

California State Legislature Oil Spill Legislation

AB 148 (Budget, 2021) Increases per barrel fee to cover costs of oil spills and expands program to renewable fuels

AB 3214 (Limon, 2020) Doubled criminal penalties for an oil spill, including failing to notify specified state and federal agencies of the discharge of oil and the discharging of oil into waters of the state. The bill included an additional penalty at the discretion of the court of up to \$1,000/gallon spilled.

AB 936 (R. Rivas, 2019) Requires the Office of Spill Prevention and Response to also address nonfloating oils.

AB 1775 (Muratsuchi & Limon, 2018) Provides the State Lands Commission with the authority to deny expanded offshore drilling by prohibiting the issuance of new leases in state waters.

AB 2864 (Limon, 2018) Allows the Coastal Commission to take part in the process for determining the level of damage to coastal resources, which will have a direct impact on how the civil damages are calculated for this oil spill.

AB 1197 (Limon, 2017) Ensures all oil spill response teams are adequately trained and prepared should a spill occur. In the event of an oil spill, these teams provide critical personnel, managerial and structural support to a response.

AB 2912 (Committee on Natural Resources, 2016) Technical cleanup of oil spill laws

SB 295 (Jackson, 2015) Requires the State Fire Marshall to annually inspect all intrastate pipelines and operators of intrastate pipelines under the jurisdiction of the SFM.

SB 414 (Jackson, 2015) Makes various changes to the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act (Act) relating to oil spill response including: requiring OSPR to establish drills and exercises with the Coast Guard, requiring a report assessing the best achievable technology for oil spill prevention and response equipment, requiring Harbor Safety Committees to assess the presence and capability of tugs within their respective geographic areas of responsibility, and requiring written notification and a follow-up report to the Legislature if dispersants are used in response to an oil spill.

AB 864 (Williams, 2015) Requires any new or replacement pipeline near environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas in the coastal zone to use best available technologies to reduce the amount of oil released in an oil spill to protect state waters and wildlife. The bill also requires an operator of an existing pipeline near these sensitive areas to submit a plan to retrofit the pipeline, by January 1, 2020.