



BLUEPRINT FOR A FIRE SAFE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATIVE PACKAGE 2021

TRAIN AND DEPLOY A FIRE RESILIENCY WORKFORCE

- 1. SB 63 (Stern) Fire Prevention Training & Building Standards:** SB 63 would apply 7A fire safety building standards to a broader range of fire zones including moderate and high; and would make community organizations that train volunteers eligible for fire prevention grants to assist with defensible space assessments and other resiliency work.
- 2. SB 206 (McGuire) Expanding the Firefighter Procedural Bill of Rights:** SB 206 expands the existing Firefighters Bill of Rights to seasonal, part-time firefighters. The Firefighters Bill of Rights provides procedural safeguards for firefighters in California such as the elimination of unreasonable interrogations, protection of basic rights, and preservation of appeal rights.
- 3. SB 694 (Bradford) Workforce Retraining:** SB 694 requires electric corporations (IOUs) to include in their wildfire mitigation plans details on how they will develop that workforce — with specific reference to recruiting formerly incarcerated firefighters and former conservation corps crew members, given their experience with vegetation management and other work.
- 4. SB 804 (Glazer) Northern California Forestry Training Center:** SB 804 requires the California Conservation Corps (CCC) director to create a forestry training center in northern California to provide enhanced training, education, work experience, and job readiness for entry-level forestry and vegetation management jobs to formerly incarcerated individuals. The center would also provide supportive services to these individuals to prepare them for success. This center would be a collaboration among the CCC, CAL FIRE, the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and a local partner.

IMPLEMENT MODERN-DAY VEGETATION, FOREST MANAGEMENT, AND COMMUNITY HARDENING PLANS

- 5. SB 12 (McGuire) Building Standards in Very High Fire Severity Zones:** SB 12 advances sweeping new fire hazard planning responsibilities for local and state governments by requiring cities and counties to create fire safety standards prior to permitting development in very high fire risk areas.
- 6. SB 109 (Dodd) Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development:** SB 109 establishes the California Office of Wildfire Technology Research and Development, within the California Office of Emergency Services (OES), to study, test, and advise state and local agencies on the procurement of emerging technologies and tools in order to more effectively prevent and suppress wildfires.
- 7. SB 332 (Dodd) Prescribed Burn Liability:** SB 332 would establish a “gross negligence” liability standard for any fire suppression costs to individuals who are trained and certified as a qualified burn boss when conducting prescribed burn operations for vegetation management and wildfire prevention purposes. The bill would also apply the same standard of negligence to property owners who contract with trained and certified burn bosses to conduct prescribed burns on their property, persons supervised by a burn boss, and cultural burners.
- 8. SB 456 (Laird) Wildfire Mitigation:** SB 456 will require the state to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to achieve the goals and key actions identified in California’s Wildlife and Forest Resilience Action Plan. This plan will ensure statewide investments to combat fires are comprehensive, science-based, and utilize complementary partnerships.

EXPAND CONSUMER ACCESS TO THE HOMEOWNERS' INSURANCE MARKET

9. **SB 11 (Rubio) FAIR PLAN: Farmers:** SB 11 would authorize the FAIR Plan to sell commercial property coverage to farms, ranches, and grape growers. Under current law, farms are specifically excluded from the FAIR Plan. The coverage authorized by SB 11 would not extend to crops, but would put farms on equal footing with other California businesses on their ability to obtain last resort coverage on buildings and other property.
10. **SB 72 (Rubio) Insurance Data:** SB 72 will incorporate information from the insurance industry on community wildfire risk concerns into Cal Fire's priority calculus for vegetation management projects. By prioritizing projects in areas where concerns over insurability are growing, action can be taken to reduce risk before a community starts to see mass non-renewals.

SHORT AND LONG-TERM FUNDING

11. **SB 45 (Portantino-Allen-Stern) Wildfire Bond:** Puts the Wildfire Prevention, Safe Drinking Water, Drought Preparation, and Flood Protection Bond Act of 2022, a \$5.6 billion bond, before the voters in 2022. The measure would fund projects to reduce fire risk and restore already damaged areas; restore and protect impacted wetlands, watersheds, waterways, coastal resources, and fish and wildlife populations; reduce impacts in local communities and on vulnerable populations; and improve the resiliency of the state's water supplies and agricultural lands.