



**AGENDA AND NOTICE OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE
SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (SGVCOG)
ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE**

SGVCOG Monrovia Office

1333 S. Mayflower Ave, Suite 360, Monrovia, CA 91016

Wednesday, April 1, 2026 – 10:30 AM

Zoom Link: <https://us06web.zoom.us/j/82178841928>

Chair

Jennifer Stark
City of Claremont

Thank you for participating in the Energy, Environment & Natural Resources Committee meeting. The Committee encourages public participation and invites you to share your views on agenda items.

Vice Chair

Vinh Truong
City of Duarte

MEETINGS: *Regular Meetings of the Energy, Environment & Natural Resources (EENR) Committee are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 10:30 AM at the SGVCOG Monrovia Office (1333 South Mayflower Avenue, Suite 360, Monrovia, CA 91016).* The EENR Committee agenda packet is available at the SGVCOG Monrovia Office (1333 South Mayflower Avenue, Suite 360, Monrovia, CA 91016), and on the website, www.sgvkog.org. A copy of the agenda is also viewable to the public at the entrance of the SGVCOG Monrovia Office Building. Copies are available via email upon request (sgv@sgvcog.org). Documents distributed to a majority of the Committee after the posting will be available for review in the SGVCOG office and on the SGVCOG website. Your attendance at this public meeting may result in the recording of your voice.

Members

Bradbury
Claremont
Covina
Duarte
Glendora
La Cañada Flintridge
Monrovia
Pasadena
Pomona
Rosemead
San Gabriel
San Gabriel Valley
Mosquito and Vector
Control District
South Pasadena

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Your participation is welcomed and invited at all EENR Committee meetings. Time is reserved at each regular meeting for those who wish to address the Committee. SGVCOG requests that those addressing the Committee refrain from making personal, slanderous, profane or disruptive remarks.

TO ADDRESS THE COMMITTEE: All public comments will be taken during the public comment portion of the agenda. At a regular meeting, the public may comment on any agenda item as well as on any matter within the subject matter jurisdiction of the SGVCOG that is not listed on the agenda during the public comment period at the beginning of the agenda. At a special meeting, the public may only comment on items that are on the agenda. Members of the public are requested, but not required, to state their name prior to speaking. Comments are limited to a maximum of three minutes per person. The Chair may impose additional time limits if many members of the public seek to provide public comment. Except in limited situations, the Committee may not act on items not appearing on the agenda and/or discuss them at length. If you would like to provide a public comment during a Committee meeting, please see “Instructions for Public Comments” below.

AGENDA ITEMS: The Agenda contains the regular order of business of the EENR Committee. Items on the Agenda have generally been reviewed and investigated by the staff in advance of the meeting so that the EENR Committee can be fully informed about a matter before making its decision.



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the SGVCOG office at (626) 457-1800 or via email to sgv@sgvcog.org. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the SGVCOG to make reasonable arrangement to ensure accessibility to this meeting.



CONSENT CALENDAR: Items listed on the Consent Calendar are routine and will be acted upon by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these matters unless a Committee member requests. In this event, the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered after the Consent Calendar.

TELECONFERENCE LOCATIONS: State law allows Committee Members to teleconference from remote locations if certain conditions are met, including listing the teleconference locations in the agenda. The following locations are hereby noticed as teleconference locations, which are accessible to the public for the purpose of observing this meeting and/or addressing the EENR Committee.

City of Covina
125 E. College Street
Covina, CA 91723

Instructions for Public Comments: For those wishing to make public comments on agenda and non-agenda items, but within the SGVCOG's subject matter jurisdiction, you may submit written comments via email or provide a verbal comment.

- Written Comments (Email): If you wish to submit written public comments to be distributed to the Committee Members at the meeting, please submit these materials via email to Mackenzie Bolger at mbolger@sgvcog.org at least 1 hour prior to the scheduled meeting time. Please indicate in the "Subject" line of the email "FOR PUBLIC COMMENT" and the agenda item number to which the public comment is addressed. Written public comments may include, but are not limited to letters, reports, and presentations.
- Verbal Comments (In Person): If you would like to make a public comment at the EENR Committee meeting location, please fill out a public comment card. Comment cards will be made available to you by staff at the entrance to the meeting room. If you are attending the meeting at a noticed teleconference location and would like to make a public comment, please raise your hand when the item upon which you wish to speak comes up on the agenda.
- Verbal Comments (Zoom): Through Zoom, you may provide a verbal comment by using the web interface "Raise Hand" feature when the agenda item upon which you wish to speak is to be considered. You will then be called upon to provide your verbal comments.

For questions related to accessing the available teleconference locations, please contact Mackenzie Bolger at mbolger@sgvcog.org or (626) 214-1316.

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS **5 MINUTES**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Public Comment
4. Changes to the Agenda Order

CONSENT CALENDAR **2 MINUTES**

5. March EENR Committee Meeting Minutes (**Page 1**)
Recommended Action: Review and approve.

ACTION ITEM **20 MINUTES**

6. State Legislative Positions – AB 2517 (Calderon) – Carly Shelby and Elisa Arcidiano, Townsend Public Affairs (**Page 3**)
Recommended Action: Recommend the Governing Board adopt a resolution in support of AB 2517 (Calderon).

PRESENTATION ITEMS **20 MINUTES**

7. Data Center Information Request Update (**Page 5**)
Recommended Action: Receive, file and instruct staff to monitor legislation to revisit final amended versions at a future meeting.

LIAISON REPORTS **10 MINUTES**

8. Clean Power Alliance
9. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
10. San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
11. San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District (**Page 15**)
12. Southern California Edison
13. Southern California Gas Company
14. South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD)

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS **2 MINUTES**

ADJOURN



SGVCOG EENR Committee Meeting Minutes

Date: March 4, 2026

Time: 10:30 AM

Location: 1333 S. Mayflower Avenue, Suite 360, Monrovia, CA 91016

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Call to Order

Chair J. Stark called the meeting to order at 10:30 AM.

2. Roll Call

A quorum was in attendance.

Committee Members Present

Bradbury	M. Syzmkowski
Claremont	J. Stark
Covina	M. Flores
Duarte	V. Truong
Glendora	M. Allawos
La Cañada Flintridge	S. Fossan
Pasadena	J. Guess
Pomona	J. Carver
Rosemead	M. Clark
San Gabriel	T. Ding
South Pasadena	M. Cacciotti
SGVMVCD	J. Wall Doornik

Absent

Diamond Bar
Monrovia

Guests

Lauren Augino, Watermaster
Marissa Castro-Salvati, SCE
James Cortes, Day One
Michael Daudt, Woodruff & Smart
Andres Gonzalez, LA County CSO
Sharon Green, LA County Sanitation
Jeannie Kong, SoCal Gas
Albert Lu, SGVMWD
Jake Stotz, LA County Sanitation

SGVCOG Staff

M. Bolger
J. Burkart
R. Choi
M. Creter
L. Garcia Chavez
A. Gilbert
K. Lai
R. Lansing
Z. Mapes
S. Piedra
V. Urenia

3. Public Comment

There were two public comments from community members Ray Tahir and James Cortes.

4. Changes to the Agenda Order

There were no changes to the agenda order.

CONSENT CALENDAR

5. February EENR Committee Meeting Minutes

Action: Review and approve.

There was a motion to approve the consent calendar. (M/S: Allawos/Cacciotti)

[Motion Passed]

AYES:	Bradbury, Claremont, Covina, Duarte, Glendora, La Canada Flintridge, Pasadena, Pomona, Rosemead, San Gabriel SGVMVCD
NOES:	
ABSTAIN:	
NO VOTE RECORDED:	
ABSENT:	Diamond Bar, Monrovia

PRESENTATION ITEMS

6. Safe Clean Water Program SGVCOG Scientific Studies Overview
 Mackenzie Bolger, Principal Management Analyst at SGVCOG, presented on this item
Action: For information only.
7. Los Angeles County Heat Action Plan
 Andres Gonzalez, Chief Sustainability Office, County of Los Angeles, presented on this item.
Action: For information only.

LIAISON REPORTS

8. Clean Power Alliance
9. Los Angeles County Sanitations Districts
10. San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
11. San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
12. Southern California Edison
13. Southern California Gas Company
 Jeannie Kong provided a verbal update.
14. South Coast Air Quality Management District (AQMD)
 M. Cacciotti provided a verbal update.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The next regular EENR Committee meeting will take place on April 1, 2026 at 10:30AM at the SGVCOG Monrovia office.

ADJOURN

Chair J. Stark adjourned the Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources Committee meeting at 11:53AM.

DATE: April 1, 2026
TO: Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Committee Marisa Creter,
FROM: Executive Director
RE: **STATE LEGISLATIVE POSITIONS - AB 2517 (CALDERON)**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Recommend the Governing Board adopt a resolution in support of AB 2517 (Calderon).

SUMMARY

Under current law, the State Fire Marshal is required to periodically review fire hazard severity zones (FHSZs) in local responsibility areas. AB 2517 (Calderon) revises the state's process for identifying and implementing FHSZs in local responsibility areas by establishing updated timelines for the release of FHSZ maps and adding requirements intended to increase public access, transparency, and understanding of the designations. Specifically, AB 2517:

- Requires the State Fire Marshal to, at least 180 days before finalizing maps:
 - Publish draft maps, data inputs, and methodology online
 - Conduct regional public workshops (with virtual options)
 - Open a 30-day public comment period
 - Respond to written comments from local agencies within 30 days
- Requires coordination with other state agencies to provide public education workshops on fire mitigation, insurance impacts, and related mapping tools.
- Requires the State Fire Marshal to update local responsibility area hazard maps by January 1, 2030, and every 5 years thereafter.
- Maintains requirement that cities adopt hazard zones within 120 days
- Prohibits lowering state-designated hazard levels. Allows cities to:
 - Increase hazard severity designations beyond state maps
 - Apply the highest hazard level across a parcel if multiple designations exist
- Requires the State Fire Marshal to publish local ordinances online within 60 days and clarifies what constitutes “unusual circumstances” that justify an extension, including large or complex requests, inter-agency consultation, data compilation, cyberattacks impacting access to records, and operational disruptions during a declared state of emergency.

Status

AB 2517 has been double referred to the Assembly Committees on Natural Resources and Emergency Management.

Support and Opposition

There are no officially recorded entities registered in support or opposition at this time. Stakeholder positions are expected to emerge as the bill is heard in policy committee.

The bill is sponsored by the League of California Cities (Cal Cities).

REPORT

Recommended Position - Support

AB 2517 strengthens the process, transparency, and accountability of California's wildfire hazard mapping system without fundamentally changing underlying land use requirements.

This staff report was prepared by Carly Shelby, Deputy Director at Townsend Public Affairs.

Prepared by: Victoria Urenia
Victoria Urenia
Management Analyst

Approved by: Marisa Creter
Marisa Creter
Executive Director

DATE: April 1, 2026

TO: Energy, Environment, and Natural Resources Committee

FROM: Marisa Creter, Executive Director

RE: **DATA CENTER INFORMATION REQUEST UPDATE**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Receive, file and instruct staff to monitor legislation to revisit final amended versions at a future meeting.

BACKGROUND

At the February 11, 2026, EENR Committee meeting, the Committee requested a follow-up report regarding data centers. Data centers are the infrastructure that operationalize digital services, including cloud computing tools, artificial intelligence (AI) applications, financial systems, logistics platforms, and government operations. According to the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications: the growth of data centers – particularly those data centers that support generative artificial intelligence (AI) – is leading to increased energy costs in many US states. The rapid growth of artificial intelligence and cloud computing is accelerating demand for data center development at a scale that existing regulatory frameworks were not designed to accommodate.

According to a May 2024 report from the California Energy Commission (CEC), data centers comprise approximately 2% of the state’s total annual electricity demand. The CEC anticipates that data centers’ electricity consumption may double in the next 10 years. In December 2024, the United States Department of Energy released a report by the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory on data centers’ energy use, noting that data centers’ electricity use comprised approximately 4.4% of the United States’ total electricity consumption in 2024. The report also estimates that data centers may comprise between 6.7% to 12% of national electricity consumption by 2028.

As electricity demands from data centers increase, grid and utility costs are also increasing. Pennsylvania – New Jersey – Maryland Interconnection (PJM) operates the largest regional grid in the United States. In January 2026, data from PJM indicated that 40% of its expected increased electricity demand will come from data centers. With this increase in electricity demand, PJM has seen record high costs for electricity to meet future reliability needs in addition to new transmission costs. Consumers in four states within PJM territory paid over \$4 billion in 2024 alone for transmission projects serving data centers. California has not experienced the level of data center growth seen in some other states; however, several California utilities are projecting substantial data center load growth in the next four years. Currently, the majority of California’s data center load growth has occurred in service territories of local Publicly Owned Utilities (POU) and those of Community Choice Aggregators (CCA). However, the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOU) have also seen a recent increase in load growth from data centers and a substantial increase in

applications for transmission-level interconnection.

As data center development continues to expand across the United States, researchers and policymakers are increasingly examining the impacts these facilities may have on local communities. The following sections summarize these impacts as well as common policy approaches currently being considered or implemented across the United States as laid out in the *Data Centers and the Climate Landscape: An Actionable Resource for US Mayors* by Climate Mayors.

DISCUSSION

Issue Area 1: Environmental and Public Health

- **Noise Pollution:** Data centers can generate continuous acoustic noise from servers, cooling systems, and other operational equipment. While these sounds are often below local decibel (dB) thresholds established in municipal noise ordinances, they may still create persistent background noise for nearby communities. Exposure to prolonged noise pollution has been linked to negative health outcomes including hearing loss, elevated stress hormones, hypertension, and sleep disruption. However, in some regions with high concentrations of data centers, such as Northern Virginia, noise complaints have been relatively limited due to mitigations or design features that reduce acoustic impacts. Local ordinances in the San Gabriel Valley often have different dB threshold for distinct land use, such as Monterey Park that has 70 dB threshold in industrial areas versus 55 dB threshold for day-time residential areas. To address noise pollution concerns, cities can:
 - Establish and enforce strict noise limits through zoning ordinances.
 - Require frequency-specific noise limits and independent acoustic studies.
 - Create robust public complaint monitoring systems.

- **Air Quality:** Data center construction, development, and facility operations can significantly affect air quality through emissions of criteria pollutants such as fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). These emissions may arise from several sources, including:
 - Manufacturing processes are associated with data center equipment.
 - Electricity generation from fossil fuel-powered energy systems.
 - Maintenance and testing of diesel backup generators used to ensure uninterrupted operations.

Exposure to these pollutants is directly linked to adverse health outcomes including premature mortality, lung cancer, heart attacks, asthma, and other respiratory conditions. Importantly, compliance with regional or national air quality standards does not necessarily guarantee that localized air quality remains safe for surrounding communities. For example, studies in Northern Virginia suggest that if backup diesel generators at data centers operated at their maximum permitted emission levels, NO_x emissions could exceed half of the total annual emissions from all other sources in the region, resulting in estimated public health costs ranging from \$2.2 billion to \$3 billion annually.

To address air quality concerns, cities may pursue regulatory frameworks that prioritize public health protections and enforceable environmental standards. Possible regulatory tools include:

- Requiring independent environmental screening during permitting.
 - Prohibiting fossil-fuel generation for routine operations.
 - Restricting diesel generators to emergency use and limited testing windows.
 - Requiring vehicle miles traveled (VMT) analyses and transportation plans for construction and fuel deliveries.
 - Updating site guidelines and design codes.
 - Coordinating with state agencies to strengthen air quality permitting.
 - Establishing emissions standards for distributed energy sources.
 - Restricting generator testing during high air pollution forecast days.
 - Setting annual limits on non-emergency generator operation.
- **Electronic Waste (E-Waste):** Over time, data centers may also contribute to increasing volumes of electronic waste (e-waste). Servers, networking equipment, and storage hardware must be regularly replaced as technology advances and performance requirements increase. Improper disposal of electronic components can create environmental and human health risks due to the presence of hazardous materials. Research related to generative artificial intelligence (GAI) suggests that global e-waste associated with AI infrastructure could reach between 1.2 million and 5 million tons between 2020 and 2030 if current development trends continue. Cities may adopt policies to reduce the amount of e-waste produced by data centers, that may require partnership with the state and federal government. Potential policy tools include:
 - Setting strict standards for e-waste recycling for data centers.
 - Banning or limiting improper methods of disposal of e-waste.
 - Use of SB 20 to require mandated e-waste reports from data centers to promote transparency and data on disposal of e-waste.
 - Establish extended producer responsibility.
- **Water Usage:** Data centers often require significant water resources for cooling systems. In California, total water consumption by data centers increased by 96.4% from 2019 to 2023. Cities may adopt policies to minimize impacts on local water supplies and ensure efficient water management. Potential policy tools include:
 - Conducting water availability assessments and environmental reviews.
 - Updating building codes and design standards for water efficiency.
 - Coordinating with regional water resource planning efforts.
 - Requiring audited water use reports as part of business licensing.
 - Establishing limits on daily water withdrawals.
 - For Cities with their own Municipal Utility:
 - i. Require conservation plans from high-volume water users.
 - ii. Enforce Clean Water Act pretreatment regulations for industrial users.
 - iii. Integrate data center water use into local water management plans.
 - iv. Require developers to fund necessary water and wastewater infrastructure upgrades.
 - For Cities with a Private Utility:
 - i. Coordinate with state regulators to require infrastructure planning.
 - ii. Support state oversight of wastewater management.

- iii. Enforce State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) requirements.

Issue Area 2: Energy Use

Data centers require extremely large amounts of electricity to power servers and cooling systems. Under existing regulatory frameworks, utilities may increase rates for other customers to cover the costs of expanding generation and transmission infrastructure needed to support data centers. In addition, many data centers negotiate specialized utility agreements with private utilities, which can reduce transparency and make public oversight more difficult. For example, projections in Virginia estimate that a typical residential customer of Dominion Energy could experience monthly generation and transmission cost increases ranging from \$14 to \$37 (in real dollars) by 2040 as infrastructure expands to meet growing electricity demand from data centers.

Meeting the energy needs of data centers often requires substantial and rapid expansion of energy infrastructure. For example, in Virginia, meeting projected data center demand could require:

- Solar energy facilities to be added at twice the annual rate achieved in 2024.
- Wind generation capacity exceeding the potential capacity of currently planned offshore wind development areas.
- Construction of large natural gas power plants at rates comparable to or exceeding the most active build period between 2012 and 2018.

Although local governments typically do not regulate utilities directly, they can influence how new electricity infrastructure is planned and evaluated. Key tools include:

- Negotiating Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs) with developers.
- Using conditional land use approvals that require specific project benefits.
- Participating in state utility planning processes such as Integrated Resource Planning (IRP).
- Leveraging franchise agreements with utilities.
- Coordinating with other municipalities to develop shared policy and regulations.

Issue Area 3: Economy and Taxation

Data centers can provide economic benefits to local and regional economies, though the distribution of these benefits varies across development stages. For example, in Virginia, the data center industry is estimated to contribute:

- Approximately 74,000 jobs.
- \$4.4 billion in labor income.
- \$9.1 billion in gross domestic product (GDP) annually.

However, a significant portion of these economic benefits occur during the construction phase rather than ongoing operations. In Virginia, a typical 250,000-square-foot data center may require approximately 1,500 workers during the 12- to 18-month construction period, but only around 50 full-time employees once operational, with many of those roles filled by contractors.

Data centers can generate substantial tax revenue for local governments, primarily through business personal property taxes and real estate taxes. However, revenue contributions vary widely depending on local tax structures. In Virginia, for example, local jurisdictions with established

data center markets report revenue contributions ranging from less than 1 percent to as much as 31 percent of total local government revenue.

To ensure that data center development provides meaningful local benefits, municipalities may establish policies designed to align private investment with public priorities. Potential tools include:

- Requiring Community Benefits Agreements (CBAs).
- Limiting tax abatements or incentives to projects meeting “gold-standard” criteria.
- Linking incentives to specific sustainability or workforce commitments.
- Including clawback provisions if developers fail to meet obligations.
- Conditioning public infrastructure investments on developer contributions.
- Using Tax Increment Financing (TIF) mechanisms to reinvest new tax revenue into community priorities.
- Adjusting local tax structures to better capture the economic value generated by data center development.

Issue Area 4: Land Use and Zoning

Outdated local planning and zoning regulations may allow data centers to be located near residential neighborhoods or in areas not originally intended for large-scale industrial infrastructure. For example, in some Virginia localities, industrial zones located adjacent to residential areas have inadvertently allowed the construction of data centers near residential communities. These situations can increase potential impacts on nearby residents while also placing additional strain on local infrastructure systems.

Municipalities can align land use planning and facility design standards to support community priorities such as compatibility with surrounding land uses, efficient use of land, environmental protection, and infrastructure capacity. Cities can:

- Define data centers as a distinct land use category in zoning codes or as “large-load customers.”
- Create zoning districts or overlay zones specifically designated for data center development.
- Establish clear siting criteria within permitting processes.
- Adopt design standards addressing noise, building orientation, and visual impacts.
- Require Conditional Use Permits (CUPs).
- Implement temporary development moratoria while policies are developed.
- Establish permanent moratoria if jurisdictions choose to prohibit data center development entirely.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

The Legislature is working to establish a more proactive and coordinated framework for managing the rapid expansion of data centers in California. Policymakers are increasingly recognizing data centers as a distinct, high-impact infrastructure category with significant implications for the electrical grid, ratepayers, and local communities, rather than traditional commercial facilities. Introduced legislation seeks to align data center development with broader state goals around affordability, reliability, and environmental sustainability. The emerging legislative approach is centered on three core priorities:

1. Cost Accountability - ensuring that large-load users are responsible for the infrastructure upgrades and energy demand they generate, rather than shifting those costs onto residential and small business ratepayers.
2. State Oversight of Energy Demand and Grid Impacts - including mechanisms to better plan for and manage large new loads to maintain system reliability.
3. Environmental and Siting Considerations - reflecting concerns around water usage, emissions, and localized community impacts associated with large-scale facilities.

Bill 1: SB 1168 (McNerney)

SB 1168 (McNerney) establishes a new statewide policy to impose surcharges on the energy consumption of large data centers, specifically targeting both electricity and natural gas use beginning January 1, 2027. The bill is designed to ensure that high-energy users bear the costs associated with their demand on the energy system, rather than shifting those costs to other ratepayers. Specifically, SB 1168:

- Imposes a surcharge on electricity consumed by data centers purchasing from utilities and on natural gas used directly by data centers or to generate electricity for them. This applies to large-scale operations utilizing ≥ 20 MW capacity for electricity.
- Requires electric and gas utilities (including publicly owned utilities) to collect the surcharge through customer billing and remit to the state.
- Establishes the Data Center Excess Energy Usage Surcharge Fund, with revenues being directed to Public Utilities Commission and Energy Commission and programs supporting low-income ratepayer assistance.

Status: SB 1168 has been double referred to the Senate Committees on Energy, Utilities and Communications and Revenue and Taxation.

Support and Opposition: There are no officially recorded entities registered in support or opposition at this time. Stakeholder positions are expected to emerge as the bill is heard in policy committee.

Bill 2: SB 978 (Pérez)

SB 978 (Pérez) establishes a new regulatory framework for large-scale energy users—defined as facilities with electricity demand of at least 75 megawatts—by directing the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to create a specialized rate structure and impose operational and labor requirements. Specifically, SB 978:

- Requires the PUC to establish a distinct electricity rate structure for large-scale users that will prevent cost shifts to other customers and ensure rates remain stable.
- Requires large-scale users to pay the full upfront cost of transmission and distribution upgrades needed to serve their facilities, explicitly prohibiting utilities from recovering those costs from other ratepayers.
- Limits backup generation to onsite solar or wind generation and battery storage systems.
- Requires facilities using battery storage to enter into agreements with local fire departments to ensure adequate emergency response capacity.
- Deems construction of these facilities to be public works for purposes of prevailing wage using a skilled and trained workforce.
- Requires state agencies (PUC, CEC, CARB) to evaluate the impacts of large-scale energy users in long-term energy planning reports related to clean energy goals.

Status: SB 978 passed the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications with amendments and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Labor, Public Employment and Retirement.

Support and Opposition:

Support: Prior to Amendments

- Asian Pacific Environmental Network Action, if amended
- Brightline Defense, if amended
- California Environmental Voters, if amended
- Center for Biological Diversity, if amended
- Center on Race, Poverty & the Environment, if amended
- City of Monterey Park
- Climate Action California
- Earthjustice, if amended
- Leadership Counsel for Justice and Accountability, if amended
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- Sierra Club California, if amended
- Teamsters California
- The Climate Center

Opposition: Prior to Amendments

- Bay Area Council, unless amended
- CalAsian Chamber of Commerce
- California African American Chamber of Commerce
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- California Large Energy Consumers Association, unless amended
- Data Center Coalition
- Enchanted Rock
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- San Diego Gas and Electric Company, unless amended
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Southern California Gas Company, unless amended
- TechCA
- TechNet
- Western States Petroleum Association, unless amended

Bill 3: SB 886 (Padilla)

SB 886 (Padilla) establishes a new regulatory framework requiring the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) to create or modify a specialized electricity tariff for large-load customers, such as data centers, by July 1, 2027. Specifically, SB 886:

- Directs the PUC to establish or revise a tariff governing interconnection of large customer facilities and transmission, distribution, and generation services. This applies specifically to “large load customers” (≥ 75 MW demand).
- Requires the CPUC to evaluate risks and benefits to nonparticipating ratepayers, and ensure the tariff prevents stranded costs and cost shifts to those ratepayers.
- Requires an early termination fee to be assessed against any tariffed customer that departs the electrical system within 15 years of the initial interconnection of the facility or fails to achieve full load ramp up.
- Requires every tariffed facility to certify that it meets specified labor requirements generally applied to non-fossil fueled power plants certified by the CEC, including prevailing wage and skilled and trained workforce requirements.

Status: SB 886 has been referred to the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.

Support and Opposition:

Support:

- Net-Zero California (Co-sponsor)
- The Utility Reform Network (Co-sponsor)
- Brawley Chamber of Commerce
- Brightline Defense, if amended
- California Environmental Voters, if amended
- Center for Biological Diversity, if amended
- City of Imperial
- City of Monterey Park
- Climate Action California
- Comité de Acción del Valle Inc.
- E2
- Earthjustice, if amended
- International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union 569
- Kapor Center Advocacy
- Kuhn Hay, Inc.
- Leadership Council for Justice and Accountability, if amended
- Los Amigos de la Comunidad, Inc.
- Natural Resources Defense Council
- NRDC Action Fund
- Sierra Club California, if amended
- Victoria Homes

Opposition:

- Bay Area Council, unless amended
- Bloom Energy
- CalAsian Chamber of Commerce
- California African American Chamber of Commerce
- California Chamber of Commerce
- California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- California Large Energy Consumers Association, unless amended
- California Manufacturers and Technology Association
- Data Center Coalition
- Enchanted Rock
- Mainspring Energy
- Pacific Gas and Electric Company
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- TechCa
- TechNet
- Western States Petroleum Association, unless amended

Bill 4: SB 887 (Padilla)

SB 887 (Padilla) specifies that development and operation of a data center is not eligible for a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) categorical exemption, and authorizes data centers meeting specified criteria to be eligible for the “environmental leadership development” program which provides CEQA judicial streamlining, SB 887:

- Defines “data center” to mean a commercial facility primarily used to house computer servers and associated equipment for processing, storing, or transmitting data that requires at least 50 megawatts of peak demand.
- Specifies that a public agency decision on the development and operation of data centers is not eligible for categorical exemptions.
- Makes data centers eligible for CEQA streamlining under the ELDP program if they meet strict conditions, including full cost responsibility for grid impacts, zero-carbon energy and

storage requirements, limits on fossil fuel use, water efficiency standards, long-term clean energy commitments, and labor and community benefit obligations.

Status: SB 887 passed the Senate Committee on Environmental Quality and has been referred to the Senate Committee on Energy, Utilities and Communications.

Support and Opposition:

Support:

- California Nurses Association
- City of Buena Park
- Comité De Acción Del Valle INC
- IBEW Local Union 569
- Kuhn Hay
- Los Amigos De LA Comunidad, INC.
- Monterey Park; City of
- Net-zero California
- Sustainable Rossmoor
- The Brawley Chamber of Commerce
- The Utility Reform Network (TURN)
- Victoria Homes

Opposition:

- Bay Area Council
- Cal Asian Chamber of Commerce
- California African American Chamber of Commerce
- California Hispanic Chamber of Commerce
- Data Center Coalition
- Silicon Valley Leadership Group
- Techca
- Technet

Legislative information in this staff report was prepared by Carly Shelby, Deputy Director at Townsend Public Affairs.

CURRENT ACTIONS IN THE SGV

City of El Monte

- City Council passed an ordinance that established a 45-day moratorium. Final day to extend moratorium is April 22.

City of Industry

- City of Industry Planning Commission approved Zoning Code Amendment No. 25-02 that permits data center as an allowable use citywide. Amendment will need to go to City Council for approval. On February 12, 2026, City Council approved zoning code amendments, conditional use permits, and community benefits agreements for development of battery storage on the La Puente Mall that may be used for data centers.

City of Monterey Park

- City Council extended their data center moratorium through January 21, 2027. The City Council will consider a permanent ban ordinance in April 2026. On March 4, 2026, City Council approved a June 2, 2026, ballot to prohibit data centers in Monterey Park.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

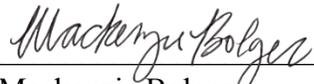
Staff recommend the Committee receive and file informational items of the report and instruct staff to monitor legislation for the Committee to revisit final amended versions at a future meeting.

REPORT

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Attachments

[ATTACHMENT A – Data Centers and the Climate Landscape: An Actionable Resource for US Mayors](#)



April EENR Committee Report

Operations & Outreach Update

At the March 13 Board Meeting, State Senator Susan Rubio presented the District with a \$500,000 check in funding to support the District's vital work in responding to the aftermath of the Eaton Fire.

Preparations are underway for the annual spring swimming pool assessment program to address potential mosquito breeding sources ahead of peak season. Surveillance efforts in the Eaton Fire burn area remain ongoing.

Outreach staff are coordinating community events and presentations to expand public awareness and engagement.

Unseasonably high temperatures have increased mosquito activity, and residents are encouraged to take preventive measures and report any standing water concerns. If residents notice any stagnant water issues in their community, they can submit a tip at www.SGVMosquito.org or call 626-814-9466.

Legislative Engagement

Staff participated in a statewide legislative advocacy event, meeting with state legislators to discuss key challenges, including climate impacts, invasive mosquito species, natural disasters, and the increasing risk of locally transmitted diseases.

Staffing & Operations

Seasonal recruitment is underway, with additional staff expected to begin in early April.

Recent weather fluctuations have contributed to an early increase in mosquito and black fly activity. Staff are preparing to address potential impacts.

This concludes the report. Thank you.