, including:

- Class 1 exemption covers the repair, maintenance, or minor alteration of existing public or private facilities, or topographical features, such as maintenance of existing landscaping, and involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use. (14 CCR 15301)
- Class 4 exemption is for minor public or private alterations which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes. This includes, but is not limited to, fuel management activities within 30 feet of structures to reduce the volume of flammable vegetation. (14 CCR 15304)

Additionally, the California Vegetation Treatment Program (CalVTP) – a CEQA-compliant program for wildfire resilience projects— was developed by the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection to reduce hazardous vegetation around communities in the wildland-urban interface, to construct fuel breaks, and to restore healthy ecological fire regimes. This streamlined CEQA compliance program is only available to public agencies.

Vegetation management in the Coastal Zone. To complement CalVTP, the Coastal Commission (Commission) developed the use of public works plans (PWP) to streamline fuel reduction projects in the Coastal Zone. The PWP functions like an overlay to CalVTP, so that following the PWP guarantees both CEQA and Coastal Act compliance. This approach allows applicants to safeguard sensitive biological resources and improve forest health without having to apply for individual coastal development permits (CDPs). PWP authorize projects with streamlined review and without the need for additional coastal permits over 10 years. PWP can be completed in less time than a typical local CDP, and once certified, work can proceed within 30 days and no local review is required. Since 2021, approximately 350,000 acres in the Coastal Zone have been certified for wildfire vegetation treatment under PWP across the coastal zone.

Governor's emergency proclamation. In response to the January 2025 wildfires that burned multiple communities in Los Angeles, Governor Newsom issued an emergency proclamation ordering a suspension of all laws, regulations, rules, and requirements that fall within the jurisdiction of boards, departments, and offices within the California Natural Resources Agency (CNRA) and California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) for expediting critical fuels reduction projects initiated in 2025. On December 31, 2025, Governor Newsom extended the emergency proclamation from March 1, 2026, and through this extension, project streamlining applications are being accepted through May 1, 2026.

Critical fuels reduction projects include:

- Removal of hazardous, dead, and/or dying trees;

- Removal of vegetation for the creation of strategic fuel breaks as identified by approved fire prevention plans, including without limitation Department Unit Fire Plans or Community Wildfire Preparedness Plans;
- Removal of vegetation for community defensible space;
- Removal of vegetation along roadways, highways, and freeways for the creation of safer ingress and egress routes for the public and responders and to reduce roadside ignitions;
- Removal of vegetation using cultural traditional ecological knowledge for cultural burning and/or prescribed fire treatments for fuels reduction; and,
- Maintenance of previously-established fuel breaks or fuels modification projects.

Under the proclamation's exemptions, there is a process established for use of the exemptions. Entities are required to ask CNRA to make a determination that the activities are eligible under the proclamation, and all of the departments and agencies under CNRA and CalEPA will post on their respective websites the approved CEQA and Coastal Act exemptions. Further, any activity conducted under the temporary exemptions is still required to comply with the state Environmental Protection Plan (EPP).

SB 254 Report. In 2025, the Legislature assigned the California Earthquake Authority (CEA) the task of conducting a study and reporting on options to enhance natural catastrophe resiliency while meeting California's climate change and clean energy goals. The CEA's report, *Enhancing California's Resiliency to Natural Catastrophes: Senate Bill 254 (2025) Study Report*, released April 7, recommends establishing in statute the authority to facilitate ongoing fast-track environmental permitting for critical, short-term projects covered under the Governor's emergency proclamation.

Electric grid projects. Electrical infrastructure is a common ignition point for wildfires, as evidenced by some of the most destructive wildfires in California's very recent wildfire history. California's investor-owned utilities (IOUs) (private electrical corporations regulated by the Public Utilities Commission (PUC)) are responsible and accountable for ensuring safe operations of their transmission and distribution infrastructure, which includes vegetation management around that electrical infrastructure. There are various laws requiring an electric utility in the state responsibility areas to maintain vegetation management around and adjacent to any pole or tower that supports a switch, fuse, transformer, lightning arrester, line junction, or dead end or corner pole, a firebreak that consists of a clearing of not less than 10 feet in each direction from the outer circumference of such pole or tower. Utilities are also required to cut, trim, or fell any dead trees, trees weakened by decay or disease, and trees or portions thereof that are leaning toward a line that can contact the line from the side, or may fall on the line. Many vegetation management activities conducted by utilities are treated as maintenance of existing facilities, which can fall under a CEQA categorical exemption.

Existing Law:

- 1) Pursuant to CEQA (Public Resources Code (PRC) §§21000 *et seq.*):

- a) Requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect.
 - b) Requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment.
 - c) Defines “project” as an activity that may cause either a direct physical change in the environment, or a reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment.
- 2) Pursuant to the Coastal Act (PRC §§30000 *et seq.*):
- a) Requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a CDP from the Coastal Commission or a local jurisdiction with a certified local coastal program (LCP).
 - b) Requires, after a LCP is certified, all development review to be delegated to the local government, except for development on any tidelands, submerged lands, or on public trust lands; any development proposed or undertaken within ports; or, any development within any state university or college within the coastal zone.
 - c) Defines “development” to mean, among other things, the placement or erection of any solid material or structure on land or in water. “Structure” includes, but is not limited to, any building, road, pipe, flume, conduit, siphon, aqueduct, telephone line, and electrical power transmission and distribution line.
 - d) Provides specified CDP exemptions for emergency work. Provides further specified CDP exemptions for specific categories of projects.
 - e) Authorizes, to promote greater efficiency with planning, PWPs as an alternative to project-by-project CDP review for public works projects carried out by public agencies.
- 3) Defines “high fire threat district” as areas identified as tier 2 (elevated) or tier 3 (extreme) fire risk on the fire-threat map maintained by the PUC. (Public Utilities Code §3280 (j))

PROPOSED LAW

This bill would:

- 1) Until January 1, 2030, exempt certain critical fuels reduction projects from CEQA.
 - a) The projects must be in a high fire threat district or very high fire hazard severity zone.

- b) The project must perform at least one of the following:
 - i.) Remove hazardous, dead, or dying trees.
 - ii.) Remove vegetation for the creation of strategic fuel breaks as identified by approved fire prevention plans, including Department Unit Fire Plans or community wildfire protection plans.
 - iii.) Remove vegetation along roadways, highways, and freeways for the creation of safer ingress and egress routes for the public and first responders and to reduce roadside ignitions.
 - iv.) Remove vegetation around electric utility lines, poles, and rights-of-way to reduce the risk of wildfire and fire-related service outages.
 - v.) Remove vegetation using cultural traditional ecological knowledge for cultural burning or prescribed fire treatments or both of those types of treatments for fuels reduction projects.
 - vi.) Maintain previously established fuel breaks or fuel modification projects.
- c) For projects under ii.) and iii.), the vegetation removed must meet all of the following requirements:
 - i.) The vegetation is a nonnative species.
 - ii.) The vegetation is 12 inches or less in diameter.
 - iii.) The vegetation is a common species.
- 2) Require projects exempt from CEQA, pursuant to this bill, to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 State Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan.
- 3) Authorize the Coastal Commission to exercise authority over certain critical fuels reduction projects, regardless of any certified LCPs.
- 4) Exempt, until January 1, 2030, a critical fuels reduction project, as provided, from the requirement to procure a CDP.
 - a) The projects must be in a high fire threat district or very high fire hazard severity zone
 - b) The project must perform at least one of the following:
 - i.) Remove hazardous, dead, or dying trees.
 - ii.) Remove vegetation for the creation of strategic fuel breaks as identified by approved fire prevention plans, including Department Unit Fire Plans or community wildfire protection plans.
 - iii.) Remove vegetation along roadways, highways, and freeways for the creation of safer ingress and egress routes for the public and first responders and to reduce roadside ignitions.
 - iv.) Remove vegetation around electric utility lines, poles, and rights-of-way to reduce the risk of wildfire and fire-related service outages.

- v.) Remove vegetation using cultural traditional ecological knowledge for cultural burning or prescribed fire treatments or both of those types of treatments for fuels reduction projects.
 - vi.) Maintain previously established fuel breaks or fuel modification projects.
- c) For projects under ii.) and iii.), the vegetation removed must meet all of the following requirements:
- i.) The vegetation is a nonnative species.
 - ii.) The vegetation is 12 inches or less in diameter.
 - iii.) The vegetation is a common species.
- 5) Requires projects exempt from a CDP, pursuant to this bill, to comply with the best management practices under the 2025 State Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan
- 6) Require the Coastal Commission, on or before January 1, 2028, to report to the Legislature all of the following information:
- a) The number of CDP applications for fuel modification or reduction projects received annually by the Coastal Commission from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2026, inclusive, including, to the extent this information is available to the Commission, both of the following:
 - i.) The number of applications for fuel modification or reductions projects that were approved or denied.
 - ii.) The number of notices received from local governments with certified local coastal programs pursuant to Section 30603 for CDP applications for fuel modification or reduction projects that the applicant acted upon.
 - iii.) The acreage of fuel modification or reduction projects approved annually under CDPs from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2026, inclusive.
 - iv.) The average time annually, from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2026, inclusive, for a CDP to be approved by the Coastal Commission for a fuel modification or reduction project after submission of a complete CDP application.
 - v.) The number of fuel modification or reduction projects requested under a PWP from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2026, inclusive.
 - vi.) The average time annually, from January 1, 2020, to December 31, 2026, inclusive, for the Coastal Commission to approve a fuel modification or reduction project under a PWP.

ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT

According to the author, "CEQA and the Coastal Act's purpose is to prevent significant environmental damage and to improve the quality of California's environment. However,

these statutes have become known to delay or hinder critically needed wildfire prevention projects, such as fuels reductions. With California facing increasingly disastrous wildfires year after year, it is more important than ever to ensure that critical wildfire prevention projects can be carried out in a timely manner. AB 2410 will exempt fuels reduction projects in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones and High Fire Threat Districts from the requirements of CEQA and the Coastal Act. By exempting these projects, AB 2410 ensures that necessary fuels reduction projects are streamlined.”

Writing in support, Rural County Representatives of California writes, “ Wildfire risk reduction is paramount for communities in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). Beyond those communities, fuel management benefits accrue statewide, by reducing fire intensity, reducing response costs and risks, mitigating emissions from wildfires, and avoiding smoke exposure in communities even over one hundred miles away. [The Department’s] Fire Hazard Severity Zone maps present a sobering view of how dramatically the state’s wildfire patterns and potential impacts have been exacerbated by climate change and inattention to fuels treatment. Those trends continue to highlight the urgent need to expedite wildfire risk mitigation at the community and parcel level.

“RCRC supports AB 2410 because it creates a narrow CEQA exemption for wildfire fuel reduction projects in the areas with the most acute needs. AB 2410 is narrowly crafted to provide a temporary exemption for the removal of non-native species that are 12” in diameter or less. AB 2410 supplements and enhances some of the existing exemptions and efficiencies already in place to expedite fuel management work, including [the] Vegetation Treatment Program (VTP) Environmental Impact Report (EIR). AB 2410 also builds upon the temporary exemption provided by Governor Newsom’s recent emergency proclamation. CEQA compliance and documents take time and money – both of which are often in short supply for many of these types of projects. Worse yet, litigation-related risks are also a significant concern for any projects subject to CEQA both in terms of costs and delays. These permitting challenges present significant and potentially catastrophic risk for many living in rural and WUI communities. While some existing CEQA exemptions for emergency actions, existing facilities, and minor alterations to land may be useful for some fuels management projects, they may not cover all situations, including wildfire prevention projects. As such, an additional statutory exemption provides much more utility that is desperately needed.”

ARGUMENTS IN OPPOSITION

Writing in opposition, the Endangered Habitats League and California Chaparral Institute state, “The authors of the bill may not be aware of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection Vegetation Treatment Program (VTP) programmatic EIR that already covers the full suite of activities encompassed by this bill and provides streamlined environmental review for them. The VTP is in effect and is currently being updated with the benefit of scientific input from the California Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force. The bill is thus not only unnecessary but severely undermines the VTP process.”

“The suite of exempted activities provides no definitions or legitimate parameters for “fuel breaks” or other interventions, creating open-ended impacts. Is a fuel break 100 feet wide or is it 1,000 feet wide? As long as it’s part of an undefined “fire prevention

plan” there is no analysis of impacts whatsoever. This is why the VTP, which provides guidance in the context of expedited CEQA review, is the superior approach.”

A coalition of environmental and planning organizations write, “The bill also creates a Coastal Act exemption for these projects, removing accountability for the incredibly unique geologic and ecosystem conditions of California’s coasts. Indeed, most of the vegetation management areas in the coastal zone are Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA). The Coastal Act’s oversight can account for the role of vegetation in erosion control, water filtration, and state coastal habitat. Without any consideration of these distinctive conditions, well-meaning but flawed projects can create legitimate threats for coastal protection and public safety.”

“The continued removal of CEQA and the Coastal Act from this wide range of projects would continue almost in full the temporary emergency proclamation instituted in reaction to the devastating LA fires in early 2025, but without even the minimal protections provided in that proclamation. One year removed, this critical issue deserves a more nuanced reevaluation of state policy to ensure that lessons from the fires and from the emergency proclamation’s implementation are fully realized, rather than adopting large-scale exemptions indefinitely.”

COMMENTS

Double referral and Senate Environmental Quality Amendments. This bill was referred to this committee and the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality. This committee is the committee of second referral; the Environmental Quality Committee heard this bill on June 24, 2026, and the bill was passed with a vote of 6-0-1. Amendments proposed by the Senate Environmental Quality Committee were accepted by the author in that Committee and will be crossed by this committee.

These amendments:

- 1) Specify that the CEQA exemption in this bill does not exempt the lead agency from any other permits required to complete the project.
- 2) Require that the entity carrying out the project to consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to ensure that, to the extent feasible, the project is designed to avoid or minimize impacts to rare, threatened, and endangered plants and wildlife and wildlife nursery sites, including nesting rookeries, spawning areas, fawning areas, and maternal roosts.

Issues discussed in this analysis under the jurisdiction of the Environmental Quality Committee are included here for context and completeness only.

Overlap with SB 1370 (Stern and Becker, 2026). Amended on June 11, 2026, SB 1370 codifies the Governor’s Emergency Proclamation and formalizes the review process under the Statewide Environmental Protection Plan. It also adds monitoring requirements. This bill is pending hearing in the Assembly Natural Resources Committee.

The committee may wish to amend this bill to strike the components of the CEQA exemption that overlap with SB 1370. [SEE Amendment #?]

In order to improve public transparency, environmental monitoring, and adaptive management, the committee may wish to amend this bill to require lead agencies to file a completion report with CNRA describing the implementation of this exemption on a project-by-project basis.

The committee may wish to further amend this bill to require CNRA report to the Legislature on the use of this exemption. **[SEE Amendment #1].**

Coastal Act Streamlining. As discussed above, the PWP review process has led to 350,000 acres in the Coastal Zone certified for wildfire vegetation treatment under PWPs. This streamlined process offers approval for up to ten years, allowing project proponents to bypass a lengthy CDP process while also ensuring environmental protections are adhered to.

Given the success of the PWP program for critical fuels reduction projects, the committee may wish to amend this bill to strike the exemption for such projects from the Coastal Act.

A drafting error in a previous version of this bill led to the inadvertent deletion of the phrase “the object of those” in language regarding an unrelated Coastal Act exemption. The exemption relates to repair or maintenance activities. The committee may wish to amend this bill to add in that phrase to retain the meaning of this existing exemption. **[SEE Amendments ## 2, 3, and 4]**

Related legislation

SB 1370 (Stern and Becker, 2026) codifies the Governor’s Emergency Proclamation relating to CEQA exemptions for critical fuels reduction projects.

AB 1227 (Ellis, 2025) would have contained language identical to the language in sections 1 and 3 of this bill. It was held in the Senate Appropriations Committee.

AB 623 (Dixon, 2025) would have provided exemptions from CEQA and the Coastal Act for fuel modification projects that maintain defensible space. Additionally exempts electrical grid resilience projects from CEQA. This bill was held in the Assembly Appropriations Committee.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENT 1

The Amendments agreed to by the author in the Senate Environmental Quality Committee

AMENDMENT 2

Amend section 21080.06 as follows:

21080.06. (a) Without limiting any other statutory or categorical exemption provided under this division and subject to subdivision (b), this division does not apply to a critical fuels reduction project that addresses extremely flammable species and is conducted in a community located in a high fire threat district as

determined by the Public Utilities Commission, or very high fire hazard severity zone as identified by the State Fire Marshal pursuant to Section 51178 of the Government Code or Section 4202 or as designated by an ordinance pursuant to Section 51179 of the Government Code that removes nonnative species 12 inches or less in diameter at breast height or a common species 8 inches or less in diameter at breast height. ~~does at least one of the following:~~

~~(1) Removes hazardous, dead, or dying trees.~~

~~(2) Removes vegetation for the creation of strategic fuel breaks as identified by approved fire prevention plans, including CAL FIRE Unit Fire Plans or community wildfire protection plans.~~

~~(3) Removes vegetation along roadways, highways, and freeways for the creation of safer ingress and egress routes for the public and first responders and to reduce roadside ignitions.~~

~~(4) Removes vegetation around electric utility lines, poles, and rights-of-way to reduce the risk of wildfire and fire-related service outages.~~

~~(5) Removes vegetation using cultural traditional ecological knowledge for cultural burning or prescribed fire treatments or both of those types of treatments for fuels reduction projects.~~

~~(6) Maintains previously established fuel breaks or fuel modification projects.~~

~~(b) For purposes of paragraphs (2) and (3), subdivision (a) only applies if the vegetation removed for the critical fuels reduction project meets all of the following requirements:~~

~~(1) The vegetation is a nonnative species.~~

~~(2) The vegetation is 12 inches or less in diameter.~~

~~(3) The vegetation is a common species.~~

~~(e)(b)(1) Projects exempt from this division pursuant to this section shall comply with the best management practices under the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan as prepared by the Natural Resources Agency and the California Environmental Protection Agency, or as it may be updated.~~

~~(2) A project in compliance with the 2025 Statewide Fuels Reduction Environmental Protection Plan pursuant to paragraph (1) does not exempt the project from a requirement to obtain a permit pursuant to any other law.~~

~~(c) The lead agency carrying out a project exempt from this division pursuant to this section shall consult with the Department of Fish and Wildlife to ensure that, to the extent feasible, the project is designed to avoid or minimize impacts to rare, threatened, and endangered plants and wildlife and wildlife nursery sites, including nesting rookeries, spawning areas, fawning areas, and maternal roosts.~~
~~(d) Within 90 days of project completion, the lead agency shall submit a notice of project completion and a final compliance determination to the~~

Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency and the Secretary for Environmental Protection. The determination shall include the information:

- (1) The Environmental Protection Plan measures implemented.
- (2) Any deviations from the approved project description or Environmental Protection Plan requirements and the reasons for those deviations.
- (3) The status of all required mitigation, restoration, monitoring, and maintenance activities.
- (4) Documentation or other evidence sufficient to demonstrate implementation of applicable Environmental Protection Plan requirements and any measures resulting from consultation with the Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- (5) Documentation or other evidence of achievement of all required permits.

(e) The Secretaries may audit project records maintained pursuant to subdivision (d) to evaluate compliance with this chapter and the Environmental Protection Plan and may issue recommendations to improve implementation of this section.

(f) On or before March 1 of each year, beginning in 2028, the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with the Secretary for Environmental Protection, shall submit a report to the Legislature summarizing implementation of this chapter during the preceding calendar year. The report shall include, at a minimum:

- (1) The number of projects determined eligible under this chapter.
- (2) The location, acreage, and project type for each project.
- (3) The permitting or environmental compliance mechanisms used.
- (4) The lead agency responsible for project oversight.
- (5) A summary of compliance with the Environmental Protection Plan, including any identified instances of noncompliance and corrective actions taken.
- (6) A summary of mitigation measures implemented.
- (7) A summary of ecological monitoring results and any recommendations for improving the Environmental Protection Plan or implementation of this chapter.
- (8) Recommendations for statutory or administrative changes to improve wildfire resilience while protecting fish, wildlife, water quality, and other natural resources.

(dg) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2030, and as of that date is repealed.

AMENDMENT 3

Delete section 2 of the bill.

AMENDMENT 4

Amend section 3 of the bill as follows:

30610. [...]

(d) Repair or maintenance activities that do not result in an addition to, or enlargement or expansion of, the object of those repair or maintenance activities; provided, however, that if the commission determines that certain extraordinary

methods of repair and maintenance involve a risk of substantial adverse environmental impact, it shall, by regulation, require that a permit be obtained pursuant to this chapter.

[...]

Strike proposed section (j)

AMENDMENT 4

Delete section 4 of the bill.

SUPPORT

Association of California Water Agencies (ACWA)

California Association of Realtors

California Farm Bureau Federation

California State Association of Counties (CSAC)

League of California Cities

Orange County Fire Authority

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

OPPOSITION

California Chaparral Institute

California Native Plant Society

Center for Biological Diversity

Endangered Habitats League

Planning and Conservation League

Sierra Club

State Alliance for Firesafe Road Regulations (SAFRR)

-- END --