

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 21, 2003

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 24, 2003

**SENATE BILL**

**No. 532**

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**Introduced by Senator Romero**  
*(Coauthors: Senators Dunn and Soto)*  
*(Coauthors: Assembly Members Montanez and Nation)*

February 20, 2003

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An act to amend ~~Section~~ *Sections* 21083 and 21100 of, and to add Sections 21001.5 and 21060.2 to, the Public Resources Code, relating to environmental quality.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 532, as amended, Romero. Environmental quality: cumulative effects.

(1) The existing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) generally requires a lead agency 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, as defined. CEQA requires an EIR to include a detailed statement setting forth all significant effects on the environment of the proposed project and requires a lead agency to find that a project may have a significant effect on the environment under specified circumstances, including when the possible effects of a project are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable.

This bill would define "cumulative effects" and would require an EIR to include a detailed statement on significant cumulative effects. The bill would also require an EIR, in a separate section, to determine whether or not there is a reasonable possibility that the project, or the

cumulative effects of the project, would result in, or contribute to, a significant risk to public health from exposure to one or more hazardous or toxic substances or materials. If a reasonable possibility does exist, the bill would require a risk assessment to be performed on the project and the cumulative effects of the project to ascertain the risk to human health. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

(2) CEQA makes legislative findings related to environmental quality and the application of CEQA.

This bill would further declare that promoting environmental justice shall be a guiding criterion in public decisions made pursuant to CEQA.

~~(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.~~

~~This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.~~

*(3) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.*

*This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.*

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 21001.5 is added to the Public
- 2 Resources Code, to read:
- 3 21001.5. The Legislature further finds and declares that
- 4 promoting environmental justice, as defined in subdivision (e) of
- 5 Section 65040.12 of the Government Code, shall be a guiding
- 6 criterion in public decisions made pursuant to this division.



1 SEC. 2. Section 21060.2 is added to the Public Resources  
2 Code, to read:

3 21060.2. “Cumulative effects” means two or more individual  
4 effects that, when considered together, are considerable, or that  
5 compound or increase other environmental effects.

6 (a) The individual effects may be changes resulting from a  
7 single project or a number of separate projects.

8 (b) The cumulative effect from several projects is the change  
9 in the environment that results from the incremental impact of the  
10 project when added to other past, present, and reasonably  
11 foreseeable future projects. Cumulative effects can result from  
12 individually minor but collectively significant projects .

13 SEC. 3. Section 21083 of the Public Resources Code is  
14 amended to read:

15 21083. (a) The Office of Planning and Research shall prepare  
16 and develop proposed guidelines for the implementation of this  
17 division by public agencies. The guidelines shall include  
18 objectives and criteria for the orderly evaluation of projects and the  
19 preparation of environmental impact reports and negative  
20 declarations in a manner consistent with this division.

21 (b) The guidelines shall specifically include criteria for public  
22 agencies to follow in determining whether or not a proposed  
23 project may have a “significant effect on the environment.” The  
24 criteria shall require a finding that a project may have a  
25 “significant effect on the environment” if one or more of the  
26 following conditions exist:

27 (1) A proposed project has the potential to degrade the quality  
28 of the environment, curtail the range of the environment, or to  
29 achieve short-term, to the disadvantage of long-term,  
30 environmental goals.

31 (2) The possible effects of a project are individually limited,  
32 but the cumulative effects are considerable.

33 (3) The environmental effects of a project will cause  
34 substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or  
35 indirectly.

36 (c) The guidelines shall include procedures for determining the  
37 lead agency pursuant to Section 21165.

38 (d) The guidelines shall include criteria for public agencies to  
39 use in determining when a proposed project is of sufficient  
40 statewide, regional, or areawide environmental significance that



1 a draft environmental impact report, a proposed negative  
2 declaration, or a proposed mitigated negative declaration shall be  
3 submitted to appropriate state agencies, through the State  
4 Clearinghouse, for review and comment prior to completion of the  
5 environmental impact report, negative declaration, or mitigated  
6 negative declaration.

7 (e) The Office of Planning and Research shall develop and  
8 prepare the proposed guidelines as soon as possible and shall  
9 transmit them immediately to the Secretary of the Resources  
10 Agency. The Secretary of the Resources Agency shall certify and  
11 adopt the guidelines pursuant to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with  
12 Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government  
13 Code, which shall become effective upon the filing thereof.  
14 However, the guidelines may not be adopted without compliance  
15 with Sections 11346.4, 11346.5, and 11346.8 of the Government  
16 Code.

17 SEC. 4. Section 21100 of the Public Resources Code is  
18 amended to read:

19 21100. (a) A lead agency shall prepare, or cause to be  
20 prepared by contract, and certify the completion of, an  
21 environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry  
22 out or approve that may have a significant effect on the  
23 environment. Whenever feasible, a standard format shall be used  
24 for environmental impact reports.

25 (b) The environmental impact report shall include a detailed  
26 statement setting forth all of the following:

27 (1) The significant effects on the environment of the proposed  
28 project, including significant cumulative effects.

29 (2) In a separate section:

30 (A) The significant effects on the environment that cannot be  
31 avoided if the project is implemented.

32 (B) The significant effects on the environment that would be  
33 irreversible if the project is implemented.

34 (3) Mitigation measures proposed to minimize significant  
35 effects on the environment, including, but not limited to, measures  
36 to reduce the wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption  
37 of energy.

38 (4) Alternatives to the proposed project.

39 (5) The growth-inducing impact of the proposed project.



1 (6) A statement briefly indicating the reasons for determining  
2 that various effects on the environment of a project are not  
3 significant and consequently have not been discussed in detail in  
4 the environmental impact report.

5 (7) A determination whether or not there is a reasonable  
6 possibility that the project, or the cumulative effects of the project,  
7 would result in, or contribute to, a significant risk to public health  
8 from exposure to one or more hazardous or toxic substances or  
9 materials. If a reasonable possibility does exist, a risk assessment  
10 shall be performed on the project and the cumulative effects of the  
11 project to ascertain the risk to human health. The risk assessment  
12 shall be consistent with the provisions of subdivisions (b) and (c)  
13 of Section 25356.1.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

14 (c) For purposes of this section, a significant effect on the  
15 environment shall be limited to substantial, or potentially  
16 substantial, adverse changes in physical conditions that exist  
17 within the area as defined in Section 21060.5.

18 (d) Previously approved land use documents, including, but  
19 not limited to, general plans, specific plans, and local coastal plans,  
20 may be used in cumulative impact analysis.

21 ~~SEC. 5. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government~~  
22 ~~Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this~~  
23 ~~act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local~~  
24 ~~agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant~~  
25 ~~to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title~~  
26 ~~2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for~~  
27 ~~reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000),~~  
28 ~~reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims~~  
29 ~~Fund.~~

30 *SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to*  
31 *Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because*  
32 *a local agency or school district has the authority to levy service*  
33 *charges, fees, or assessments sufficient to pay for the program or*  
34 *level of service mandated by this act, within the meaning of Section*  
35 *17556 of the Government Code.*

