GAVIN NEWSOM, GOVERNOR

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PROPOSED ACTION ON REGULATIONS

GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

(Continued on next page)

Time-Dated Material

SUMMARY OF REGULATORY ACTIONS

Editorial Correction: In the December 12, 2025 edition of the Notice Register (Register 2025, Number 50–Z), the table of contents under PROPOSED ACTION ON REGULATIONS incorrectly lists the Notice File Number for the Department of Food and Agriculture's Notice as Z2025–1202–02. The correct Notice File Number for this Notice is Z2025–1202–01.

The *California Regulatory Notice Register* is an official state publication of the Office of Administrative Law containing notices of proposed regulatory actions by state regulatory agencies to adopt, amend or repeal regulations contained in the California Code of Regulations. The effective period of a notice of proposed regulatory action by a state agency in the *California Regulatory Notice Register* shall not exceed one year [Government Code § 11346.4(b)]. It is suggested, therefore, that issues of the *California Regulatory Notice Register* be retained for a minimum of 18 months.

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PROPOSED ACTION ON REGULATIONS

Information contained in this document is published as received from agencies and is not edited by Thomson Reuters.

TITLE 2. FAIR POLITICAL PRACTICES COMMISSION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fair Political Practices Commission, pursuant to the authority vested in it by Sections 82011, 87303, and 87304 of the Government Code to review proposed conflict–of–interest codes, will review the proposed/amended conflict–of–interest codes of the following:

CONFLICT–OF–INTEREST CODES

AMENDMENT

MULTI–COUNTY: Sierra Sands Unified School District

STATE AGENCY: California State Library

ADOPTION

MULTI–COUNTY: Sacramento Area Sewer District (SacSewer)

A written comment period has been established commencing on December 26, 2025, and closing on February 9, 2026. Written comments should be directed to the Fair Political Practices Commission, Attention: Andrea Spiller Hernandez, 1102 Q Street, Suite 3050, Sacramento, California 95811.

At the end of the 45–day comment period, the proposed conflict–of–interest codes will be submitted to the Commission's Executive Director for their review, unless any interested person or their duly authorized representative requests, no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period, a public hearing before the full Commission. If a public hearing is requested, the proposed codes will be submitted to the Commission for review.

The Executive Director of the Commission will review the above–referenced conflict–of–interest codes, proposed pursuant to Government Code Section 87300, which designate, pursuant to Government Code Section 87302, employees who must disclose certain investments, interests in real property and income.

The Executive Director of the Commission, upon their own motion or at the request of any interested person, will approve, or revise and approve, or return the proposed codes to the agency for revision and re–submission within 60 days without further notice.

Any interested person may present statements, arguments, or comments, in writing to the Executive Director of the Commission, relative to review of the proposed conflict–of–interest codes. Any written comments must be received no later than February 9, 2026. If a public hearing is to be held, oral comments may be presented to the Commission at the hearing.

COST TO LOCAL AGENCIES

There shall be no reimbursement for any new or increased costs to local government which may result from compliance with these codes because these are not new programs mandated on local agencies by the codes since the requirements described herein were mandated by the Political Reform Act of 1974. Therefore, they are not "costs mandated by the state" as defined in Government Code Section 17514.

EFFECT ON HOUSING COSTS AND BUSINESSES

Compliance with the codes has no potential effect on housing costs or on private persons, businesses, or small businesses.

AUTHORITY

Government Code Sections 82011, 87303 and 87304 provide that the Fair Political Practices Commission as the code–reviewing body for the above conflict–of–interest codes shall approve codes as submitted, revise the proposed code, and approve it as revised, or return the proposed code for revision and re–submission.

REFERENCE

Government Code Sections 87300 and 87306 provide that agencies shall adopt and promulgate conflict–of–interest codes pursuant to the Political Reform Act and amend their codes when change is necessitated by changed circumstances.

CONTACT

Any inquiries concerning the proposed conflict–of–interest codes should be made to Andrea Spiller Hernandez, Fair Political Practices Commission, 1102 Q Street, Suite 3050, Sacramento, California 95811, or email aspiller–hernandez@fppc.ca.gov.

AVAILABILITY OF PROPOSED CONFLICT–OF–INTEREST CODES

Copies of the proposed conflict–of–interest codes may be obtained from the Commission offices or the respective agency. Requests for copies from the Commission should be made to Andrea Spiller Hernandez, Fair Political Practices Commission, 1102 Q Street, Suite 3050, Sacramento, California 95811, or email aspiller–hernandez@fppc.ca.gov.

TITLE 4. GAMBLING CONTROL COMMISSION

2026 UPDATE TO ANNUAL FEES

CGCC–GCA–2025–05–R

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the California Gambling Control Commission (Commission) is proposing to take the action described in the Informative Digest after consideration of all relevant public comments, objections, and recommendations received concerning the proposed action. Comments, objections, and recommendations may be submitted as follows:

WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD

Any interested person, or his or her authorized representative, may submit written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action to the Commission at any time during the 45–day public comment period, which closes on **February 9, 2026**. Written comments relevant to the proposed regulatory action may be sent by mail, facsimile, or email, directed to one of the individuals designated in this notice as a contact person. To be eligible for the Commission's consideration, all written comments must be **received at its office no later than February 9, 2026. Comments sent to persons and/or addresses other than those specified under Contact Persons, or received after the date specified above, will be included in the record of this proposed regulatory action, but will not be summarized or responded to regardless of the manner of transmission.**

PUBLIC HEARING

The Commission has not scheduled a public hearing on this matter. Any interested person, or his or her authorized representative, may request a hearing pursuant to Government Code section 11346.8. A request for a hearing should be directed to the person(s) listed under Contact Persons no later than 15 days prior to the close of the written comment period.

ADOPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION

After the close of the public comment period, the Commission, upon its own motion or at the instance of any interested party, may thereafter formally adopt the proposals substantially as described below or may modify such proposals if such modifications are sufficiently related to the original text. With the exception of technical or grammatical changes, the full text of any modified proposal will be available for 15 days prior to its adoption from the person designated in this Notice as primary contact person and will be mailed to those persons who submit oral or written testimony related to this proposal or who have requested notification of any changes to the proposal.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE

Pursuant to the authority vested by sections 19811(b), 19823, 19824, 19826, 19840, 19841, 19876(a), 19951, 19954, 19955 and 19984 of the Business and Professions Code; and to implement, interpret or make specific sections 19826, 19841, 19951, and 19984 of the Business and Professions Code, the Commission is proposing to adopt the following changes to Chapters 3 and 7 of Division 18 of Title 4 of the California Code of Regulations:

INFORMATIVE DIGEST AND POLICY STATEMENT

Introduction:

The Commission is the state agency charged with the administration and implementation of the Gambling Control Act (Act).[1] The Commission is authorized to adopt regulations as necessary to implement the Act.

In 2022 and 2023, the Commission adopted annual fee amounts for Third–Party Proposition Player Services (TPPPS) business licensees[2] and cardroom business licensees.[3] Those annual fee amounts were based on a cost and fee analysis that utilized point–in–time workload data and fiscal information from the Commission and the Department of Justice (DOJ), and information collected from the industry. However, that analysis was based on available data through fiscal year 2021–22, and during the rulemaking process, the Commission acknowledged that over time, that data may no longer reflect the most accurate annual

[1] Business and Professions Code, Division 8, Chapter 5, section 19800 et seq.

[2] OAL Matter Number 2022–1021–06.

[3] OAL Matter Number 2023–0306–03.

fee amounts. The Commission also committed to conducting annual cost and fee analyses to ensure its fees appropriately reflect workload–based costs incurred, and attribute costs appropriately to cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees, based on workload attributable to each portion of the industry. As the result of the most recent cost and fee analysis, the Commission is proposing to update the amounts for the 2027 annual fees, which will be invoiced in October 2026, utilizing the latest available data through fiscal year 2024–25. The Commission has utilized the same calculation methods, detailed below, as were utilized to determine the annual fee amounts in the current regulations.

EXISTING LAW

Business and Professions Code (BPC) section 19824 provides that the Commission shall have all powers necessary and proper to enable it fully and effectually to carry out the policies and purposes of the Act.

BPC section 19826 provides the responsibilities of the DOJ, including to receive and process applications for any license, permit, or other approval, and to collect all related fees.

BPC section 19840 provides that the Commission may adopt regulations for the administration and enforcement of the Act. Additionally, the Commission's regulations, to the extent appropriate, shall take into consideration the operational differences of large and small businesses.

BPC section 19841 provides a list of regulations that the Commission must adopt, including regulations prescribing the manner and method of collection and payment of fees and implementing the provisions of the Act relating to licensing and other approvals.

BPC section 19951 provides that the Commission may collect fees sufficient to fund the reasonable regulatory expenditures of the DOJ and Commission to fully carry out their duties and responsibilities under the Act.

BPC section 19955 provides that if an owner licensee fails to make timely payments under BPC section 19951(b)(2), the Commission may order the temporary closure of the gambling establishment and if the fees remain unpaid after 90 days, the Commission may deem the license surrendered.

BPC section 19984 provides that the Commission shall establish regulations related to TPPPS, including the establishment of reasonable fees and deposits as necessary to defray the costs of providing regulation and oversight.

EFFECT OF REGULATORY ACTION

This proposed action updates the annual fee amounts for cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees, based upon the calculation method recommended by MGT Consulting Group (MGT) in response to the State Auditor's Report (Audit Report)[4] released on May 16, 2019.

ANTICIPATED BENEFITS OF PROPOSED REGULATION

This proposed action will have the benefit of requiring cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees to pay total annual fees in an amount necessary for the Commission and DOJ to maintain proper funding levels, while aligning the annual fees paid by each portion of the industry (cardrooms and TPPPS) with the costs associated with workload attributable to that portion of the industry.

SPECIFIC PROPOSAL

This proposed action will make changes within the California Code of Regulations, Title 4, Division 18 as follows:

Chapter 1. General Provision

Article 1. Fees

Amend Section 12092. Annual Fee.

Section 12092 provides the process and timelines for a TPPPS business licensee to submit their annual fee.

Subsection (c) provides the timeline and standard for disapproval by the Bureau of a request for installment payments and specifies annual fee payment deadlines for cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees. Cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees must make the final installment payment by June 30 of the payment year. This provision is amended to change the final installment payment deadline to June 5.

Amend Section 12094. Annual Fee Amounts.

Section 12094 provides the annual fee amounts required of cardroom business licensees and TPPPS business licensees.

Section 12094 specifies that the annual fee amounts for cardroom business licensees and business licensees include:

TPPPS Annual Fee Amounts

- $0 for surrendered or revoked licensees;
- $2,326 for non–operational licensees;
- $13.21 daily rate;

[4] State Audit Report 2018–132.

- $4,653 for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue under $1,500,000; or,
- 1.29% of the three–year average gross revenue for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue of $1,500,000 or more.

Cardroom Annual Fee Amounts

- $0 for surrendered or revoked licensees;
- $7,575 for non–operational licensees;
- $34.16 daily rate;
- $15,150 for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue under $1,500,000; or,
- 1.18% of the three–year average gross revenue for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue of $1,500,000 or more.

To determine the current annual fees, the Commission used a step–by–step calculation method that began with the Commission's and Bureau's operational costs that are not directly related to any direct fees or deposits — which are charged directly to an applicant, cardroom or TPPPS — following the MGT cost and fee study. The Commission used this same calculation method to determine the proposed annual fees for this action, which are:

TPPPS Annual Fee Amounts

- $0 for surrendered or revoked licensees;
- $2,170 for non–operational licensees;
- $11.89 daily rate;
- $4,340 for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue under $1,500,000; or,
- 1.49% of the three–year average gross revenue for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue of $1,500,000 or more.

Cardroom Annual Fee Amounts

- $0 for surrendered or revoked licensees;
- $6,895 for non–operational licensees;
- $37.78 daily rate;
- $13,791 for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue under $1,500,000; or,
- 1.09% of the three–year average gross revenue for active licensees with a three–year average gross revenue of $1,500,000 or more.

CONSISTENCY OR COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING STATE REGULATIONS

The Commission has evaluated this regulatory action and determined that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with any other existing state regulations.

COMPARABLE FEDERAL LAW

There are no existing federal regulations or statutes comparable to the proposed regulations.

FISCAL IMPACT ESTIMATES

Fiscal Impact On Public Agencies Including Costs Or Savings To State Agencies Or Costs/Savings In Federal Funding To The State:

The Commission anticipates a statewide increase in annual fee collection of approximately $1,374,234 in TPPPS annual fees and a statewide decrease of $1,200,885 in cardroom annual fees per state fiscal year when compared to what is currently being collected, for a combined statewide cost increase of approximately $173,349 per year. These fees offset the Commission's and DOJ's existing costs.

The Commission has determined that there will be no impact on any public agency in regards to federal funding. This fee structure does not pertain to federal funding or any federal program.

Non–Discretionary Cost Or Savings Imposed Upon Local Agencies: None.

Mandate Imposed On Any Local Agency Or School District For Which Part 7 (Commencing With Section 17500) Of Division 4 Of The Government Code Requires Reimbursement: None.

Cost To Any Local Agency Or School District For Which Part 7 (Commencing With Section 17500) Of Division 4 Of The Government Code Requires Reimbursement: None.

Effect On Housing Costs: None.

Impact On Business:

The Commission has determined that the proposed regulatory action will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. This determination is based on the following facts or evidence/documents/testimony:

This proposed action imposes no new mandatory requirements on businesses.

The Commission anticipates a statewide cost of approximately $1,374,234 in TPPPS annual fees. This cost would directly impact TPPPS business licensees. This is reflected as an average cost of approximately $295,095 in annual fees for a typical business and approximately $10,770 for a small business. These estimates were calculated based on the difference between 2026 annual fees invoiced to TPPPS business licensees in October 2025 based on the annual fee amounts in the current regulations, compared to the 2026 annual fees that would have been invoiced to TPPPS business licensees based on the proposed amendments to the annual fee amounts. As previously described, the

calculation method was weighed to ensure that those businesses whose three–year average gross revenue is under $1,500,000 per year pay a lower proportion of the total fees necessary to ensure that no TPPPS business licensee is significantly impacted.

The Commission anticipates an additional statewide savings of approximately $1,200,885 in cardroom annual fees. These savings would directly impact cardroom business licensees. This is reflected in an average savings of approximately $82,163 in annual fees for a typical business and approximately $5,643 for a small business. These estimates were calculated based on the difference between 2026 annual fees invoiced to cardroom business licensees in October 2025 based on the annual fee amounts in the current regulations, compared to the 2026 annual fees that would have been invoiced to cardroom business licensees based on the proposed amendments to the annual fee amounts. As previously described, the calculation method was weighed to ensure that those businesses whose three–year average gross revenue is under $1,500,000 per year pay a lower proportion of the total fees necessary to ensure that no cardroom business licensee is significantly impacted.

For purposes of estimating the impact on typical businesses and small businesses, the Commission utilized federal Small Business Administration (SBA) definitions of a small business for casinos and other gambling industries. An average annual gross gaming revenue of $34 million was used as the threshold for small business cardrooms, as specified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code section 713210 and referenced by the SBA in Section 121.201 of Title 13, Part 121 of the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations. Cardroom business licensees having a three–year average gross revenue of no more than $34 million were identified as small businesses. An average annual gross gaming revenue of $40 million was used as the threshold for small business TPPPS, as specified in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Code section 713290 and referenced by the SBA in Section 121.201 of Title 13, Part 121 of the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations. TPPPS business licensees having a three–year average gross revenue of no more than $40 million were identified as small businesses.

Cost Impact On Representative Private Person Or Business:

The Commission anticipates an impact on a typical TPPPS business licensee resulting from the increase to their annual fee. As noted above, the Commission estimates the average increase to be $295,095 per typical TPPPS business. The proposed regulation will have no impact on a representative private person.

The Commission anticipates an impact on a typical cardroom business licensee resulting from the decrease to their annual fee. As noted above, the Commission estimates the average decrease to be $82,163 per typical cardroom business. The proposed regulation will have no impact on a representative private person.

Effect On Small Business:

The Commission anticipates an impact on a small TPPPS business licensee resulting from the increase to their annual fee. As noted above, the Commission estimates the average increase to be $10,770 per small business TPPPS.

The Commission anticipates an impact on a small cardroom business licensee resulting from the decrease to their annual fee. As noted above, the Commission estimates the average decrease to be $5,643 per small business cardroom.

Results Of Economic Impact Assessment/Analysis Impact On Jobs/New Businesses:

The Commission has determined that this regulatory proposal will not have a significant impact on the creation of new jobs or businesses, the elimination of jobs or existing businesses, or the expansion of businesses in California.

The basis for this determination is that this proposed action only adjusts TPPPS business licensees' and cardroom business licensees' annual fees to better align with costs incurred by the Commission and DOJ, which is unlikely to result in additional or reduced industry participation or performance.

Benefits Of Proposed Regulation:

This proposed action will have the benefit of requiring TPPPS business licensees and cardroom business licensees to pay total annual fees in an amount necessary for the Commission and DOJ to maintain proper funding levels, while aligning the annual fees paid by each portion of the industry (cardrooms and TPPPS) with the costs associated with workload attributable to that portion of the industry.

Health And Welfare Of California Residents:

It has been determined that the proposed action will protect the health, safety, and general welfare of California residents by aiding and preserving the integrity of controlled gambling.

Worker Safety:

It has been determined that the proposed action will not affect worker safety because it does not pertain to working conditions or worker safety issues.

State's Environment:

It has been determined that the proposed action will not affect the state's environment because it does not pertain to environmental issues.

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Commission must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Commission or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Commission would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost–effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS, INFORMATION AND TEXT OF PROPOSAL

The Commission has prepared an Initial Statement of Reasons and the exact language for the proposed action and has available all the information upon which the proposal is based. Copies of the language and of the Initial Statement of Reasons, and all of the information upon which the proposal is based, may be obtained upon request to the Commission at 2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833–4231.

AVAILABILITY AND LOCATION OF THE RULEMAKING FILE AND THE FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

All the information upon which the proposed action is based is contained in the Rulemaking File that will be available for public inspection and copying at the Commission's office throughout the rulemaking process. Arrangements for inspection and/or copying may be made by contacting the primary contact person named below.

You may obtain a copy of the Final Statement of Reasons, once it has been prepared, by making a written request to one of the contact persons named below or by accessing the Commission's website also listed below.

CONTACT PERSONS

All comments and inquiries concerning the substance of the proposed action should be directed to the following ***primary*** contact person:

Joshua Rosenstein, Legislative and Regulatory Specialist
Legislative and Regulatory Affairs Division
California Gambling Control Commission
2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220, Sacramento, CA 95833–4231
Telephone: (916) 274–5823
Fax: (916) 263–0499
Email: jrosenstein@cgcc.ca.gov

Requests for a copy of the Initial Statement of Reasons, proposed text of the regulation, modified text of the regulation, if any, or other technical information upon which the proposed action is based should be directed to the following ***backup*** contact person:

Alex Hunter, Legislative and Regulatory Specialist
Legislative and Regulatory Affairs Division
California Gambling Control Commission
2399 Gateway Oaks Drive, Suite 220
Sacramento, CA 95833–4231
Telephone: (916) 263–1301
Fax: (916) 263–0499
Email: ahunter@cgcc.ca.gov

WEBSITE ACCESS

Materials regarding this proposed action are also available on the Commission's website at www.cgcc.ca.gov.

TITLE 14. FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

COMMERCIAL COONSTRIPE SHRIMP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fish and Game Commission (Commission), pursuant to the authority vested by sections 713, 1050, 7090, 7708, 7857, 8500, 8591, 8842, 9003, 9005, 9006 and 12000, of the Fish and Game Code, interpret or make specific sections 1050, 7090, 8500, 8590, 8591, 8595, 8842, 9000.5, 9001, 9002, 9003, 9005, 9006, 9007, 9008 and 9015 and proposes to amend sections 180.15, 180.2 and 180.5, Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), relating to commercial coonstripe shrimp fishing.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14, CCR.

The California coonstripe shrimp commercial trap fishery has experienced increased participation in recent years, largely due to closures and limitations in other fisheries. This increase in fishing activity, particularly during peak whale migration, has elevated the risk of marine animal entanglement by increasing the amount of trap gear and vertical lines in the water. Three recent humpback whale entanglements were linked to this fishery, in direct conflict with federal protection under the Endangered Species Act and

Marine Mammal Protection Act, and with California's goal of zero entanglement mortality.

In response to whale entanglements attributed to the coonstripe shrimp fishery, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) approved emergency regulations in February 2025. The emergency regulations went into effect on April 7, 2025. At its August 2025 and December 2025 meetings, the Commission adopted 90–day extensions of the emergency regulations which are set to expire in April 2026.

Prior to the adoption of the emergency regulations, the coonstripe shrimp fishery was subject to regulations that did not limit the number of participants or the amount of gear deployed. This lack of restrictions on growth of participation and deployed gear posed a growing risk of marine life entanglement, particularly in the San Francisco Bay Area, where coonstripe shrimp fishing activity overlaps with areas that whales are frequently observed. In addition, continued entanglements could lead to additional fishery restrictions through inclusion in a federal take reduction plan under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, litigation, or other fishery management actions such as more gear restrictions or closures.

Emergency amendments to Section 180.15 established a management boundary spanning from the Sonoma/Mendocino County line to both the Oregon and Mexico borders. New trap limits were set at 15 per ground line in the northern fishery and 40 in the southern, with vessel limits of 180 vertical lines in the north and 60 in the south. A 30–fathom depth limit was introduced for the northern fishery, and the previous control date was updated to February 13, 2025.

The proposed regulations would retain the amendments included in the emergency action and introduce additional amendments. These proposed changes are necessary to further reduce the risk of future marine life entanglements, ensure continued access to the fishery, and enable the state to continue to manage the fishery through a more durable regulatory framework that balances the needs of the commercial fishery with conservation objectives in the marine environment.

PROPOSED REGULATION CHANGES

Section 180.15. (Emergency provisions carried into regular rulemaking)

- Establishes a management boundary at the Sonoma/Mendocino County line and management areas northward to the California/Oregon border, and southward to the United States/Mexico border.
- Defines and limits the numbers of "groundlines" and "vertical lines."
- Sets a 30–fathom depth limit for the northern fishery.
- Replaces the 2001 control date with a new date of February 13, 2025.
- Updates procedures for weather and hardship exemptions.

Additional Section 180.15 amendments (new)

- Redefines fishing seasons by the to two new management areas.
- Establishes minimum trap construction requirements for single and multi–chamber traps, and buoy marking requirements.
- Prohibits take of non–coonstripe species and restricts possession of coonstripe shrimp during closed seasons.

Section 180.2

- Exempts coonstripe shrimp traps from destruct device requirements.

Section 180.5

- Replaces the requirement to mark buoys with the operator's commercial fishing license identification number with a new requirement to mark buoys with the vessel's commercial boat registration number.

BENEFIT OF THE REGULATIONS

The Fish and Game Commission (Commission) anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

CONSISTENCY AND COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING REGULATIONS

The proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. Section 20, Article IV, of the state Constitution specifies that the Legislature may delegate to the Commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. The Legislature has delegated to the Commission the power to adopt regulations governing the commercial shrimp fishery (Section 8591, Fish and Game Code). No other state agency has the authority to adopt regulations governing commercial coonstripe shrimp. The Commission has reviewed its own regulations and finds that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Commission has searched the CCR for any regulations regarding the adoption of commercial coonstripe shrimp regulations; therefore, the Commission has concluded that the proposed regulations are nei-

ther inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

Pursuant to subdivision (d) of Section 11346.3 of the Government Code, the Commission finds that the proposed changes for reporting by coonstripe shrimp fishery participants serve the welfare of the people of the state and the coonstripe shrimp vessel trap permit holders themselves. This is because the Department currently lacks important data on the location and number of coonstripe shrimp traps deployed and their various configurations of traps per ground line and number of vertical lines in the water. Knowing the identity, location, and amount of gear in the water will provide important information on fishing dynamics, and ultimately allow coonstripe fishery participants to continue activities as the Department makes management decisions.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Comments Submitted by Mail or Email

It is requested, but not required, that written comments be submitted on or before January 29, 2026 at the address given below, or by email to FGC@fgc.ca.gov. Written comments mailed, or emailed to the Commission office, must be received before or on February 9, 2026. If you would like copies of any modifications to this proposal, please include your name and mailing address. Mailed comments should be addressed to Fish and Game Commission, P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244–2090.

Meetings

NOTICE IS GIVEN that any person interested may present statements, orally or in writing, relevant to this action at a hearing to be held at the California Natural Resources Building, Second Floor, 715 P Street , Sacramento, California on **Wednesday February 11, 2026**, and may continue on **Thursday February 12, 2026**. This meeting will also include the opportunity to participate via webinar/teleconference. Instructions for participation in the webinar/teleconference hearing will be posted at www.fgc.ca.gov in advance of the meeting or may be obtained by calling 916–653–4899. Please refer to the Commission meeting agenda, which will be available at least 10 days prior to the meeting, for the most current information.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the Notice of Proposed Action, the Initial Statement of Reasons, and the text of the regulation in underline and strikeout format can be accessed through the Commission website at www.fgc.ca.gov. The regulations as well as all related documents upon which the proposal is based (rulemaking file), are on file and available for public review from the agency representative, Melissa Miller–Henson, Executive Director, Fish and Game Commission, 715 P Street, Box 944209, Sacramento, California 94244–2090, phone (916) 653–4899. Please direct requests for the above–mentioned documents and inquiries concerning the regulatory process to Melissa Miller–Henson or Jenn Bacon at FGC@fgc.ca.gov or at the preceding address or phone number. **Craig Shuman, Marine Regional Manager, Department of Fish and Wildlife, has been designated to respond to questions on the substance of the proposed regulations. Dr. Shuman can be reached at R7RegionalMgr@wildlife.ca.gov.**

AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED TEXT

If the regulations adopted by the Commission differ from but are sufficiently related to the action proposed, they will be available to the public for at least 15 days prior to the date of adoption. Any person interested may obtain a copy of said regulations prior to the date of adoption by contacting the agency representative named herein.

If the regulatory proposal is adopted, the final statement of reasons may be obtained from the address above when it has been received from the agency program staff.

IMPACT OF REGULATORY ACTION/ RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Business, Including the Ability of California Businesses to Compete with Businesses in Other States:

The Commission does not anticipate that the proposed regulations will have any statewide adverse economic impacts to businesses that would affect their ability to compete with businesses in other states. The limits for lines and traps per line exceed current practices and would not cause businesses in the fishery to incur a cost to comply, and the requirement for electronic monitoring devices for pop–up gear is only a cost for those who voluntarily elect to use that type of gear over conventional fishing traps. The primary cost associated with the proposed regulations is the cost of complying with the reporting requirements, which are approximately $20 per season per vessel, and the initial buoy identification marking costs of $664 per ves-

sel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery. See the STD 399 addendum for further details.

(b) Impact on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State, the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses, or the Expansion of Businesses in California; Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment:

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts to the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses within the state, or the expansion of businesses as a result of these regulations, as the seasonal cost of complying with the proposed reporting requirements is $20 per vessel and the initial buoy marking costs of $664 per vessel for the northern fishery and $235 for the southern fishery are not significant enough to cause businesses to adjust their labor force or practices in any meaningful way. There are no anticipated benefits to the health and welfare of California residents or to worker safety. The Commission anticipates benefits to the State's environment by sustainably managing California's ocean resources by limiting the potential increase of marine life entanglement risk in the coonstripe shrimp fishery. The environmental risk arising from the rule is not regarded as significant, as the rule manages the resource more conservatively than existing regulations.

(c) Cost Impacts on a Representative Private Person or Business:

The Commission anticipates that the proposed regulations will only incur a $20 per vessel compliance cost for the proposed reporting requirements. See the STD 399 addendum for further details.

(d) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State:

None.

(e) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies:

None.

(f) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts:

None.

(g) Costs Imposed on any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code:

None.

(h) Effect on Housing Costs:

None.

EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS

It has been determined that the adoption of these regulations may affect small business. The Commission has drafted the regulations in Plain English pursuant to Government Code Sections 11342.580 and 11346.2(a)(1).

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Commission must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Commission, or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Commission, would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

TITLE 14. FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

PROCESSING AND DONATING SPORT–CAUGHT FISH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission), pursuant to the authority vested by sections 200, 713, 5510, 7121, 7230 and 7232 of the California Fish and Game Code and to implement, interpret or make specific sections 200, 1050, 5510, 7121, 7230 and 7232 of said Code, proposes to amend Section 231, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, relating to processing and donating sport–caught fish.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST/POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW

Unless otherwise specified, all section references in this document are to Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), "Department" refers to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and "Commission" refers to the California Fish and Game Commission.

CURRENT REGULATIONS

Current law, in Section 7121, California Fish and Game Code (FGC), specifies that except as otherwise provided by the code, selling or purchasing sport–caught fish is prohibited. Section 75, FGC, defines that "Sell" includes barter, exchange or trade. FGC statutes and Title 14 regulations do not prohibit

the donation of sport–caught fish to a nonprofit or other organization or individual.

Subsection 231(b) allows for the exchange of sport–caught fish to entities with a valid sport–caught fish exchange permit for the purpose of filleting, smoking or canning if the same fish is returned to the angler or exchanged pound for pound, adjusted for loss during processing. Historically, the provisions in subsection 231(b) were primarily used to exchange fresh–caught tuna species for canned tuna, allowing recreational anglers to retain fish for later consumption. Section 231 does not include a provision to allow anyone other than the individual who caught the fish to receive the processed fish.

Subsection 231(c) prescribes the exchange process based on a sliding scale exchange rate. Subsection (c)(4) includes a provision allowing processers to sell sport caught tuna that is not returned to the angler to commercial canneries in exchange for commercially harvested canned tuna and allows tuna not acceptable for canning to be sold for reduction purposes (the reduction or conversion of fish into fish flour, fishmeal, fish scrap, fertilizer, fish oil, or other fishery products or byproducts). Subsection (c)(4), however, requires yellowtail not returned to the angler to be donated to "…a non–profit charitable institution for food purposes only and may be fresh or processed." The provision historically provided an immediate ability to exchange sport–caught tuna for canned tuna, effectively placing the sport–caught tuna into the commercial market through the exchanges. Allowing the practice is inconsistent with the existing prohibition on sale of sport caught fish.

PROPOSED CHANGES

The Department recommends that the Commission amend Section 231 to rename the section to "Processing of Sport–Caught Fish," rename the permit to sport–caught fish processing permit, allow sport–caught fish processing permit holders to donate fish directly to a nonprofit organization that directly supports food access or distribution, California tribe, school, or city/county program that directly supports food access or distribution, reduce the potential for sport–caught fish to be commercialized through this program, update the permit suspension and revocation process, and clarify existing regulations.

Specifically, the proposed changes are as follows:

- The proposed regulations will change the title of the section from "Exchanging of Sport–Caught Fish" to "Processing of Sport–Caught Fish," update the permit fee and permit title, and specify that a permit shall be issued unless the permit or privilege to obtain a permit has been suspended or revoked.
- The proposed regulations will clarify permit applicability and add an exception to the sport–caught fish processing permit requirement for fish taken under the authority of a sport fishing license that are filleted on board licensed commercial passenger fishing vessels, if the fish are filleted on board the vessel prior to passenger departure.
- The proposed regulations will remove the list of permit issuing locations that currently restricts the Department's License and Revenue Branch from issuing permits at additional sites or through authorized agents or eliminating underutilized locations.
- To reduce the potential for sport–caught fish to be commercialized, the proposed regulations add a limitation to only allow same–species exchange, prohibit commercially taken or imported fish to be used in the exchange process, prohibit fish received for exchange or processing to be sold or processed for any other purpose not expressly authorized, require sport–caught fish to be stored and processed separate from commercially taken fish, add requirements for the record–keeping, and add to existing marking requirements for sport–caught fish received from sport fish license holders for exchange or processing.
- The proposed regulations will repeal current subsections prescribing the exchange process of sport–caught tuna for canned tuna, including provisions allowing processers to sell sport–caught tuna that is not returned to the angler to commercial canneries in exchange for commercially harvested canned tuna and allowing tuna not acceptable for canning to be sold for reduction purposes. The process allowing for the exchange of sport caught tuna for commercially harvested canned tuna no longer occurs and is inconsistent with the existing prohibition on the sale of sport–caught fish.
- The proposed regulations will allow the donation of sport–caught fish directly to nonprofit organizations that directly support food access or distribution, California Native American tribes, public schools, and city or county government programs that directly support food access or distribution without the sport fishing license holder being present. Requirements for recording, transporting, and labeling donations, as well as restrictions, are specified. The proposed regulations will prohibit donated fish from being sold, auctioned, raffled, or otherwise utilized for fundraising activities.
- The proposed regulations will allow permittees to transport fish to canneries or processing fa-

cilities for the purpose of canning or processing within or outside of California.

- The proposed regulations will add a new subsection to clarify the applicability of the regulation and specify that the requirements of subsections (c) Multi–licensed Business Requirements, (e) Records, (f) Transportation, and (g) Marking apply to persons who are required to hold a permit.
- The proposed regulations will specify that a sport–caught fish processing permit and or the "privilege to obtain a permit" may be suspended or revoked by the Department upon a violation of the terms or conditions of the permit, or violation of any California or federal law related to commercial fishing, recreational fishing, or the receiving, processing or sale of fish by the sport–caught fish processing permit holder, any person required to hold a sport–caught fish processing permit, or the sport–caught fish processing permit holder's agent, servant, employee or other person acting under the permittee's direction or control.
- Additionally, the proposed regulations will establish and clarify the Department's notification process in the event that a sport–caught fish processing permit, or privilege to obtain a permit, is revoked or suspended, as well as clarify and establish procedures for reconsideration and appeal of such suspension or revocation.

Finally, other minor changes are proposed for clarity and consistency.

BENEFIT OF THE REGULATIONS

The proposed changes provide benefits to nonprofit organizations that directly support food access or distribution, California tribes, schools, and city/county programs that directly support food access or distribution who will be able to directly receive donations of fish, and sport fishing license holders who wish to make donations. By facilitating the donation process, all parties involved will be more able to provide and receive donations. The proposed changes also clarify several key regulations in order to ensure that sport–caught fish are not unlawfully commercialized. Removal of unnecessary detail on canned fish exchanges not only prevents commercialization but also eliminates confusion regarding how fish may be processed for a sport fishing license holder.

CONSISTENCY AND COMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING REGULATIONS

The proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. Section 20, Article IV, of the state Constitution specifies that the Legislature may delegate to the Commission such powers relating to the protection and propagation of fish and game as the Legislature sees fit. The Legislature has delegated to the Commission the power to adopt regulations governing entities that process sport–caught fish (California Fish and Game Code Section 7121). Health and Safety Code Section 114031 requires that game animals be received from an approved source and allows the use of legally obtained donated fish by nonprofit organizations authorized to serve meals to indigent persons. Additionally, Health and Safety Code Section 114057.1, subdivision (c) requires a food facility to not use a reduced–oxygen packaging method for non–frozen fish. The Commission has reviewed its own regulations and finds that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Commission has searched the CCR for any other regulations regarding the processing of sport–caught fish; therefore, the Commission has concluded that the proposed regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations. The Commission has searched the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and, pursuant to California Government Code Section 11346.2(b)(6), has determined that the proposed regulations avoid unnecessary duplication and do not conflict with federal regulations contained in the CFR.

BUSINESS REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Commission finds it is necessary for the welfare of the people of the state that the proposed changes to reporting requirements apply to business.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Comments Submitted by Mail or Email

It is requested, but not required, that written comments be submitted on or before January 29, 2025 at the address given below, or by email to FGC@fgc.ca.gov. Written comments mailed, or emailed to the Commission office, must be received before 12:00 noon on February 10, 2025. If you would like copies of any modifications to this proposal, please include your name and mailing address. Mailed comments should be addressed to Fish and Game Commission, P.O. Box 944209, Sacramento, CA 94244–2090.

Meetings

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that any person interested may present statements, orally or in writing, relevant to this action at a hearing to be held in the California Natural Resources Headquarters Building, 715 P Street, Sacramento, California, which will commence at 8:30 a.m. on Wednesday, February 11, 2026, and may continue at 8:30 a.m., on Thursday, February

12, 2026. The Commission will make a reasonable effort to provide the public additional opportunities to observe or provide comment in the meeting through the Zoom videoconference platform by computer, mobile device, or telephone connections. However, the Commission cannot guarantee the accessibility or functionality of the remote connection options. Should technical issues affect remote attendee access or quality, an attempt will be made to resolve them, but the meeting will continue with in–person attendees. Instructions for participation in the webinar/teleconference hearing will be posted at www.fgc.ca.gov in advance of the meeting or may be obtained by calling 916–653–4899. Please refer to the Commission meeting agenda, which will be available at least 10 days prior to the meeting, for the most current information.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS

Copies of the Notice of Proposed Action, the Initial Statement of Reasons, and the text of the regulation in underline and strikeout format can be accessed through the Commission website at www.fgc.ca.gov. The regulations as well as all related documents upon which the proposal is based (rulemaking file), are on file and available for public review from the agency representative, Melissa Miller–Henson, Executive Director, Fish and Game Commission, 715 P Street, Box 944209, Sacramento, California 94244–2090, phone (916) 653–4899. Please direct requests for the above–mentioned documents and inquiries concerning the regulatory process to Melissa Miller–Henson or Sherrie Fonbuena at FGC@fgc.ca.gov or at the preceding address or phone number. **Pelagic Fisheries and Ecosystem Program Manager, John Ugoretz, Department of Fish and Wildlife, who can be reached at AskMarine@wildlife.ca.gov, has been designated to respond to questions on the substance of the proposed regulations.**

AVAILABILITY OF MODIFIED TEXT

If the regulations adopted by the Commission differ from but are sufficiently related to the action proposed, they will be available to the public for at least 15 days prior to the date of adoption. Any person interested may obtain a copy of said regulations prior to the date of adoption by contacting the agency representative named herein.

If the regulatory proposal is adopted, the final statement of reasons may be obtained from the address above when it has been received from the agency program staff.

IMPACT OF REGULATORY ACTION/ RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The potential for significant statewide adverse economic impacts that might result from the proposed regulatory action has been assessed, and the following initial determinations relative to the required statutory categories have been made:

(a) Significant Statewide Adverse Economic Impact Directly Affecting Business, Including the Ability of California Businesses to Compete with Businesses in Other States:

The proposed action will not have a significant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting business, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states. It is prohibited for sport–caught fish to be sold commercially, and the costs for processing are borne by the sport fishing license holder who caught the fish, so processing businesses do not face any increased costs besides the adjustment of the permit fee. The marking requirement for packages and cans of fish added by the proposed regulations will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the species name to the labels they already create for each individual package/ can of fish and will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the words “not to be sold” to the labels they already create for packages of filleted fish. These new markings can be done with a permanent marker instead of printing, but this will not create a significant difference in labor hours that would impose new costs to sport–caught fish processing permit holders. Similarly, the marking requirement for fish received for donation to be labeled “for donation” is not expected to adversely impact a sport–caught fish processing permit holder’s operations. The new record keeping requirements for donated fish may add a minute or two to processing the donated fish, but it is unlikely to expand the existing labor requirements or costs of processing in a way that will adversely impact those businesses, as the activity would be folded into their existing procedures that require gathering similar information. While the baseline for the fee is being reset to $96 (which is the 2026 fee as adjusted per the procedure set by FGC Section 713), it does not change the amount that permittees must pay or the mechanism for annual adjustments set by FGC Section 713, thus it does not impose a direct cost impact that would adversely affect businesses.

(b) Impact on the Creation or Elimination of Jobs Within the State, the Creation of New Businesses or the Elimination of Existing Businesses, or the Expansion of Businesses in California; Benefits of the Regulation to the Health and Welfare of

California Residents, Worker Safety, and the State's Environment:

The Commission does not anticipate any impacts on the creation or elimination of jobs, the creation of new businesses, the elimination of existing businesses or the expansion of businesses in California. The marking requirement for packages and cans of fish added by the proposed regulations will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the species name to the labels they already create for each individual package/can of fish and will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the words "not to be sold" to the labels they already create for packages of filleted fish. These new markings can be done with a permanent marker instead of printing, but this will not create a significant difference in labor hours that would increase a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operational costs. Similarly, the marking requirement for fish received for donation to be labeled "for donation" is not expected to adversely impact a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operations. The new record keeping requirements for donated fish may add a minute or two to processing the donated fish, but this is unlikely to expand the existing labor requirements or costs of processing in a way that adversely impacts those businesses, as similar information is already gathered. While the baseline for the fee is being reset to $96 (which is the 2026 fee as adjusted per the procedure set by FGC Section 713), it does not change the amount that permittees must pay or the mechanism for annual adjustments set by FGC Section 713.

The Commission does not anticipate any direct benefits related to the health and welfare of the California residents, except that, as stated above, by facilitating the donation process, the proposed changes provide benefits to recipients of food support from nonprofit organizations and city/county programs that directly support food access or distribution, California Tribes, and schools. The Commission does not anticipate any benefits related worker safety, or the state's environment.

(c) Cost Impacts on a Representative Private Person or Business:

The Commission is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action. The marking requirement for packages and cans of fish added by the proposed regulations will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the species name to the labels they already create for each individual package/can of fish and will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the words "not to be sold" to the labels they already create for packages of filleted fish. These new markings can be done with a permanent marker instead of printing, but this will not create a significant difference in labor hours that would increase a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operational costs. Similarly, the marking requirement for fish received for donation to be labeled "for donation" is not expected to adversely impact a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operations. The new record keeping requirements for donated fish may add a minute or two to processing the donated fish, but this is unlikely to expand the existing labor requirements or costs of processing in a way that adversely impacts those businesses, as similar information is already gathered. While the baseline for the fee is being reset to $96 (which is the 2026 fee as adjusted per the procedure set by FGC Section 713), it does not change the amount that permittees must pay or the mechanism for annual adjustments set by FGC Section 713, thus it does not impose a direct cost impact.

(d) Costs or Savings to State Agencies or Costs/Savings in Federal Funding to the State:

The Commission is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action. The marking requirement for packages and cans of fish added by the proposed regulations will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the species name to the labels they already create for each individual package/can of fish and will require sport–caught fish processing permit holders to add the words "not to be sold" to the labels they already create for packages of filleted fish. These new markings can be done with a permanent marker instead of printing, but this will not create a significant difference in labor hours that would increase a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operational costs. Similarly, the marking requirement for fish received for donation to be labeled "for donation" is not expected to adversely impact a sport–caught fish processing permit holder's operations. The new record keeping requirements for donated fish may add a minute or two to processing the donated fish, but this is unlikely to expand the existing labor requirements or costs of processing in a way that adversely impacts those businesses, as similar information is already gathered. While the baseline for the fee is being reset to $96 (which is the 2026 fee as adjusted per the procedure set by FGC Section 713), it does not change the amount that permittees must pay or the mechanism for annual adjustments set by FGC Section 713, thus it does not impose a direct cost impact.

(e) Nondiscretionary Costs/Savings to Local Agencies:

None.

(f) Programs Mandated on Local Agencies or School Districts:

None.

(g) Costs Imposed on any Local Agency or School District that is Required to be Reimbursed Under Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4, Government Code:

None.

(h) Effect on Housing Costs:

None.

(i) Business Reporting Requirements:

The Commission finds it is necessary for the welfare of the people of the state that the proposed changes to reporting requirements apply to business.

EFFECT ON SMALL BUSINESS

It has been determined that the adoption of these regulations may affect small business. The Commission has drafted the regulations in Plain English pursuant to Government Code Sections 11342.580 and 11346.2(a)(1).

CONSIDERATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The Commission must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Commission, or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Commission, would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provision of law.

TITLE 17. AIR RESOURCES BOARD

CORPORATE GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING AND CLIMATE–RELATED FINANCIAL RISK DISCLOSURE INITIAL REGULATION

The California Air Resources Board (CARB or Board) will conduct a public hearing at the date and time noted below to consider approving for adoption the proposed Climate Data and Financial Risk Reporting Fee Regulation.

Date: February 26, 2026
Time: 9:00 a.m.

In–Person Location:

California Air Resources Board
Byron Sher Auditorium
1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Remote Option: Zoom

This public meeting may continue at 9:00 a.m., on February 27, 2026. Please consult the public agenda, which will be posted ten days before the February 26, 2026, Board Meeting, for important details, including the day on which this item will be considered and how the public can participate via Zoom if they choose to be remote.

WRITTEN COMMENT PERIOD AND SUBMITTAL OF COMMENTS

In accordance with the Administrative Procedure Act, interested members of the public may present comments orally or in writing during the hearing and may provide comments by postal mail or by electronic submittal before the hearing. The public comment period for this regulatory action will begin on December 26, 2025. Written comments not submitted during the hearing must be submitted on or after December 26, 2025, and received **no later than** February 9, 2026. Comments submitted outside that comment period are considered untimely. CARB may, but is not required to, respond to untimely comments, including those raising significant environmental issues. The Board also encourages members of the public to bring to the attention of staff in advance of the hearing any suggestions for modification of the proposed regulatory action. Comments submitted in advance of the hearing must be addressed to one of the following:

Postal mail:

Clerks' Office, California Air Resources Board
1001 I Street, Sacramento, California 95814

Electronic submittal: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/lispub/comm/bclist.php.

Please note that under the California Public Records Act (Government Code section 7920.000 et seq.), your written and oral comments, attachments, and associated contact information (e.g., your address, phone, email, etc.) become part of the public record and can be released to the public upon request.

Additionally, the Board requests but does not require that persons who submit written comments to the Board reference the title of the proposal in their comments to facilitate review.

AUTHORITY AND REFERENCE

This regulatory action is proposed under the authority granted in California Health and Safety Code, sections 38532, 38533, 39600, 39601, 38530, 38580, and 41513. This action is proposed to implement, interpret, and make specific sections 38532, 38533, 38580, 95833, 25120, 23101, and 41513 of the California Health and Safety Code.

INFORMATIVE DIGEST OF PROPOSED ACTION AND POLICY STATEMENT OVERVIEW (GOV. CODE, § 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(3))

Sections Affected:

Proposed adoption to California Code of Regulations, title 17, sections 96070, 96071, 96072, 96073, 96074, 96075, 96076, and 96077.

Background and Effect of the Proposed Regulatory Action:

In 2023, Governor Newsom signed into law two pieces of legislation: the Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act (Senate Bill (SB) 253, Wiener, Stats. 2023, chapter 382; codified in Health & Safety Code section 38532), and the Climate–Related Financial Risk Act (SB 261, Stern, Stats. 2023, chapter 383; codified in Health and Safety Code section 38533). In 2024, SB 219 (Wiener, Stats. 2024, chapter 766; codified in Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533) amended both of these statutes, extending certain deadlines and making other administrative modifications. The laws aim to protect California stakeholders by mandating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reporting and climate–related financial risk reporting by large United States (U.S.)–based entities that do business in California. Together, these laws encourage alignment with existing, widely recognized frameworks, and aim to ensure that accurate, comparable, and decision–useful climate information is made available to investors, lenders, insurers, consumers, and other stakeholders in the State.

The Climate Corporate Data Accountability Act requires U.S.–based entities with more than $1 billion in annual revenue that do business in California to annually report all GHG emissions including direct emissions (Scope 1), indirect emissions from consumed energy (Scope 2), and indirect upstream and downstream GHG emissions (Scope 3). The Climate–Related Financial Risk Act requires U.S.–based entities with more than $500 million in annual revenue that do business in California to biennially report their climate–related financial risk and measures adopted to reduce and adapt to climate–related financial risk.

Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533 each mandate the creation of a fee program to fund program operations. This Proposed Regulation addresses the establishment of these fee programs. Health and Safety Code section 38532 creates the Climate Accountability and Emissions Disclosure Fund, and Health and Safety Code section 38533 establishes the Climate–Related Financial Risk Disclosure Fund for deposit of respective program fees. CARB must set the fees in an amount sufficient to cover the actual and reasonable costs to administer and implement these programs and may adjust the fee in any year to reflect changes in the California Consumer Price Index during the prior year.

In addition to establishment of the fee program, CARB is also proposing to establish a reporting deadline for implementation of Health and Safety Code section 38532. Health and Safety Code section 38532 requires reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 corporate GHG emissions in 2026 but does not specify a particular deadline. Under this Proposed Regulation, entities subject to Health and Safety Code section 38532 shall report Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions on or before August 10, 2026. The establishment of this reporting deadline is intended to provide a clear backstop for reporting but is not intended to establish other program requirements, including, but not limited to, reporting and assurance requirements and enforcement provisions. These elements will be developed and adopted through a subsequent rulemaking.

CARB may also consider other changes to the sections affected, as listed on page 2 of this notice, or other sections within the scope of this notice, during the course of this rulemaking process.[1]

OBJECTIVES AND BENEFITS OF THE PROPOSED REGULATORY ACTION

Objectives

The Proposed Regulation primarily establishes the framework by which program administration and implementation cost recovery fees will be assessed under Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533. The Proposed Regulation also defines key terms necessary for the fee provisions, such as revenue and doing business in California, to clearly determine which entities will be covered by these programs. In addition, Staff proposes that the requirements under Health and Safety Code section 38532 and 38533 will not apply to:

- Non–profit or charitable organizations, defined as tax–exempt under the Internal Revenue Code;
- A business entity that is subject to regulation by the Department of Insurance in this state, or that is in the business of insurance in any other state. This language is explicit in Health and Safety Code section 38533. Staff is proposing to exempt the same entities from Health and Safety Code section 38532;

[1] On November 18, 2025, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order temporarily enjoining enforcement of SB 261 until an appeal challenging SB 261 is resolved. In light of this order, CARB will not enforce SB 261 until the injunction is lifted. CARB will nevertheless continue this rulemaking to consider the Proposed Regulation for adoption.

- Federal, State and local government entities, and companies that are majority–owned by government entities (>50.00%); and,
- Entities whose only business in California is the presence of teleworking employees.

In addition to establishment of the fee program, Staff is also proposing to establish a first–year reporting deadline for implementation of Health and Safety Code section 38532. Health and Safety Code section 38532 requires reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 corporate GHG emissions in 2026 but does not specify a particular deadline. Under this Proposed Regulation, entities subject to Health and Safety Code section 38532 shall submit their first Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions report on or before August 10, 2026. The proposed first year reporting deadline of August 10, 2026, matches the verification deadline under CARB's Mandatory Reporting Regulation (MRR) program, with the goal of streamlining GHG reporting responsibilities and timing for entities reporting under Health and Safety Code section 38532 and MRR. The establishment of this reporting deadline is intended to provide a clear backstop for reporting but is not intended to establish other program requirements, including, but not limited to, reporting and assurance requirements and enforcement provisions. These elements will be developed and adopted through a subsequent rulemaking.

Benefits

The Proposed Regulation has a narrow scope and establishes a fee structure for implementation of Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533, as well as a first–year corporate GHG reporting deadline under Health and Safety Code section 38532. The Proposed Regulation does not require changes in emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants or GHGs. As such, the Proposed Regulation is not anticipated to provide quantifiable benefits (cost savings, emissions reductions, etc.). Nevertheless, the Proposed Regulation helps support a program that involves further quantification and reporting of regulated entities' GHG emissions, which CARB anticipates will ultimately result in beneficial reductions in GHG emissions following improved accounting, although the extent of any such GHG reductions is not quantifiable at this time. Furthermore, the Proposed Regulation directionally supports the transparency goals of Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533. Increased information about potential climate–related financial risks and company–wide emissions can equip investors, consumers, and other stakeholders to support companies that align with these third parties' financial and other goals. In this way, the Proposed Regulation supports transparency for the public and the State, including in its role as an investor and consumer. In addition, by establishing a fee structure, the Proposed Regulation enables CARB to implement Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533 without redirecting funding from existing programs that are critical to reducing GHG emissions and ensuring a healthy environment for all people.

PUBLIC PROCESS

Consistent with Government Code sections 11346, subdivision (b), and 11346.45, subdivision (a), and with the Board's long–standing practice, CARB staff held public workshops and had other meetings with interested persons during the development of the Proposed Regulation. These informal pre–rulemaking discussions provided staff with useful information that was considered during development of the regulation that is now being proposed for formal public comment.

Staff have been engaging with the public on elements of the two pieces of climate disclosure regulations in California for this past year. Staff issued an enforcement notice in December 2024 and quickly followed with an initial solicitation of public feedback through a public docket to inform development of implementation and future regulatory concepts. The public docket remained open for three months. CARB staff conducted three public workshops in 2025, in addition to numerous meetings with individual external stakeholders to discuss regulatory concepts to the climate disclosure regulations. The first public workshop took place in May 2025 and drew more than 2,000 attendees. In this workshop, staff provided an overview of Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533, updates on regulatory development, and feedback received from the previous public information solicitation that ended in March 2025. In response to the feedback received during the May workshop, CARB staff members released a Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document to provide further guidance to assist companies with initial planning. The workshop that took place in August 2025 focused on the development of the associated fee regulation, which is the focus of this rulemaking. Staff also proposed initial implementation deadlines and updated definitions of key concepts during the August workshop. Staff provided ample opportunity during the two workshops for stakeholders to provide oral feedback. Stakeholders also had the opportunity to provide written public feedback following the August workshop for three weeks after the workshop. CARB staff subsequently released an SB 261 draft checklist and the preliminary list of reporting/covered entities in September 2025 to offer additional guidance for potentially regulated entities. A survey was sent to the public along with the preliminary list of reporting/covered entities to gather feedback to inform the drafting of the fee regulation.

Notices for the workshops and the release of public information were emailed to subscribers of the "Climate Disclosure for California Air Resources Board" listservs. About 71,160 individuals or companies were notified.

COMPARABLE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

There are no existing federal regulations that address the same scope as the Proposed Regulation, which establishes a fee structure to implement Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533 and sets a corporate GHG reporting deadline. At the federal level, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) established a similar framework by proposing climate–related disclosure rules in March 2022 and finalizing them on March 6, 2024. These rules would have required publicly traded companies to disclose climate–related risks and Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. However, the SEC voluntarily stayed the rule pending resolution of legal challenges, and the rule did not advance to implementation.

AN EVALUATION OF INCONSISTENCY OR INCOMPATIBILITY WITH EXISTING STATE REGULATIONS (GOV. CODE, § 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(3)(D))

During the process of developing the proposed regulatory action, CARB conducted a search of any similar regulations on this topic and concluded these regulations are neither inconsistent nor incompatible with existing state regulations.

DISCLOSURES REGARDING THE PROPOSED REGULATION

Fiscal Impact/Local Mandate Determination Regarding the Proposed Action (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subdivisions (a)(5)&(6)):

CARB's determinations concerning the costs or savings incurred by public agencies and private persons and businesses in reasonable compliance with the proposed regulatory action are presented below.

Under Government Code sections 11346.5, subdivision (a)(5) and 11346.5, subdivision (a)(6), CARB has determined that the Proposed Regulation would create costs or savings to a State agency. The Proposed Regulation would not create costs or savings in federal funding to the State, would not create costs or mandate to any local agency or school district, whether or not reimbursable by the State under Government Code, title 2, division 4, part 7 (commencing with section 17500), or other nondiscretionary cost or savings to State or local agencies.

Cost to any Local Agency or School District Requiring Reimbursement under Gov. Code section 17500 et seq.:

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to impose any costs to any local agency or school district.

Cost or Savings for State Agencies:

The Proposed Regulation will result in fiscal impact on CARB only. No other state agencies would be impacted, as the scope of Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533 applies exclusively to business entities, as detailed in Section A.3. The total revenue increase to CARB is estimated to be $90,200,000 from FY 2026–27 to FY 2030–31 due to the collected fees, as explained in Section B. This amount consists of an annual revenue increase of $20,800,000 from FY 2026–27 to FY 2028–29 and annual revenue increase of $13,900,000 from FY 2029–30 to FY 2030–31. At the same time, these revenues will be fully expended to implement Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533. The implementation cost on CARB is estimated to be $20,800,000 annually from FY 2026–27 to FY 2028–29 and $13,900,000 annually from FY 2029–30 to FY 2030–31. As described in Section B, the costs of the Proposed Regulation only include the cost of implementing Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533. This covers all of the permanent positions and contract funds allocated to CARB to implement Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533, detailed in Section B.

Other Non–Discretionary Costs or Savings on Local Agencies:

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to impose any non–discretionary costs or savings to any local agency.

Cost or Savings in Federal Funding to the State:

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to impose any costs or savings in federal funding to the state.

HOUSING COSTS (GOV. CODE, § 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(12))

CARB has also made the initial determination that the proposed regulatory action will not have a significant effect on housing costs.

SIGNIFICANT STATEWIDE ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT DIRECTLY AFFECTING BUSINESS, INCLUDING ABILITY TO COMPETE (GOV. CODE, §§ 11346.3, SUBDIVISION (A), 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(7), 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(8))

CARB has made an initial determination that the proposed regulatory action would not have a signifi-

cant statewide adverse economic impact directly affecting businesses, including the ability of California businesses to compete with businesses in other states, or on representative private persons.

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to create a competitive advantage or disadvantage, as the estimated compliance costs are minimal and not expected to affect business competitiveness.

RESULTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS/ASSESSMENT (GOV. CODE, § 11346.5, SUBDIVISION (A)(10))

Non–Major Regulation: Statement of the Results of the Economic Impact Assessment (EIA) (if applicable):

The creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California (Gov. Code 11346.3(b)(1)).

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to directly affect the creation or elimination of jobs within the state, as the estimated compliance costs for this regulation are minimal and not anticipated to influence employment levels. Any potential costs associated with the addition of the first year (2026) corporate GHG reporting deadline through the Proposed Regulation would be negligible, and potentially zero for some companies, and is not expected to create or eliminate jobs. The economic analysis for the Proposed Regulation does not quantify costs associated with establishment of a 2026 corporate GHG emissions reporting deadline, as these costs are expected to be negligible for most companies, and zero for the rest. To support initial implementation and reduce uncertainty, CARB issued an Enforcement Notice[2] in December 2024. In this Enforcement Notice, CARB recognized that some reporting entities may require lead time to develop or refine their data collection processes to ensure complete and accurate reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.[3] Accordingly, CARB has indicated that it will exercise enforcement discretion for the first report due in 2026, allowing reporting entities to submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for their prior fiscal year based on information they already have or were collecting when this Notice was issued. Entities that were not collecting data or were not planning to collect data, at the time the Enforcement Notice was issued, are not expected to submit Scope 1 and Scope 2 reporting data for this first reporting cycle. This approach is intended to support companies as they transition into complying with these new reporting requirements.

The creation of new business or the elimination of existing businesses within the State of California.

The high annual revenue thresholds for regulated entities specified in the statutes indicate that the Proposed Regulation is not expected to directly affect the creation of new businesses or the elimination of existing businesses within the state. The estimated compliance costs for this regulation, which are discussed in greater detail in Section B.1.b of the Form 399 Attachment, are minimal relative to the revenues of the companies subject to the Proposed Regulation and are not anticipated to impose significant barriers to market entry or the continuation of business operations. Any potential costs associated with the first year 2026 corporate GHG reporting deadline established by the Proposed Regulation, in the context of the Enforcement Notice[4] released by staff in December 2024 and CARB's Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) document,[5] would be negligible, and potentially zero for some companies. This 2026 corporate GHG reporting deadline is not expected to create or eliminate businesses. See Chapter VIII, section A of the Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR), for a detailed discussion about the negligible costs associated with establishing a 2026 corporate GHG reporting deadline.

The expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California.

The estimated compliance costs for each regulated entity are minimal and therefore are not anticipated to affect the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California. The addition of a corporate GHG reporting deadline is also not expected to affect the expansion of businesses; see Chapter VIII, section A, for a detailed discussion about the negligible costs associated with establishing a 2026 corporate GHG reporting deadline.

The benefits of the regulation to the health and welfare of California residents, worker safety, and the state's environment.

The primary purpose of this Proposed Regulation is to support programs for generating information and greater transparency around corporate GHG emissions and climate–related financial risk by ensuring

[2] CARB, 2024. Enforcement Notice. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024–12/The%20Climate%20Corporate%20Data%20Accountability%20Act%20Enforcement%20Notice%20Dec%202024.pdf.

[3] CARB has also addressed first–year reporting in its FAQ document, available at https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/our–work/programs/corporate–ghg–reporting/resources.

[4] CARB, 2024. Enforcement Notice. Available at: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2024–12/The%20Climate%20Corporate%20Data%20Accountability%20Act%20Enforcement%20Notice%20Dec%202024.pdf.

[5] CARB. (2025, November 17.) *California Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Climate–Related Financial Risk Disclosure Programs: Frequently Asked Questions About Regulatory Development and Initial Reports.* https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/classic/FAQs%20Regarding%20California%20Climate%20Disclosure%20Requirements_Nov.pdf.

that accurate, comparable, and decision–useful climate information is made available to inform investors and empower consumers. The Proposed Regulation does not require changes in emissions of criteria pollutants, toxic air contaminants or GHGs. Nevertheless, the Proposed Regulation helps support a program that involves further quantification and reporting of regulated entities' GHG emissions, which CARB anticipates will ultimately result in beneficial reductions in GHG emissions following improved accounting. However, the extent of any such GHG reductions is not quantifiable at this time.

Effect on Jobs/Businesses:

CARB has determined that the proposed regulatory action would not affect the creation or elimination of jobs within the State of California, the creation of new businesses or elimination of existing businesses within the State of California, or the expansion of businesses currently doing business within the State of California. A detailed assessment of the economic impacts of the proposed regulatory action can be found in the Economic Impact Analysis in the ISOR.

Benefits of the Proposed Regulation:

The objective of the proposed regulatory action is to establish the framework by which fees will be assessed under Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533, and for the purposes of the fee regulation, defines key terms such as revenue and doing business in California, to clearly determine which entities will be covered by these programs. In addition, it will establish a first–year reporting deadline for implementation of Health and Safety Code section 38532. The Proposed Regulation directionally supports the transparency goals of Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533. Increased information about potential climate–related financial risks and company–wide emissions will equip investors, consumers, and stakeholders to make informed decisions consistent with their financial and other goals. In addition, by establishing a fee structure, the Proposed Regulation enables CARB to implement Health and Safety Code sections 38532 and 38533 without redirecting funding from existing programs that are critical to reducing GHG emissions and ensuring a healthy environment for all people.

A summary of these benefits is provided; please refer to "Objectives and Benefits", under the Informative Digest of Proposed Action and Policy Statement Overview Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5, subdivision (a)(3) discussion on page 3.

Cost Impacts on Representative Private Persons or Businesses (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subdivision (a)(9)):

In developing this regulatory proposal, CARB staff evaluated the potential economic impacts on representative private persons or businesses. CARB is not aware of any cost impacts that a representative private person or business would necessarily incur in reasonable compliance with the proposed action.

The Proposed Regulation is not expected to impose direct compliance costs on individuals in California, as the estimated compliance costs, which are discussed in greater detail in Section B.1.b of the Form 399 Attachment, are minimal relative to revenues and are not anticipated to be passed on from businesses to individuals.

Effect on Small Business (Cal. Code Regs., title 1, § 4, subdivisions (a) and (b)):

CARB has also determined under California Code of Regulations, title 1, section 4, that the proposed regulatory action would not affect small businesses because the regulated entities subject to the Proposed Regulation do not meet the definition of "small business" under California Government Code section 11346.3, given the annual revenue thresholds of $500 million and $1 billion.

Consideration of Alternatives (Gov. Code, § 11346.5, subdivision (a)(13)):

Before taking final action on the proposed regulatory action, the Board must determine that no reasonable alternative considered by the Board, or that has otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the Board, would be more effective in carrying out the purpose for which the action is proposed, would be as effective and less burdensome to affected private persons than the proposed action, or would be more cost–effective to affected private persons and equally effective in implementing the statutory policy or other provisions of law.

The analysis of such alternatives can be found in Chapter IX of the ISOR for these proposed regulations. Staff analyzed three alternatives including a no fee alternative, alternative timeline for fee collection, and a progressive fee payment based on GHG emissions. These proposed alternatives were found to be no less burdensome or equally effective in achieving the purposes of the regulation in a manner that ensures full compliance with the authorizing law.

ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

The Proposed Regulation is statutorily exempt from the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), pursuant to sections 38532(g) and 38533(g) of the California Health and Safety Code. CARB notes that while this project is expressly statutorily exempt, the Proposed Regulation is also exempt from CEQA pursuant to other applicable exemptions, including CEQA Guidelines, section 15061(b)(3) ("common sense" exemption) because it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the Proposed Regulation

may result in any significant adverse impact on the environment. The Proposed Regulation involves the creation of a fee program associated with GHG and climate risk reporting, as well as key associated definitions and a first–year reporting deadline. There is no potential for this project to significantly impact the environment. The Proposed Regulation is also exempt pursuant to CEQA Guidelines, section 15306, which exempts from CEQA basic data collection, research, management and evaluation activities which do not result in a serious or major disturbance to an environmental resource.

SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION REQUEST

Consistent with California Government Code section 7296.2, special accommodation or language needs may be provided for any of the following:

- An interpreter to be available at the hearing;
- Documents made available in an alternate format or another language; and,
- A disability–related reasonable accommodation.

To request these special accommodations or language needs, please contact the Clerks' Office at cotb@arb.ca.gov or (916) 322–5594 as soon as possible, but no later than ten business days before the scheduled Board hearing. TTY/TDD/Speech to Speech users may dial 711 for the California Relay Service.

Consecuente con la sección 7296.2 del Código de Gobierno de California, una acomodación especial o necesidades lingüísticas pueden ser suministradas para cualquiera de los siguientes:

- Un intérprete que esté disponible en la audiencia;
- Documentos disponibles en un formato alterno u otro idioma; y,
- Una acomodación razonable relacionados con una incapacidad.

Para solicitar estas comodidades especiales o necesidades de otro idioma, por favor llame a la oficina del Consejo al cotb@arb.ca.gov o (916) 322–5594 lo más pronto posible, pero no menos de 10 días de trabajo antes del día programado para la audiencia del Consejo. TTY/TDD/Personas que necesiten este servicio pueden marcar el 711 para el Servicio de Retransmisión de Mensajes de California.

AGENCY CONTACT PERSONS

Inquiries concerning the substance of the proposed regulatory action may be directed to the agency representative Jordan Ramalingam, Chief, Climate Data and Risk Reporting Branch, at (916) 277–0499 or Paul Furumo, Staff Air Pollution Specialist, Climate Data Reporting Section, at (279) 216–0662.

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS

CARB staff has prepared a Staff Report: Initial Statement of Reasons (ISOR) for the proposed regulatory action, which includes a summary of the economic and environmental impacts of the proposal. The report is entitled: Public Hearing to Consider the Proposed California Corporate Greenhouse Gas Reporting and Climate–Related Financial Risk Disclosure Initial Regulation

Copies of the ISOR and the full text of the proposed regulatory language, may be accessed on CARB's website listed below, on December 9, 2025. Please contact Roberta Ruch, Regulations Coordinator, at roberta.ruch@arb.ca.gov or (279) 208–7881 if you need physical copies of the documents. Pursuant to Government Code section 11346.5, subdivision (b), upon request to the aforementioned Regulations Coordinator, physical copies would be obtained from the Public Information Office, California Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, First Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814.

Further, the agency representative to whom nonsubstantive inquiries concerning the proposed administrative action may be directed is Roberta Ruch Regulations Coordinator, (279) 208–7881. The Board staff has compiled a record for this rulemaking action, which includes all the information upon which the proposal is based. This material is available for inspection upon request to the contact persons.

HEARING PROCEDURES

The public hearing will be conducted in accordance with the California Administrative Procedure Act, Government Code, title 2, division 3, part 1, chapter 3.5 (commencing with section 11340).

Following the public hearing, the Board may take action to approve for adoption the regulatory language as originally proposed, or with non–substantial or grammatical modifications. The Board may also approve for adoption the proposed regulatory language with other modifications if the text as modified is sufficiently related to the originally proposed text that the public was adequately placed on notice and that the regulatory language as modified could result from the proposed regulatory action. If this occurs, the full regulatory text, with the modifications clearly indicated, will be made available to the public, for written comment, at least 15 days before final adoption.

The public may request a copy of the modified regulatory text from CARB's Public Information Office, Air Resources Board, 1001 I Street, Visitors and Environmental Services Center, First Floor, Sacramento, California, 95814.

FINAL STATEMENT OF REASONS AVAILABILITY

Upon its completion, the Final Statement of Reasons (FSOR) will be available and copies may be requested from the agency contact persons in this notice, or may be accessed on CARB's website listed below.

INTERNET ACCESS

This notice, the ISOR and all subsequent regulatory documents, including the FSOR, when completed, are available on CARB's website for this rulemaking at https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/rulemaking/2025/consideration-adoption-proposed-climate-data-and-financial-risk-reporting-fee.

GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

HABITAT RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT ACT CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION NUMBER 1653–2025–178–001–R1

Project: Meadow Gulch Water Quality Protection Project

Location: Siskiyou County

Applicant: Fritz Mason, AP Cattle Company

BACKGROUND

Project Location: The Meadow Gulch Water Quality Protection Project (Project) is located near Gazelle Callahan Road, in the unincorporated community of Callahan. The Project is located along Meadow Gulch, a small intermittent tributary to the East Fork Scott River, at a property owned by AP Cattle Company, at Latitude: 41.38012° North and Longitude: 122.71153° West.

Project Description: Meadow Gulch is a small tributary to the East Fork Scott River. The stream system provides seasonal flows on normal water years from winter through late spring. Meadow Gulch is a low gradient stream with a comparatively wide valley floor and flood plain, creating a great opportunity to potentially function as a late season water retention area. The lower reaches of the Meadow Gulch drainage flow through existing irrigated pastures which are irrigated by a series of contoured ditches from the East Fork Scott River. AP Cattle Company also has two diversions from Meadow Gulch Creek that can irrigate pastures in the lower reaches of the drainage.

The objective of the Project is to treat multiple sites within the stream to address current and legacy impacts ranging from recent wildfire to remediating previous irrigation structures. The Project will implement four treatment sites will require work within the bed and bank of Meadow Gulch Creek: two treatment sites to address legacy impacts of previously constructed irrigation infrastructure, allowing Meadow Gulch to remain in its channel when completed, and two treatment sites to protect and enhance the upper reaches of the Meadow Gulch Creek to improve and retain floodplain access. These include removing a diversion ditch that intercepts the natural flow of Meadow Gulch, removing a legacy berm diversion structure, and treating sections of the upper Meadow Gulch that are showing initial signs of minor impacts of down–cutting or risk down–cutting as a result of a recent forest fire that impacted the upper reaches of the watershed. These Project activities will not only improve flow downstream for areas with listed salmonid species, but will improve the floodplain and stream habitat in areas that have been affected by erosion and channel incision caused by wildfires.

Additionally, the Project will prevent the risk of co–mingling the natural flow of Meadow Gulch Creek with tail–water used for irrigation by capturing the tail–water at the end of fields and moving the water to where it can be reused for irrigation rather than entering the stream. This will be achieved by developing or improving existing "catch ditches" that capture flood irrigation water as it moves across pastures prior to approaching the active channel. The catch ditches are at field or floodplain elevation and are set back from the steam bank by 15 feet or more in most cases. The catch ditches prevent irrigation water that originated from the East Fork Scott River from entering Meadow Gulch Creek, potentially impacting the water quality of Meadow Gulch Creek, if flowing. While catch ditches protect the water quality of Meadow Gulch, they also allow the ranch to collect and reuse the collected irrigation water in another location or pasture for irrigation, increasing efficiency and reducing irrigation demand.

Site 1: Eliminate Diversion Ditch Intercepting Meadow Gulch

Currently, a diversion ditch that delivers water from the East Fork Scott River past Meadow Gulch Creek is constructed through Meadow Gulch Creek. When Meadow Gulch Creek flows, the diversion ditch intercepts the flow and prevents the flow from accessing its historical channel. The Project proposes to siphon the irrigation ditch under Meadow Gulch Creek using a PVC pipeline to angle under and beyond the active channel of the stream. Up to 70 feet of 27–inch

PVC pipe will be used to construct the siphon under the stream channel. The siphon will be constructed by excavating an open trench across the channel, installing the pipe, and backfilling. The pipe will be buried a minimum of 36 inches under the channel invert. The active channel from top of bank to top of bank is roughly 20 feet wide. A 42–inch–wide trench will be excavated across the channel for the construction of the siphon; the pipe will be installed and backfilled. A roughened stream channel built with Engineered Streambed Material (ESM) will be constructed where the ditch currently crosses the channel, and the existing ditch and ditch bank will be removed to reconnect the stream channel. Meadow Gulch Creek is ephemeral through this reach, so dewatering or impacting aquatic species during construction is not a concern. The ditch will be turned off and allowed to dry prior to construction of this scope. Construction will not occur if stream or ditch is flowing. Disturbed soils within or near the active channel will be seeded and mulched and any spoils will be removed from the flood plain.

Site 2: Remove Legacy Diversion Structure, Culvert, and Berm

A legacy diversion structure remains in Meadow Gulch Creek approximately 1,400 feet above the ditch intercept site described above. The diversion structure is the current pathway for the steam flow with Meadow Gulch, discharging through a culvert within the stream channel. The Project will remove the berm that diverts the flow and reconnect the stream by reoccupying the original stream channel. The culverts within the berm will be removed with the earthen berm. The total length of the soil berm is roughly 230 feet, with roughly 130 feet of the berm functioning as the bank of the stream channel. Removal of the berm will allow the stream to reoccupy the original channel at original grade over 180 feet of stream channel. An estimated 300 yards of berm material will be removed and regraded to eliminate the legacy diversion structure. The berm appears to be developed from an excavation site east of the channel. If the berm excavation and replacement of the stream bank do not balance, excess berm material will be returned from where it was excavated. An estimated 180 yards of the berm material will be removed within jurisdictional waters. Once the berm is removed, the channel alignment that existed prior to construction of the legacy work will be reconstructed. Roughly 160 feet of the left bank of the original channel will be regraded and shaped to a 2:1 slope.

Once the berm is removed, ESM will be used to stabilize the channel and banks that were disturbed when removing the berm and reconnecting the channel. An estimated 90 cubic yards of ESM will be used to provide initial channel stability. Eight– to 12–foot–long sections of small diameter trees and slash will be pinned with rock or keyed into the constructed stream bank to provide roughness and slow-down water velocities during high flows to prevent erosion and head cutting. Up to 15 cubic yards of large diameter rock will be used as ballast. The banks of the disturbed channel will be shaped at a 2:1 slope and will be planted with willow cuttings. Livestock will be excluded from the revegetation site for three years.

Site 3: Groundwater Retention Structures

This Project site involves installing low–tech wood structures in the channel of Meadow Gulch where signs of channel down–cutting are present and where there is limited access to the floodplain. The treatment reach is located at the head of an existing dry meadow. Some willow occupies the channel in locations, indicating vegetation access to shallow groundwater. The objective would ultimately be to reinitiate the function of the upper portion of the existing meadow by restoring the ability to retain water by increasing the elevation of the channel invert and re–establishing flood plain interaction and a more robust riparian area. Approximately ten structures will be constructed to retain sediment, build channel elevation, and slow and elevate flow to increase storage and retention. This treatment will serve as a pilot to explore several low–tech treatment types to determine effectiveness and function. Some field fitment and adaptive management (all manual work) may occur over time to ensure the effectiveness of the structures. Based on the success of the trial, a larger scale treatment approach may be proposed. The exact treatment sites and specific methods of treatment have not been determined yet. Additional analysis of recent LiDar flights and additional field analysis including installation of monitoring wells at several cross sections will occur prior to site selection.

Proposed structures will be low–tech treatments using live sod and willow, fresh slash, and smaller diameter wood made available by the recent wildfire and salvage piles. Treatments will include keyed–in low elevation log placement with pinned slash at selected locations to slow velocity, deposit sediment, and aid in accessing the flood plain. The most complex structures proposed would be buried log weirs or low elevation beaver dam analogs (BDAs), potentially in series or where flood plain access could be achieved. If used, the proposed log weir structure would not elevate channel elevation by more than 12 inches per structure over the existing elevation profile. Fish passage concerns this high in Meadow Gulch, an ephemeral stream, are low. However, consideration of passage and jump height limitations will be considered.

Site 4: Fire Rehabilitation Structures

The uppermost treatment reach is within the stream reach where a recent wildfire passed through the area. The wildfire burned hot, leaving unconsolidated soils on steep topography that pose severe risk for erosion.

The goal of Project activities within this site is to prevent channel downcutting and significant sediment transport from occurring within the burned reach and effecting the stream course below by installing up to ten low–lech structures similar to those described in Site 3.

Project Size: The total area of ground disturbance associated with the Project is approximately 0.12 acres and 410 linear feet. The proposed Project complies with the General 401 Certification for Small Habitat Restoration Projects and associated categorical exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act (Cal. Code Regs., title 14, § 15333).

Project Associated Discharge: Discharge of materials into Waters of the State, as defined by Water Code section 13050, subdivision (e), resulting from the Project include those associated with the following: (1) engineered streambed material, (2) logs with rootwads, (3) small woody debris, (4) grade control rock (5) erosion control materials.

Project Timeframes:

Start date: December 2025
Completion date: November 2026
Work window: July 1 and November 1

Water Quality Certification Background: Because the Project's primary purpose is habitat restoration intended to improve the quality of waters in California and improve meadow and stream habitat, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) issued a Notice of Applicability (NOA) for Coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board General 401 Water Quality Certification Order for Small Habitat Restoration Projects SB12006GN (Order) (Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number 1A25163WNSI for the Project. The NOA describes the Project and requires the Applicant to comply with terms of the Order. Additionally, the Applicant has provided a supplemental document that sets forth measures to avoid and minimize impacts to meadow and stream species.

Receiving Water: Meadow Gulch, tributary to the East Fork of the Scott River.

Filled or Excavated Area: Permanent area impacted: none.

Temporary area impacted: 0.12 acres maximum
Length permanently impacted: none
Length temporarily impacted: 410 linear feet

Discharge Volume: 130 cubic yards (cy) engineered streambed material, 80 cy (or 10–20) logs with rootwads, 30 cy small woody debris, 80 cy grade control rock, and ~5 yards of erosion control materials.

Regional Water Board staff determined that the Project may proceed under the Order. Additionally, Regional Water Board staff determined that the Project, as described in the Notice of Intent (NOI) complies with the California Environmental Quality Act (Pub. Resources Code, § 21000 et seq.).

On November 18, 2025, the Director of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) received a notice from the Applicant requesting a determination pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1653 that the NOA, NOI, and related species protection measures are consistent with the Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act (HREA) with respect to the Project.

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1653, subdivision (c), CDFW filed an initial notice with the Office of Administrative Law on November 18, 2025, for publishing in the General Public Interest section of the California Regulatory Notice Register (Cal. Reg. Notice File Number Z–2025–1118–03) on November 28, 2025. Upon approval, CDFW will file a final notice pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1653, subdivision (f).

DETERMINATION

CDFW has determined that the NOA, NOI, and related species protection measures are consistent with HREA as to the Project and meets the conditions set forth in Fish and Game Code section 1653 for authorizing the Project.

Specifically, CDFW finds that: (1) The Project purpose is voluntary habitat restoration and the Project is not required as mitigation; (2) the Project is not part of a regulatory permit for a non–habitat restoration or enhancement construction activity, a regulatory settlement, a regulatory enforcement action, or a court order; and (3) the Project meets the eligibility requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Order for Clean Water Act section 401 General Water Quality Certification for Small Habitat Restoration Projects.

AVOIDANCE AND MINIMIZATION MEASURES

The avoidance and minimization measures for Project, as required by Fish and Game Code section 1653, subdivision (b)(4), were included in an attachment to the NOI. The specific avoidance and minimization requirements are found in an attachment to the NOI, titled '*Best Management/Avoidance and Minimization Measures*'.

MONITORING AND REPORTING

As required by Fish and Game Code section 1653, subdivision (g), the Applicant included a copy of the monitoring and reporting plan. The Applicant's Monitoring and Reporting Plan provides a timeline for res-

toration, performance standards, and monitoring parameters and protocols. Specific requirements of the plan are found within the monitoring section of the NOI.

NOTICE OF COMPLETION

Coverage under the State Water Resources Control Board General 401 Water Quality Certification Order for Small Habitat Restoration Projects requires the Applicant to submit a Notice of Completion (NOC) no later than 30 days after the project has been completed. A complete NOC includes at a minimum:

- photographs with a descriptive title;
- date the photograph was taken;
- name of the photographic site;
- WDID number indicated above;
- success criteria for the Project.

The NOC shall demonstrate that the Applicant has carried out the Project in accordance with the Project description as provided in the Applicant's NOI. Applicant shall include the project name and WDID number with all future inquiries and document submittals. Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1653, subdivision (g), the Applicant shall submit the monitoring plan, monitoring report, and notice of completion to CDFW as required by the General Order. Applicant shall submit documents electronically to: Stacey.Alexander@wildlife.ca.gov.

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 1654, CDFW's approval of a habitat restoration or enhancement project pursuant to section 1652 or 1653 shall be in lieu of any other permit, agreement, license, or other approval issued by the department, including, but not limited to, those issued pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with section 1600) and Chapter 10 (commencing with section 1900) of this Division and Chapter 1.5 (commencing with section 2050) of Division 3. Additionally, Applicant must adhere to all measures contained in the approved NOA and comply with other conditions described in the NOI.

If there are any substantive changes to the Project or if the Water Board amends or replaces the NOA, the Applicant shall be required to obtain a new consistency determination from CDFW. (See generally Fish & Game Code, § 1654, subdivision (c).).

FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

NOTICE OF FINAL
CONSIDERATION OF PETITION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to the provisions of Fish and Game Code Section 2078, that the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) has scheduled final consideration of the petition to list an evolutionary significant unit (ESU) of mountain lion (*Puma concolor*) in southern and central coastal California as a threatened or endangered species for its February 11–12, 2026 meeting. It is expected that consideration of the petition will be heard February 12, 2026 in Sacramento, California.

Consideration of the petition will be heard at the California Natural Resources Headquarters Building, 715 P Street, Sacramento, California. Members of the public can participate in person or via webinar/teleconference. Instructions for participation in the hearing will be posted at www.fgc.ca.gov in advance of the meeting or may be obtained by calling 916–653–4899.

The agenda of the February 11–12, 2026 meeting, and the agendas and video archive of previous meetings where actions were taken on mountain lion are available online at http://www.fgc.ca.gov/meetings/.

Pursuant to the provisions of Fish and Game Code, sections 2075 and 2075.5, the Commission will consider the petition and all other information in the record before the Commission to determine whether listing the mountain lion ESU as a threatened or endangered species is warranted.

The petition, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's evaluation report, and other information in the records before the Commission are posted on the Commission website at https://fgc.ca.gov/CESA.

SUMMARY OF REGULATORY ACTIONS

REGULATIONS FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

This Summary of Regulatory Actions lists regulations filed with the Secretary of State on the dates indicated. Copies of the regulations may be obtained by contacting the agency or from the Secretary of State, Archives, 1020 O Street, Sacramento, CA 95814, (916) 653−7715. Please have the agency name and the date filed (see below) when making a request.

California Water Commission

File # 2025–1201–03

Use of Returned and New WSIP Funds under Prop 4

In this emergency rulemaking action, the California Water Commission promulgates regulations regarding the commitment of new funds authorized by Proposition 4 (California Public Resources Code sections 90000 et seq.) and returned funds from withdrawn Water Storage Investment Program (WSIP) projects.

Title 23
Adopt: 6020
Filed 12/10/2025
Effective 12/10/2025
Agency Contact: Anthony Austin (916) 952–1637

Department of Public Health

File # 2025–1204–01

Cannery Emergency Regulations — Batch Release Elimination

In this emergency rulemaking action, the Department removes regulatory requirements for batch releases, updates requirements for spoilage, creates new notification requirements for process deviations and contamination of microorganisms, and adds definitions.

Title 17
Adopt: 12350, 12355, 13250
Amend: 12470, 12555, 12560
Repeal: 12400, 12445
Filed 12/15/2025
Effective 01/01/2026
Agency Contact:
Rashmin Shakour (279) 217–1340

Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery

File # 2025–1201–01

SB 1215 Covered Battery–Embedded Products

Senate Bill 1215 (Chapter 370, Statutes of 2022) (S.B. 1215) expanded the definition of "covered electronic device" to include a "covered battery–embedded product," as defined, thereby expanding the scope of the Electronic Waste Recycling Act of 2003 (Public Resources Code sections 42460 to 42486) to include covered battery–embedded products, as provided. In this deemed emergency pursuant to Public Resources Code section 42475.2(b), the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery is adopting, amending, and repealing regulations primarily to implement, interpret, or make specific S.B. 1215.

Title 14
Adopt: 18660.26, 18660.41.1, 18660.41.5
Amend: 18660.5, 18660.6, 18660.7, 18660.8, 18660.9, 18660.10, 18660.16, 18660.17, 18660.19, 18660.20, 18660.21, 18660.22, 18660.24, 18660.25, 18660.30, 18660.31, 18660.32, 18660.34, 18660.41, 18660.49
Repeal: 18660.35, 18660.36, 18660.37, 18660.38, 18660.39
Filed 12/11/2025
Effective 12/11/2025
Agency Contact: Kris Chisholm (916) 322–2404

California Health Benefit Exchange

File # 2025–1202–02

Eligibility, Enrollment, and Appeals Process for the Individual Exchange

This emergency readoption amends eligibility, enrollment, and appeals processes for the Individual Exchange to align with changes in federal law and guidance and to establish a process to automatically enroll a consumer in a Qualified Health Plan when moving to a different coverage area. This emergency is deemed pursuant to Government Code section 100504(a)(6).

Title 10
Amend: 6408, 6410, 6474, 6476, 6478, 6484, 6492, 6496, 6504, 6602
Filed 12/12/2025
Effective 12/12/2025
Agency Contact:
Jameson Mitchell (916) 954–3372

Emergency Medical Services Authority

File # 2025–1205–02

Implementation of AB 40 — APOT

This emergency rulemaking action by the Emergency Medical Services Authority ("Authority") readopts regulations implementing the requirements of Assembly Bill 40 (Stats. 2023, chapter 793), including definitions, an electronic signature system to document ambulance patient offload times ("APOT"), APOT statewide standards, audit tool methodology to improve the data accuracy of transfer of care with validation from hospitals and local emergency medical services agencies ("LEMSA(s)"), and a technical assistance program and funding support for small rural hospitals and volunteer emergency medical services providers to assist in the carrying out these regulations.

Title 22
Adopt: 100001.01, 100002.01, 100002.02, 100002.03, 100002.04, 100002.05, 100001.06, 100001.07, 100002.08, 100002.09, 100002.10, 100002.11, 100002.12, 100002.13, 100002.14, 100002.15, 100002.16, 100002.17, 100002.18, 100002.19, 100003.01, 100004.01, 100005.01, 100006.01, 100007.01, 100007.02, 100007.03, 100007.04, 100007.05
Filed 12/15/2025
Effective 12/15/2025
Agency Contact: Craig Branson (916) 537–6866

State Lands Commission

File # 2025–1205–03

Readopt Emergency Rulemaking for Article 4.7 Performance Standards

This emergency rulemaking action readopts amendments to the State Lands Commission's performance standards and compliance assessment for the discharge of ballast water for vessels operating in California waters to require ballast water exchange in near–coastal waters, in addition to complying with existing performance standards.

Title 02
Amend: 2292, 2293
Filed 12/15/2025
Effective 12/15/2025
Agency Contact: Nina Tantraphol (916) 574–0452

Central Valley Flood Protection Board

File # 2025–1104–03

Conflict–of–Interest Code

This is a Conflict–of–Interest code that has been approved by the Fair Political Commission and is being submitted for filing with the Secretary of State and printing.

Title 02
Amend: 59860
Filed 12/16/2025
Effective 01/15/2026
Agency Contact: Amber Woertink (916) 718–3727

Department of Parks and Recreation

File # 2025–1028–01

Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program

This action without regulatory effect by the Department of Parks and Recreation makes changes to regulations governing the Off–Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation (OHMVR) Grants and Cooperative Agreements Program. Changes include standardizing capitalization and punctuation and updating inaccurate cross–references and revision dates.

Title 14
Amend: 4970.01., 4970.04., 4970.05.1., 4970.06.1., 4970.06.2., 4970.06.3., 4970.07., 4970.07.1., 4970.07.2., 4970.08., 4970.10.1., 4970.10.2., 4970.10.3., 4970.10.4., 4970.11., 4970.13., 4970.15.1., 4970.15.2., 4970.15.3., 4970.15.4., 4970.17., 4970.19.2.2., 4970.19.3., 4970.19.4., 4970.20., 4970.24.2., 4970.25.1.,
Filed 12/12/2025
Agency Contact:
Madeline Adams (916) 272–4166

Department of Pesticide Regulation

File # 2025–1030–05

Business License Renewal Application Forms

This action pursuant to 1CCR 100 by the Department of Pesticide Regulation amends four license renewal forms that are incorporated by reference into regulation 3 CCR 6502.

Title 03
Amend: 6502
Filed 12/16/2025
Agency Contact: Lauren Otani (916) 445–5781

Office of Health Care Affordability

File # 2025–1031–04

Promotion of Competitive Healthcare Markets, Cost and Market Impact Review

These changes by the Office of Health Care Affordability within the Department of Health Care Access and Information amend regulatory definitions by updating cross–references to statutory definitions of certain terms (HSC § 127500.2) to reflect re–lettering of subdivisions as modified by newly enacted legislation taking effect on January 1, 2026.

Title 22
Amend: 97431
Filed 12/17/2025
Agency Contact: Brian Kearns
Brian.Kearns@hcai.ca.gov

Board of Behavioral Sciences

File # 2025–1104–02

Advertising

In this regular rulemaking action, the Board of Behavioral Sciences amends advertising requirements for licensed or registered professionals in marriage and family therapy, clinical social work and professional clinical counseling, and for licensed educational psychologists.

Title 16
Amend: 1811
Filed 12/16/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact: Christy Berger (916) 574–7995

Commission on Teacher Credentialing
File # 2025–1030–02
Adapted Physical Education Added Authorization

This regular rulemaking action by the Commission on Teacher Credentialing ("Commission") revises the title of the Adapted Physical Education Added Authorization back to the Adapted Physical Education Specialist Credential, as it will better reflect the specialized training required for Adapted Physical Education teachers to serve an array of students with disabilities. This action also replaces previously incorporated teaching and credential program standards with a more specific set of Adapted Physical Education program standards.

Title 05
Amend: 80046.1, 80692
Filed 12/12/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact: Lynette Roby (916) 324–3228

Department of Justice
File # 2025–1024–04
Child Abuse Central Index

This action amends regulations to align with changes to the Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Act (CANRA), directly impacting DOJ's administration of the Child Abuse Central Index (CACI). Effective January 1, 2012, Assembly Bill (AB) 717, Chapter 468, Statutes of 2011, amended the CANRA by limiting agencies authorized to submit CACI reports to county child welfare and probation departments. The chaptered legislation also limited the abuse determination maintained in the CACI to substantiated reports and required the removal of any person listed in the CACI who has reached 100 years of age. Effective January 1, 2013, AB 1707, Chapter 848, Statutes of 2012, further amended the CANRA to require, ten years from the incident date resulting in the CACI listing, the removal of any person who was listed in the CACI before reaching 18 years old, if the person is listed only once with no subsequent listings.

Title 11
Amend: 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906
Repeal: 900
Filed 12/10/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact:
Marlon Martinez (213) 269–6437

Department of Managed Health Care
File # 2025–1031–03
Provider Directories

This action adopts regulations to interpret, implement, and make specific the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 1367.27 (SB 137 (Hernandez, Chapter 649, Statutes of 2015)) to create and maintain a provider directory. The regulations update the requirements of the temporary interim Uniform Provider Directory Standards and by enumerating and defining the scope of requirements for a provider directory and the obligations of health plans regarding a provider directory. The regulations include provisions to define terms, adopt standards governing representations made in a directory, verify and update directory information, set related recordkeeping requirements, and provide consequences for directly related violations.

Title 28
Adopt: 1300.67.27
Filed 12/17/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact: Jennifer Willis (916) 324–9014

Department of Pesticide Regulation
File # 2025–1106–01
Pesticide Use Near Schoolsites

This action by the Department of Pesticide Regulation amends regulations concerning the requirements for the application of pesticides on an agricultural field, or portion thereof, within ¼ mile of a schoolsite. These changes conform to new requirements established by Assembly Bill 1864 (Stats. 2024, chapter 552).

Title 03
Amend: 6428, 6434, 6623, 6624, 6690, 6692
Filed 12/17/2025
Effective 01/01/2026
Agency Contact: Lauren Otani (916) 445–5781

Department of Public Health
File # 2025–1029–01
Compatibility Maintenance with NRC Regulations

In this rulemaking action, the Department amends its regulations relating to radioactive material to ensure compatibility with the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC). The amendments include adding a definition for the term "source material," reflecting changes made to the Code of Federal Regulations, and updating authority and reference citations.

Title 17
Amend: 30100, 30180.1, 30181, 30195.2, 30196, 30295, 30345.1, 30345.3, 30346.4, 30346.5, 30346.7, 30346.8, 30346.9, 30346.10, 30348.2, 30348.4, 30348.5, 30350.1, 30350.2
Filed 12/15/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact:
Jasmine Fullwood (279) 217–0681

Department of Toxic Substances Control
File # 2025–1031–02
Listing Nail Products Containing MMA at Concentrations Greater than

This action by the Department of Toxic Substances Control amends Safer Consumer Products regulations to add nail products containing methyl methacrylate (MMA) at concentrations greater than 1,000 parts per million (ppm) to the priority products list as a priority product.

Title 22
Adopt: 69511.9
Amend: 69511
Filed 12/17/2025
Effective 04/01/2026
Agency Contact: Clara Silva (916) 324–0912

Office of Administrative Law
File # 2025–1030–03
Notice by Electronic Communication, Method of Electronic Notice, etc.

In this action, the Office of Administrative Law adopts rules regarding notice by electronic communication and notice of scheduled, continued, or postponed hearings, and to amend existing rules regarding incorporation of prior files by reference and the statement of mailing the notice.

Title 01
Adopt: 85, 88
Amend: 84, 86
Filed 12/16/2025
Effective 01/01/2026
Agency Contact: Nicole Carillo (916) 323–6808

PRIOR REGULATORY DECISIONS AND CCR CHANGES FILED WITH THE SECRETARY OF STATE

A quarterly index of regulatory decisions by the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) is provided in the California Regulatory Notice Register in the volume published by the second Friday in January, April, July, and October following the end of the preceding quarter. For additional information on actions taken by OAL, please visit oal.ca.gov.