SOLANO COUNTY

Legislative Committee Meeting

Committee
Supervisor Erin Hannigan (Chair)
Supervisor John M. Vasquez

County Staff
Michelle Heppner
Matthew A. Davis

Monday, March 28, 2022
1:30 p.m. – 3:00 p.m.

Solano County Administration Center
675 Texas Street, Conf. Rm 6003 (6th Floor), Fairfield, CA 94533
Call in option on MS Teams: (323) 457-3408, ID 420-286-651#

(Amended) MEETING AGENDA

MEETING OF THE SOLANO COUNTY LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE
In accordance with AB 361, members of the Legislative Committee and the public may attend this meeting virtually. If you attend the Legislative Committee meeting in person, you must abide by all State rules and public health guidelines regarding masking and social distancing in the meeting conference room.

1) **Introductions** *(Attendees)* – Supervisor Hannigan

2) **Additions / Deletions to the Agenda**

3) **Public Comment** *(Items not on the agenda)*

4) **Federal Legislative update** *(Paragon Government Relations)*
   - Fiscal Year 2022 Omnibus Appropriations Act Signed into Law
   - Fiscal Year 2023 Budget Preview
     - Biden Administration budget proposed expected on March 28
     - Fiscal Year 2023 Earmarking Process

5) **Update from Solano County Legislative Delegation** *(Representative and/or staff)*

6) **State Legislative Update** *(Karen Lange, SYASL)*
   - CareCourt Proposal
   - State Fiscal Picture
   - Kaiser Mental Health Update
   - Kaiser Medi-Cal Contract Update

Action Items / Discuss Pending Legislation:

a) Receive an update on the "California Sports Wagering Regulation and Unlawful Gambling Act," a November 2022 Ballot Initiative, and consider making a recommendation *(Requested by Supervisor Hannigan, presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners)*

b) Receive an update on SB 1100 (Cortese – D), an act to amend the Government Code, relating to local government, open meetings, orderly conduct, and consider making a recommendation *(Requested by Supervisor Brown, presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners)*

c) Receive an update on AB 2561 (Grayson – D), an act to amend the Health and Safety Code, relating to the Department of Housing and Community Development, and consider making a recommendation *(Requested by Supervisor Brown, presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners)*

d) Receive an update on SB 1338 (Umberg – D and Eggman – D), an act to add a section to Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code relating to mental health *(Requested by Jerry Huber, H&SS, and presented by Debbie Vaughn, H&SS)*

e) Receive an update on AB 2764 (Nazarian – D) and (Lee – D), an act to add a chapter to the Food and Agricultural Code, relating to animals *(Requested by Supervisor Vasquez, presented by Karen Lange, SYASL Partners).*

7) Legislation of Interest to Solano County *(bill tracking report)*

8) Next Scheduled Meetings:

- Monday, April 25, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, May 16, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 6, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.
- Monday, June 20, 2022 starting at 1:30 p.m.

Adjourn

This initiative measure is submitted to the people in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of Article II of the California Constitution.

This initiative measure amends a section of the California Constitution and adds sections to the Business and Professions Code and Government Code. Therefore, existing provisions proposed to be deleted are printed in ~~strikeout type~~ and new provisions proposed to be added are printed in *italic type* to indicate that they are new.

SECTION 1. Title

This measure shall be known as the "California Sports Wagering Regulation and Unlawful Gambling Enforcement Act"

SEC. 2 Findings and Declarations

(a) In May 2018, the United States Supreme Court eliminated the federal prohibition on sports wagering. As a result, states now have the freedom to authorize sports wagering within their borders and establish regulations, consumer protections, responsible gambling measures and taxes on sports wagering. Already 20 states have chosen to regulate and tax sports wagering in a manner that provides for consumer protections, responsible gambling, and gives adults the choice to participate in this activity.

(b) Unregulated and untaxed sports wagering is happening throughout California without any consumer or responsible gambling protections. Leading economists and industry experts estimate that during the federal prohibition on sports wagering, a thriving black market flourished with billions of dollars wagered annually across the United States. The illegal sports wagering market in California continues to thrive and will continue to be an attractive option due to its untaxed, unregulated, and unlicensed nature.

(c) Unregulated gambling enterprises are a threat to public safety and public health as they are often conducted by criminal elements. Accordingly, no person in this state has a right to operate a gambling enterprise except as may be expressly permitted by federal, state, or local law.

(d) Leading economists and industry experts estimate a legal and regulated sports wagering market in California could generate hundreds of millions of dollars in economic activity in the initial years, which would result in tens of millions of dollars in annual tax revenue for the State of California.

(e) Sports wagering should be regulated and taxed in California to stamp out the black market of illegal gambling operations to allow adults the choice to participate in this activity with strong consumer protections.

(f) Taxing sports wagering would create new revenue to increase funding for programs related to preventing problems associated with problem gambling and mental health, and help finance the state's general fund priorities related to education and public safety.

(g) Californians 21 years of age or older should have the choice to participate in legal sports wagering in highly regulated and safe facilities that are experienced in gaming operations and are in good standing with the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory agencies.

(h) In keeping with our California values of protecting our children and young people, sports wagering must be tightly regulated. It must be limited to only adults 21 years old or older. Existing law recognizes that gambling can become addictive and is not an activity to be promoted or legitimized as entertainment for children and families. Accordingly, there shall be no advertising or marketing of sports wagering directed to children.

(i) In order to protect our students and our colleges and universities, sports wagering on high school sports and on California-based college teams must also be strictly prohibited.

(j) To prevent the exploitation of animals, sports wagering will not be allowed on any currently prohibited form of animal contests, such as greyhound or other dog races.

(k) Public confidence that legal gambling, including sports wagering, will not endanger public health, safety, or welfare requires that comprehensive measures be enacted and enforced to ensure that gambling is free from criminal and corruptive elements, that it is conducted honestly and competitively, and that it is conducted only at suitable locations. The California gaming industry must be held accountable to ensure they are complying with anti-money.laundering laws and other applicable laws and regulations.

(l) Current enforcement of gambling laws are inadequate. California needs more ways to enforce our state's gambling laws to protect children and vulnerable adults from unscrupulous organizations that run illegal gambling operations. Californians should be able to report and enforce violations of California laws against illegal gambling activities.

(m) A well supervised sports wagering system will limit sports wagering to highly regulated and safe facilities that are experienced in gambling operations and with the financial resources to responsibly operate the activity. The best entities to safely operate sports wagering are Indian gaming casinos and Approved Racetrack Operators.

(n) Since 2000, California tribal governments have operated Indian gaming casinos on their own tribal lands, generating much-needed resources to help reverse the brutal history endured by California Native Americans. These resources have allowed California tribes to provide services including healthcare, schools, scholarships, cultural resource protection, fire services, law enforcement services, water systems, environmental protection, and more. Importantly, in the last 20 years, California tribes have shared more than $1 billion in revenues with non-gaming tribes to help strengthen tribal communities.

(o) In 2016, Indian gaming in California directly and indirectly generated the following total economic and fiscal impacts on the California economy: 124,300 jobs; $20 billion in output; $9 billion in wages to employees; $3.4 billion in taxes and revenue sharing payments to federal, state, and local governments, including nearly $1 billion to the State of California and $378 million to local governments.

(p) Horse racing represents one of the oldest forms of wagering, existing in California for almost a century. Over 17,000 licensed jobs are tied to the horse racing industry. According to the California Horse Racing Board, over $3 billion is wagered each year. This brings in millions of dollars in revenue to the state, to the world's premier equine chemistry laboratory, the Kenneth L. Maddy Equine Analytical Chemistry Laboratory at the University of California, Davis, and to local governments from sales taxes.

(q) The California Sports Wagering Regulation and Unlawful Gambling Enforcement Act ensures that sports wagering is regulated and taxed, so adults who choose to participate in this activity can do so legally, while raising revenue for education, public safety and mental health, ensuring strong consumer protections especially for children and strengthening enforcement of gambling laws.

SEC. 3. Purposes and Intent

The purpose of the California Sports Wagering Regulation and Unlawful Gambling Enforcement Act is to regulate and tax sports wagering in California and strengthen California's gambling regulations and safeguards, by:

(a) Regulating and taxing sports wagering, to take sports wagering out of the black market and create a regulatory structure that prevents access by minors and protects public safety by allowing sports wagering at highly regulated and safe facilities that are experienced in gaming operations.

(b) Permitting tribal governments to offer sports wagering, roulette, and games played with dice, after negotiations pursuant to state and federal law, as tribal governments have an expertise in gaming operations and possess the financial resources to responsibly operate sports wagering.

(c) Permitting Approved Racetrack Operators to offer sports wagering as these operators are also highly regulated and are experienced in gaming operations.

(d) Ensuring that these facilities and operators are in good standing with the appropriate federal, state, and local regulatory agencies.

(e) Creating strict consumer protections to promote responsible sports wagering and protect children and public health, such as:

(1) Requiring adults 21 or older to be physically present in a facility to place sports wagers.

(2) Only permitting sports wagering by those 21 or older to safeguard against underage gambling.

(3) Prohibiting the marketing and advertising of sports wagering to persons younger than 21 years old.

(4) Permitting sports wagering only on professional, college, or amateur sport or athletic events.

(5) Prohibiting wagering on any high school sports or athletic events to protect our students.

(6) Prohibiting wagering on any sports or athletic events in which any California college team participates, to protect our students and our colleges and universities, while permitting sports wagering on popular events such as the NCAA basketball tournament.

(7) Prohibiting wagering on any currently illegal sporting event or contest, including but not limited to, animal races, such as greyhound or other dog races, to prevent the exploitation of animals.

(8) Allowing the Legislature to provide for anti-corruption measures to ensure the integrity of sporting events.

(f) Imposing a 10 percent tax on sports wagering activity conducted by Approved Racetrack Operators to fund programs related to problem gambling prevention and mental health and the implementation and oversight of sports wagering and other forms of gaming, and help finance the state's general fund priorities related to education and public safety.

(g) Auditing expenditures of sports wagering revenue to ensure this revenue is spent properly and effectively.

(h) Protecting public safety by strengthening the enforcement of California's current gambling laws to allow Californians to hold illegal gambling activities and operations accountable.

(i) Increasing enforcement of existing gambling rules to ensure that all establishments that offer gambling opportunities play by the rules and follow the law. These increased enforcement measures will ensure that all lawful gambling is free from criminal and corruptive elements and that it is conducted honestly and competitively by suitable operators and hold gambling enterprises accountable without burdening local law enforcement.

(j) Ensuring that establishments that offer legal sports wagering play by the rules by making them subject to appropriate audit standards.

SEC. 4. Section 19 of Article IV of the California Constitution is amended to read:

SEC. 19. (a) The Legislature has no power to authorize lotteries, and shall prohibit the sale of lottery tickets in the State.

(b) The Legislature may provide for the regulation of horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on the results.

(c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Legislature by statute may authorize cities and counties to provide for bingo games, but only for charitable purposes.

(d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), there is authorized the establishment of a California State Lottery.

(e) The Legislature has no power to authorize, and shall prohibit, casinos of the type currently operating in Nevada and New Jersey.

(f) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (e), and any other provision of state law, the Governor is authorized to negotiate and conclude compacts, subject to ratification by the Legislature, for the operation of slot machines and for the conduct of lottery games and banking and percentage card games, *roulette, games played with dice, and sports wagering* by federally recognized Indian tribes on Indian lands in California in accordance with federal law. Accordingly, slot machines, lottery games, banking and percentage card games, *roulette, games played with dice, and sports wagering* are hereby permitted to be conducted and operated on *Indian* ~~tribal~~ lands subject to those compacts.

~~(f)~~ *(g)* Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the Legislature may authorize private, nonprofit, eligible organizations, as defined by the Legislature, to conduct raffles as a funding mechanism to provide support for their own or another private, nonprofit, eligible organization's beneficial and charitable works, provided that (1) at least 90 percent of the gross receipts from the raffle go directly to beneficial or charitable purposes in California, and (2) any person who receives compensation in connection with the operation of a raffle is an employee of the private nonprofit organization that is conducting the raffle. The Legislature, two-thirds of the membership of each house concurring, may amend the percentage of gross receipts required by this subdivision to be dedicated to beneficial or charitable purposes by means of a statute that is signed by the Governor.

(h) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) and (e), beginning on January 1, 2022, Approved Racetrack Operators, as defined by section 19670 of the Business and Professions Code, may offer sports wagering, provided that any sports wagers authorized to be made pursuant to this subdivision

shall be physically placed by patrons, and accepted by the Approved Racetrack Operator, within a designated building of a race track at which an Approved Racetrack Operator has conducted live horse races in the immediately preceding eighteen (18) months. Sports wagers authorized to be made pursuant to this subdivision shall not be made at betting kiosks or self-service gaming terminals outside of designated buildings of the race track.

(i)(1) For the purposes of subdivisions (f) and (h), "sports wagering" shall mean wagering on the results of any professional, college, or amateur sport or athletic event. Sports wagering shall not mean wagering on the results of:
(A) Any high school sport or athletic event;
(B) A sport or athletic event in which any California college team participates regardless of where the event takes place; however a sport or athletic event in which any California college team participates shall not include other games of a collegiate sport or athletic tournament in which a California college team participates;
(C) Any sport or athletic event or horse race that has already been completed. Further, the outcome, including the redemption of winnings, from any sport or athletic event or horse race shall not be displayed or represented in a manner that mimics a slot machine or any other casino-style game, including, but not limited to, blackjack, roulette, or craps.
(D) Horse races and horse race meetings and wagering on the results as authorized by subdivision (b) and statutes promulgated pursuant to that subdivision.
(2) The Legislature shall authorize by law, statutes necessary to implement this subdivision, which shall also provide for consumer protections and anti-corruption measures to ensure the integrity of sport or athletic events.

SEC. 5. Sports Wagering Regulation and Unlawful Gambling Enforcement

SEC. 5.1. Article 12 (commencing with Section 19670) is added to Chapter 4 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

Article 12. Sports Wagering at Licensed Horse Racing Facilities

19670. Definitions.

For the purposes of this article and Section 19 of Article IV of the California Constitution, "Approved Racetrack Operators" shall mean operators licensed by the California Horse Racing Board during the 2019 calendar year to conduct live horse race meetings at racing tracks located in the Counties of Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange, or San Diego and operated by a private entity, including a private entity operating on a state fairground within the identified counties. "Approved Racetrack Operators" shall not include racing tracks of "state designated fairs," as defined by subdivision (a) of section 19418 of the Business and Professions Code as that section read on January 1, 2020.

19671. Sports Wagering Tax.

(a) The daily total of sports wagers with an Approved Racetrack Operator, less the daily total of winnings by patrons, shall be subject to a 10 percent tax.

(b) The California Department of Tax and Fee Administration shall administer and collect the tax imposed by subdivision (a) and may prescribe, adopt, and enforce regulations relating to the administration and enforcement of this section, including, but not limited to, the aggregating of the daily totals on a quarterly, annual, or other periodic basis, collections, reporting, refunds, and appeals.

(c) All revenues resulting from the tax pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be deposited into the California Sports Wagering Fund created by section 19672.

19672. California Sports Wagering Fund.

(a) The California Sports Wagering Fund is hereby established in the State Treasury and, notwithstanding Government Code section 13340, is continuously appropriated without regard for fiscal year for carrying out the purposes of this article.

(b) All revenues raised pursuant to the tax imposed by section 19671 shall be deposited into the California Sports Wagering Fund.

(c) Payments made to the state pursuant to tribal-state compacts related to sports wagering may be deposited into the California Sports Wagering Fund.

(d) For purposes of the calculations required by Section 8 of Article XVI of the California Constitution, funds transferred to the California Sports Wagering Fund shall be considered General Fund revenues which may be appropriated pursuant to Article XIII B.

19673. Distribution of Moneys from the California Sports Wagering Fund.

(a) Any actual and reasonable costs incurred by the Controller and the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration in connection with the administration of the California Sports Wagering Fund and the collection of the tax established by section 19671, as determined by the Director of Finance, shall be deducted from the California Sports Wagering Fund before funds are disbursed pursuant to subdivision (b).

(b) Each fiscal year beginning in 2022-23, the Controller shall disburse the money deposited in the California Sports Wagering Fund remaining after disbursement is made pursuant to subdivision (a), as follows:

(1) Fifteen percent to the California Department of Health for research, development, and implementation of programs and grants for problem gambling prevention and mental health, and

for grants to counties and cities for local programs to address problem gambling and mental health.
(2) Fifteen percent to the Bureau of Gambling Control within the Department of Justice for the actual and reasonable costs of the enforcement and implementation of sports wagering and other forms of gaming within the State of California. The Bureau of Gambling Control shall not spend more than 5 percent of the total funds it receives from the California Sports Wagering Fund on an annual basis for administrative costs as determined by the Director of Finance.
(3) Seventy percent to the General Fund.

(c) Every two years, the Controller shall conduct an audit of the programs operated by the agencies specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), of subdivision (b) to ensure the funds are disbursed and expended solely according to this article and shall report their findings to the Legislature and the public.

(d) The funding described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (b) shall be used to expand programs for the purposes of this Act. These funds shall not be used to supplant existing state or local funds utilized for these purposes.

19674. Age Limit for Sports Wagering.

(a) A person under 21 years of age shall not place sports wagers on, be allowed to place sports wagers on, or collect, whether personally or through an agent, sports wagering winnings from, any sport or athletic event at an Approved Racetrack Operator location.
(b) A person under 21 years of age shall not present or offer to any Approved Racetrack Operator, or to an agent of an Approved Racetrack Operator, any written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity that is false, fraudulent, or not actually their own for the purpose of placing a wager on a sports event.
(c) Any person under 21 years of age who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 5.2. Article 18 (commencing with Section 19990) is added to Chapter 5 of Division 8 of the Business and Professions Code, to read:

Article 18. Unlawful Gambling Enforcement.

19990. Enforcement Against Unlawful Gambling Activities.

(a) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, any person engaging in any conduct made unlawful by Chapter 10 (commencing with section 330, but excluding sections 335 and 337) of Title 9 of Part 1 of the Penal Code shall be liable for a civil penalty of up to $10,000 per violation and be subject to an injunction to stop that unlawful conduct, in a civil action brought in the name of the people of the State of California by the Attorney General. In addition, the Attorney General is empowered to enforce this section by issuing a closure order of twenty-four (24) hours for the first violation, a closure order of forty-eight (48) hours for the second violation, and a closure order of thirty (30) days for the third and any subsequent violations.

(b) Any person or entity that becomes aware of any person engaging in any conduct made unlawful by Chapter 10 (commencing with section 330, but excluding sections 335 and 337) of Title 9 of Part 1 of the Penal Code may file a civil action for civil penalties and injunctive relief as provided in subdivision (a), if prior to filing such action, the person or entity files with the Attorney General a written request for the Attorney General to commence the action. The request shall include a clear and concise statement of the grounds for believing a cause of action exists.
(1) If the Attorney General files suit within 90 days from receipt of the written request to commence the action, no other action may be brought unless the action brought by the Attorney General is dismissed without prejudice.
(2) If the Attorney General does not file suit within 90 days from receipt of the written request to commence the action, the person or entity requesting the action may proceed to file a civil action.
(3) The time period within which a civil action shall be commenced shall be tolled from the date of receipt by the Attorney General of the written request to either the date the civil action is dismissed without prejudice, or for 150 days, whichever is later, but only for a civil action brought by the person or entity who requested the Attorney General to commence the action.

(c) If a judgment is entered against the defendant or defendants in any action brought pursuant to this section, or the matter is settled, amounts received as civil penalties or pursuant to a settlement of the action shall be deposited in the California Sports Wagering Fund created by section 19672.

19991. Prohibition Of Marketing and Advertising Sports Wagering Directed to Minors.

(a) For purposes of this section:

(1) "Advertise" means the publication or dissemination of an advertisement.
(2) "Advertisement" includes any written or verbal statement, illustration, or depiction which is calculated to promote sports wagering, including any written, printed, graphic, or other material, billboard, sign, or other outdoor display, public transit card, other periodical literature, publication, or in a radio or television broadcast, or in any other media. This term shall not include any editorial or other reading material, such as a news release, in any periodical or publication or newspaper for the publication of which no money or valuable consideration is paid or promised, directly or indirectly, by any facility operating sports wagering, and which is not written by or at the direction of the facility operating sports wagering.
(3) "Market" or "Marketing" means any act or process of promoting sports wagering, including, but not limited to, sponsorship of sporting events, point-of-sale advertising, and development of products specifically designed to appeal to certain demographics.

(b) Any advertising or marketing placed in broadcast, cable, radio, print, and digital communications shall only be directed where the audience is reasonably expected to be 21 years of age or older, as determined by reliable, up-to-date audience composition data.

(c) Any advertising or marketing involving direct, individualized communication or dialogue controlled by a facility operating sports wagering shall utilize a method of age affirmation to verify that the recipient is 21 years of age or older before engaging in that communication or dialogue controlled by the facility operating sports wagering. For purposes of this subdivision, that method of age affirmation may include user confirmation, birth date disclosure, or other similar registration method.

(d) A facility operating sports wagering shall not:

(1) Advertise or market sports wagering in a manner intended to encourage persons under 21 years of age to participate in sports wagering.
(2) Publish or disseminate advertising or marketing that is attractive to children.

19992. Audit for Sports Wagering Facilities.

The Bureau of Gambling Control within the Department of Justice shall perform all investigatory and auditing functions provided in sections 19826 and 19827 over facilities that operate sports wagering, unless otherwise provided in a tribal-state compact.

SEC. 5.3. Article 2 (commencing with Section 12010) of Chapter 1 of Part 2 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code, is amended to read:

12012.101. Compensation for Regulatory Costs of Sports Wagering Amendments.

All amendments to tribal-state gaming compacts to permit sports wagering pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 19 of Article IV of the California Constitution shall include provisions for compensation for actual regulatory costs incurred by the State related to sports wagering in connection with the implementation and administration of tribal-state gaming compacts pursuant to the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of 1988 (25 U.S. Code § 2710(d)(4)).

SEC. 6. Amendments

This Act shall be broadly construed to accomplish its purposes. The provisions of Section 5 may be amended so long as such amendments are consistent with and further the intent of this act by a statute that is passed by a two-thirds vote of the members of each house of the Legislature.

SEC. 7. Severability

The provisions of this Act are severable. If any portion, section, subdivision, paragraph, clause, sentence, phrase, word, or application of this Act is for any reason held to be invalid by a decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, that decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions of this Act. The People of the State of California hereby declare that they would have adopted this Act and each and every portion, section, subdivision, paragraph, clause,

sentence, phrase, word, and application not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any portion of this Act or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid.

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 9, 2022

SENATE BILL No. 1100

Introduced by Senator Cortese
(Principal coauthor: Assembly Member Low)

February 16, 2022

An act to amend Section 54957.9 of the Government Code, relating to local government.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1100, as amended, Cortese. Open meetings: orderly conduct.

(1) Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law requires every agenda for regular meetings of a local agency to provide an opportunity for members of the public to directly address the legislative body on any item of interest to the public, before or during the legislative body's consideration of the item, that is within the subject matter jurisdiction of the legislative body. Existing law authorizes the legislative body to adopt reasonable regulations to ensure that the intent of the provisions relating to this public comment requirement is carried out, including, but not limited to, regulations limiting the total amount of time allocated for public testimony on particular issues and for each individual speaker. Existing law authorizes the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting to order the meeting room cleared and continue in session, as prescribed, if a group or groups have willfully interrupted the orderly conduct of a meeting and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting.

This bill would authorize the members of the legislative body conducting a meeting to remove an individual for willfully interrupting the meeting. The bill, except as provided, would require removal to be preceded by a ~~warning, either~~ *warning* by the presiding member of the legislative body ~~or a law enforcement officer,~~ that the individual is disrupting the ~~proceedings and~~ *proceedings,* a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to ~~removal.~~ *removal, and a reasonable opportunity to respond to the warning.* The bill would similarly require a ~~warning~~ *warning, a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal, and a reasonable opportunity to respond to the warning* before clearing a meeting room for willful interruptions by a group or groups. The bill would define "willfully interrupting" to mean intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting in accordance with ~~law. The term would include failure to comply with a reasonable regulation adopted in accordance with existing law after a warning and request in accordance with the bill, as applicable.~~ *law and applicable rules, as specified.* By establishing new requirements for local legislative bodies, this bill would impose a state-mandated program.

(2) Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

(3) The California Constitution requires local agencies, for the purpose of ensuring public access to the meetings of public bodies and the writings of public officials and agencies, to comply with a statutory enactment that amends or enacts laws relating to public records or open meetings and contains findings demonstrating that the enactment furthers the constitutional requirements relating to this purpose.

This bill would make legislative findings to that effect.

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

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

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

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

SECTION 1. The Legislature finds and declares as follows:

(a) It is the intent of the Legislature to prescribe requirements for governing public meetings that are consistent with subdivision (c) of Section 54954.3 of the Government Code, which provides that a legislative body of a local agency shall not prohibit public criticism of the policies, procedures, programs, or services of the agency, or of the acts or omissions of the legislative body.

(b) It is further the intent of the Legislature to prescribe requirements for governing public meetings to protect civil liberties in accordance with the United States Constitution, the California Constitution, and relevant law.

(c) It is further the intent of the Legislature to prescribe requirements for governing public meetings consistent with Acosta v. City of Costa Mesa, 718 F.3d 800, 811(9th Cir. 2013), in which the court explained that an ordinance governing the decorum of a city council meeting is not facially overbroad if it only permits a presiding officer to eject an attendee for actually disturbing or impeding a meeting.

~~SECTION 1.~~

SEC. 2. Section 54957.9 of the Government Code is amended to read:

54957.9. (a) The members of the legislative body conducting a meeting may remove an individual for willfully interrupting the meeting. Except as provided in subdivision (c), removal pursuant to this subdivision shall be preceded by a ~~warning, either~~ *warning* by the presiding member of the legislative body ~~or a law enforcement officer,~~ that the individual is disrupting the ~~proceedings and~~ *proceedings*, a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to ~~removal.~~ *removal, and a reasonable opportunity to respond to the warning.*

(b) If any meeting is willfully interrupted by a group or groups of individuals and order cannot be restored by the removal of individuals who are willfully interrupting the meeting, the members of the legislative body conducting the meeting may order the meeting room cleared and continue in session. Except as provided in subdivision (c), a clearing of a meeting room pursuant to this section shall be preceded by a ~~warning, either~~ *warning* by the presiding member of the legislative body ~~or a law enforcement~~

~~officer,~~ that the group or groups are disrupting the ~~proceedings and~~ *proceedings,* a request that the subject group or groups curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to ~~removal.~~ *removal, and a reasonable opportunity to respond to the warning.*

(c) The warning and request provisions of subdivisions (a) and (b) do not apply to individuals or groups willfully interrupting a meeting with behavior as described in Section 415 of the Penal Code.

(d) Only matters appearing on the agenda may be considered in a session continued after clearing the meeting room pursuant to subdivision (b). Representatives of the press or other news media, except those participating in the disturbance, shall be allowed to attend any session held pursuant to this section.

(e) This section does not prohibit the legislative body from establishing a procedure for readmitting an individual or individuals not responsible for willfully disturbing the orderly conduct of the meeting.

(f) As used in this section, "willfully interrupting" means intentionally engaging in behavior during a meeting of a legislative body that substantially impairs or renders infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting in accordance with ~~law. "Willfully interrupting"~~ *law and applicable rules, and* includes, but is not limited to, ~~failure to comply with a reasonable regulation adopted in accordance with Section 54954.3 after a warning and request in accordance with subdivision (a) or (b), as applicable.~~ *both of the following:*

(1) A failure to comply with reasonable regulations prohibiting force, threats of force, or intimidation.

(2) A threat against another person's free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to them by the California Constitution, the laws of this state, the United States Constitution, or the laws of the United States, in whole or in part.

~~SEC. 2.~~

SEC. 3. The Legislature finds and declares that Section ~~1~~ *2* of this act, which amends Section 54957.9 of the Government Code, imposes a limitation on the public's right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies within the meaning of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution. Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the

Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by this limitation and the need for protecting that interest:

This act is necessary to give legislative bodies clear authorization to restore order to meetings in the event of willful interruptions that are substantially impairing or rendering infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and, thereby, preserve the rights of other members of the public at the meeting and allow the legislative body to continue its work on behalf of the public.

~~SEC. 3.~~

SEC. 4. The Legislature finds and declares that Section ~~1~~ *2* of this act, which amends Section 54957.9 of the Government Code, furthers, within the meaning of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution, the purposes of that constitutional section as it relates to the right of public access to the meetings of local public bodies or the writings of local public officials and local agencies. Pursuant to paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution, the Legislature makes the following findings:

This act is necessary to give legislative bodies clear authorization to restore order to meetings in the event of willful interruptions that are substantially impairing or rendering infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting and, thereby, preserve the rights of other members of the public at the meeting and allow the legislative body to continue its work on behalf of the public.

~~SEC. 4.~~

SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district under this act would result from a legislative mandate that is within the scope of paragraph (7) of subdivision (b) of Section 3 of Article I of the California Constitution.

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SENATOR DAVE CORTESE
SB 1100 – Brown Act Modernization to Ensure Open & Safe Meetings

SUMMARY

SB 1100 will ensure safe, open, and accessible public meetings by creating a process to restore order when disruptions occur that prevent a meeting from continuing in accordance with law.

BACKGROUND

The Ralph M. Brown Act was enacted in 1953 to govern the conduct of public meetings for local legislative bodies.

The Brown Act in the California Government Code has been amended before to expand public accessibility while also remaining consistent with the California Constitution and First Amendment principles, including through SB 274 (Wieckowski, 2021) and AB 361 (Robert Rivas, 2021).

The Brown Act, as it stands, authorizes a legislative body to address disruptions through removal of an individual or group of individuals who "willfully interrupt" the proceedings of a public meeting. If, after their removal, order still cannot be restored, the legislative body can order that a meeting room be cleared entirely, while allowing news media to still observe the meeting. In these cases, the legislative body can establish a process to allow individuals who did not cause the disturbance to reenter the meeting room.

ISSUE

It has become increasingly clear that the mechanisms provided by the Brown Act to deal with disruptions during public meetings are insufficient. Across California, public officials and attendees continue to deal with disorderly conduct during meetings at such a high magnitude that critical business and the legislative process as a whole becomes impaired.

We must take steps to clarify what behavior should be deemed as disruptive to ensure that this definition is only used with absolute neutrality for those rare occurrences and prioritize the safety of our officials who sit on local governing bodies as well as the public.

THIS BILL

This bill would modernize the Brown Act to meet the needs of our present-day local governance systems by:

- Defining what a "willful interruption" is to ensure an individual(s) is removed from a public meeting if they substantially impair or render infeasible the orderly conduct of the meeting in accordance with law; and

- Establishing a warning system to require that removal of an individual(s) causing a willful interruption be preceded by a request that the individual curtail their disruptive behavior or be subject to removal.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 17, 2022

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2021–22 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2561

Introduced by Assembly Member Grayson

February 17, 2022

An act to amend Section ~~50408.1 of the Health and Safety Code,~~ *65913.4 of the Government Code,* relating to housing.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2561, as amended, Grayson. ~~Department of Housing and Community Development.~~ *Planning and zoning: housing: streamlined, ministerial approval: Benicia Arsenal Historic District.*

The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development would not require the demolition of a historic structure that was placed on a national, state, or local historic register.

This bill would additionally include as an objective planning standard that the development is not located in the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, as specified.

~~Existing law, the Zenovich-Moscone-Chacon Housing and Home Finance Act, establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development. Existing law requires the department to develop and publish on its internet website an annual report that includes specified information regarding land use oversight actions related to housing,~~

~~including the median time between the initiation of each oversight action and its resolution.~~

~~This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the report provisions.~~

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

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

SECTION 1. Section 65913.4 of the Government Code is amended to read:

65913.4. (a) A development proponent may submit an application for a development that is subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process provided by subdivision (c) and is not subject to a conditional use permit if the development complies with subdivision (b) and satisfies all of the following objective planning standards:

(1) The development is a multifamily housing development that contains two or more residential units.

(2) The development and the site on which it is located satisfy all of the following:

(A) It is a legal parcel or parcels located in a city if, and only if, the city boundaries include some portion of either an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau, or, for unincorporated areas, a legal parcel or parcels wholly within the boundaries of an urbanized area or urban cluster, as designated by the United States Census Bureau.

(B) At least 75 percent of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that are developed with urban uses. For the purposes of this section, parcels that are only separated by a street or highway shall be considered to be adjoined.

(C) It is zoned for residential use or residential mixed-use development, or has a general plan designation that allows residential use or a mix of residential and nonresidential uses, and at least two-thirds of the square footage of the development is designated for residential use. Additional density, floor area, and units, and any other concession, incentive, or waiver of development standards granted pursuant to the Density Bonus Law in Section 65915 shall be included in the square footage calculation. The square footage of the development shall not

include underground space, such as basements or underground parking garages.

(3) (A) The development proponent has committed to record, prior to the issuance of the first building permit, a land use restriction or covenant providing that any lower or moderate income housing units required pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4) shall remain available at affordable housing costs or rent to persons and families of lower or moderate income for no less than the following periods of time:

(i) Fifty-five years for units that are rented.

(ii) Forty-five years for units that are owned.

(B) The city or county shall require the recording of covenants or restrictions implementing this paragraph for each parcel or unit of real property included in the development.

(4) The development satisfies subparagraphs (A) and (B) below:

(A) Is located in a locality that the department has determined is subject to this subparagraph on the basis that the number of units that have been issued building permits, as shown on the most recent production report received by the department, is less than the locality's share of the regional housing needs, by income category, for that reporting period. A locality shall remain eligible under this subparagraph until the department's determination for the next reporting period.

(B) The development is subject to a requirement mandating a minimum percentage of below market rate housing based on one of the following:

(i) The locality did not submit its latest production report to the department by the time period required by Section 65400, or that production report reflects that there were fewer units of above moderate-income housing issued building permits than were required for the regional housing needs assessment cycle for that reporting period. In addition, if the project contains more than 10 units of housing, the project does either of the following:

(I) The project dedicates a minimum of 10 percent of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at or below 80 percent of the area median income. However, if the locality has adopted a local ordinance that requires that greater than 10 percent of the units be dedicated to housing affordable to households making below 80 percent of the area median income, that local ordinance applies.

(II) (ia) If the project is located within the San Francisco Bay area, the project, in lieu of complying with subclause (I), dedicates 20 percent of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making below 120 percent of the area median income with the average income of the units at or below 100 percent of the area median income. However, a local ordinance adopted by the locality applies if it requires greater than 20 percent of the units be dedicated to housing affordable to households making at or below 120 percent of the area median income, or requires that any of the units be dedicated at a level deeper than 120 percent. In order to comply with this subclause, the rent or sale price charged for units that are dedicated to housing affordable to households between 80 percent and 120 percent of the area median income shall not exceed 30 percent of the gross income of the household.

(ib) For purposes of this subclause, "San Francisco Bay area" means the entire area within the territorial boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma, and the City and County of San Francisco.

(ii) The locality's latest production report reflects that there were fewer units of housing issued building permits affordable to either very low income or low-income households by income category than were required for the regional housing needs assessment cycle for that reporting period, and the project seeking approval dedicates 50 percent of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at or below 80 percent of the area median income. However, if the locality has adopted a local ordinance that requires that greater than 50 percent of the units be dedicated to housing affordable to households making at or below 80 percent of the area median income, that local ordinance applies.

(iii) The locality did not submit its latest production report to the department by the time period required by Section 65400, or if the production report reflects that there were fewer units of housing affordable to both income levels described in clauses (i) and (ii) that were issued building permits than were required for the regional housing needs assessment cycle for that reporting period, the project seeking approval may choose between utilizing clause (i) or (ii).

(C) (i) A development proponent that uses a unit of affordable housing to satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (B) may also satisfy any other local or state requirement for affordable housing, including local ordinances or the Density Bonus Law in Section 65915, provided that the development proponent complies with the applicable requirements in the state or local law.

(ii) A development proponent that uses a unit of affordable housing to satisfy any other state or local affordability requirement may also satisfy the requirements of subparagraph (B), provided that the development proponent complies with applicable requirements of subparagraph (B).

(iii) A development proponent may satisfy the affordability requirements of subparagraph (B) with a unit that is restricted to households with incomes lower than the applicable income limits required in subparagraph (B).

(5) The development, excluding any additional density or any other concessions, incentives, or waivers of development standards granted pursuant to the Density Bonus Law in Section 65915, is consistent with objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards in effect at the time that the development is submitted to the local government pursuant to this section, or at the time a notice of intent is submitted pursuant to subdivision (b), whichever occurs earlier. For purposes of this paragraph, "objective zoning standards," "objective subdivision standards," and "objective design review standards" mean standards that involve no personal or subjective judgment by a public official and are uniformly verifiable by reference to an external and uniform benchmark or criterion available and knowable by both the development applicant or proponent and the public official before submittal. These standards may be embodied in alternative objective land use specifications adopted by a city or county, and may include, but are not limited to, housing overlay zones, specific plans, inclusionary zoning ordinances, and density bonus ordinances, subject to the following:

(A) A development shall be deemed consistent with the objective zoning standards related to housing density, as applicable, if the density proposed is compliant with the maximum density allowed within that land use designation, notwithstanding any specified maximum unit allocation that may result in fewer units of housing being permitted.

(B) In the event that objective zoning, general plan, subdivision, or design review standards are mutually inconsistent, a development shall be deemed consistent with the objective zoning and subdivision standards pursuant to this subdivision if the development is consistent with the standards set forth in the general plan.

(C) It is the intent of the Legislature that the objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards described in this paragraph be adopted or amended in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 905 of the Statutes of 2004.

(D) The amendments to this subdivision made by the act adding this subparagraph do not constitute a change in, but are declaratory of, existing law.

(6) The development is not located on a site that is any of the following:

(A) A coastal zone, as defined in Division 20 (commencing with Section 30000) of the Public Resources Code.

(B) Either prime farmland or farmland of statewide importance, as defined pursuant to United States Department of Agriculture land inventory and monitoring criteria, as modified for California, and designated on the maps prepared by the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the Department of Conservation, or land zoned or designated for agricultural protection or preservation by a local ballot measure that was approved by the voters of that jurisdiction.

(C) Wetlands, as defined in the United States Fish and Wildlife Service Manual, Part 660 FW 2 (June 21, 1993).

(D) Within a very high fire hazard severity zone, as determined by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 51178, or within a high or very high fire hazard severity zone as indicated on maps adopted by the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection pursuant to Section 4202 of the Public Resources Code. This subparagraph does not apply to sites excluded from the specified hazard zones by a local agency, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 51179, or sites that have adopted fire hazard mitigation measures pursuant to existing building standards or state fire mitigation measures applicable to the development.

(E) A hazardous waste site that is listed pursuant to Section 65962.5 or a hazardous waste site designated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code, unless the State Department of Public Health, State Water Resources Control Board, or Department of Toxic Substances Control has cleared the site for residential use or residential mixed uses.

(F) Within a delineated earthquake fault zone as determined by the State Geologist in any official maps published by the State Geologist, unless the development complies with applicable seismic protection building code standards adopted by the California Building Standards Commission under the California Building Standards Law (Part 2.5 (commencing with Section 18901) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), and by any local building department under Chapter 12.2 (commencing with Section 8875) of Division 1 of Title 2.

(G) Within a special flood hazard area subject to inundation by the 1 percent annual chance flood (100-year flood) as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. If a development proponent is able to satisfy all applicable federal qualifying criteria in order to provide that the site satisfies this subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for streamlined approval under this section, a local government shall not deny the application on the basis that the development proponent did not comply with any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by that local government that is applicable to that site. A development may be located on a site described in this subparagraph if either of the following are met:

(i) The site has been subject to a Letter of Map Revision prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and issued to the local jurisdiction.

(ii) The site meets Federal Emergency Management Agency requirements necessary to meet minimum flood plain management criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program pursuant to Part 59 (commencing with Section 59.1) and Part 60 (commencing with Section 60.1) of Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

(H) Within a regulatory floodway as determined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency in any official maps published

by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, unless the development has received a no-rise certification in accordance with Section 60.3(d)(3) of Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations. If a development proponent is able to satisfy all applicable federal qualifying criteria in order to provide that the site satisfies this subparagraph and is otherwise eligible for streamlined approval under this section, a local government shall not deny the application on the basis that the development proponent did not comply with any additional permit requirement, standard, or action adopted by that local government that is applicable to that site.

(I) Lands identified for conservation in an adopted natural community conservation plan pursuant to the Natural Community Conservation Planning Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 2800) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), habitat conservation plan pursuant to the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), or other adopted natural resource protection plan.

(J) Habitat for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies, fully protected species, or species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code).

(K) Lands under conservation easement.

(7) The development is not located on a site where any of the following apply:

(A) The development would require the demolition of the following types of housing:

(i) Housing that is subject to a recorded covenant, ordinance, or law that restricts rents to levels affordable to persons and families of moderate, low, or very low income.

(ii) Housing that is subject to any form of rent or price control through a public entity’s valid exercise of its police power.

(iii) Housing that has been occupied by tenants within the past 10 years.

(B) The site was previously used for housing that was occupied by tenants that was demolished within 10 years before the development proponent submits an application under this section.

(C) The development would require the demolition of a historic structure that was placed on a national, state, or local historic register.

(D) The property contains housing units that are occupied by tenants, and units at the property are, or were, subsequently offered for sale to the general public by the subdivider or subsequent owner of the property.

(E) The development is located in the Benicia Arsenal Historic District. For purposes of this subparagraph, "Benicia Arsenal Historic District" includes all property listed under reference number 76000534 on the National Register of Historic Places, including, but not limited to, property in Districts A, B, C, and D within the Benicia Arsenal Historic District.

(8) The development proponent has done both of the following, as applicable:

(A) Certified to the locality that either of the following is true, as applicable:

(i) The entirety of the development is a public work for purposes of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(ii) If the development is not in its entirety a public work, that all construction workers employed in the execution of the development will be paid at least the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for the type of work and geographic area, as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations pursuant to Sections 1773 and 1773.9 of the Labor Code, except that apprentices registered in programs approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards may be paid at least the applicable apprentice prevailing rate. If the development is subject to this subparagraph, then for those portions of the development that are not a public work all of the following shall apply:

(I) The development proponent shall ensure that the prevailing wage requirement is included in all contracts for the performance of the work.

(II) All contractors and subcontractors shall pay to all construction workers employed in the execution of the work at least the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, except that

apprentices registered in programs approved by the Chief of the Division of Apprenticeship Standards may be paid at least the applicable apprentice prevailing rate.

(III) Except as provided in subclause (V), all contractors and subcontractors shall maintain and verify payroll records pursuant to Section 1776 of the Labor Code and make those records available for inspection and copying as provided therein.

(IV) Except as provided in subclause (V), the obligation of the contractors and subcontractors to pay prevailing wages may be enforced by the Labor Commissioner through the issuance of a civil wage and penalty assessment pursuant to Section 1741 of the Labor Code, which may be reviewed pursuant to Section 1742 of the Labor Code, within 18 months after the completion of the development, by an underpaid worker through an administrative complaint or civil action, or by a joint labor-management committee through a civil action under Section 1771.2 of the Labor Code. If a civil wage and penalty assessment is issued, the contractor, subcontractor, and surety on a bond or bonds issued to secure the payment of wages covered by the assessment shall be liable for liquidated damages pursuant to Section 1742.1 of the Labor Code.

(V) Subclauses (III) and (IV) shall not apply if all contractors and subcontractors performing work on the development are subject to a project labor agreement that requires the payment of prevailing wages to all construction workers employed in the execution of the development and provides for enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure. For purposes of this clause, "project labor agreement" has the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 2500 of the Public Contract Code.

(VI) Notwithstanding subdivision (c) of Section 1773.1 of the Labor Code, the requirement that employer payments not reduce the obligation to pay the hourly straight time or overtime wages found to be prevailing shall not apply if otherwise provided in a bona fide collective bargaining agreement covering the worker. The requirement to pay at least the general prevailing rate of per diem wages does not preclude use of an alternative workweek schedule adopted pursuant to Section 511 or 514 of the Labor Code.

(B) (i) For developments for which any of the following conditions apply, certified that a skilled and trained workforce shall be used to complete the development if the application is approved:

(I) On and after January 1, 2018, until December 31, 2021, the development consists of 75 or more units with a residential component that is not 100 percent subsidized affordable housing and will be located within a jurisdiction located in a coastal or bay county with a population of 225,000 or more.

(II) On and after January 1, 2022, until December 31, 2025, the development consists of 50 or more units with a residential component that is not 100 percent subsidized affordable housing and will be located within a jurisdiction located in a coastal or bay county with a population of 225,000 or more.

(III) On and after January 1, 2018, until December 31, 2019, the development consists of 75 or more units with a residential component that is not 100 percent subsidized affordable housing and will be located within a jurisdiction with a population of fewer than 550,000 and that is not located in a coastal or bay county.

(IV) On and after January 1, 2020, until December 31, 2021, the development consists of more than 50 units with a residential component that is not 100 percent subsidized affordable housing and will be located within a jurisdiction with a population of fewer than 550,000 and that is not located in a coastal or bay county.

(V) On and after January 1, 2022, until December 31, 2025, the development consists of more than 25 units with a residential component that is not 100 percent subsidized affordable housing and will be located within a jurisdiction with a population of fewer than 550,000 and that is not located in a coastal or bay county.

(ii) For purposes of this section, “skilled and trained workforce” has the same meaning as provided in Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code.

(iii) If the development proponent has certified that a skilled and trained workforce will be used to complete the development and the application is approved, the following shall apply:

(I) The applicant shall require in all contracts for the performance of work that every contractor and subcontractor at every tier will individually use a skilled and trained workforce to complete the development.

(II) Every contractor and subcontractor shall use a skilled and trained workforce to complete the development.

(III) Except as provided in subclause (IV), the applicant shall provide to the locality, on a monthly basis while the development or contract is being performed, a report demonstrating compliance with Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code. A monthly report provided to the locality pursuant to this subclause shall be a public record under the California Public Records Act ~~(Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1)~~ *(Division 10 (commencing with Section 7920.000) of Title 1)* and shall be open to public inspection. An applicant that fails to provide a monthly report demonstrating compliance with Chapter 2.9 (commencing with Section 2600) of Part 1 of Division 2 of the Public Contract Code shall be subject to a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per month for each month for which the report has not been provided. Any contractor or subcontractor that fails to use a skilled and trained workforce shall be subject to a civil penalty of two hundred dollars ($200) per day for each worker employed in contravention of the skilled and trained workforce requirement. Penalties may be assessed by the Labor Commissioner within 18 months of completion of the development using the same procedures for issuance of civil wage and penalty assessments pursuant to Section 1741 of the Labor Code, and may be reviewed pursuant to the same procedures in Section 1742 of the Labor Code. Penalties shall be paid to the State Public Works Enforcement Fund.

(IV) Subclause (III) shall not apply if all contractors and subcontractors performing work on the development are subject to a project labor agreement that requires compliance with the skilled and trained workforce requirement and provides for enforcement of that obligation through an arbitration procedure. For purposes of this subparagraph, "project labor agreement" has the same meaning as set forth in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 2500 of the Public Contract Code.

(C) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (A) and (B), a development that is subject to approval pursuant to this section is exempt from any requirement to pay prevailing wages or use a skilled and trained workforce if it meets both of the following:

(i) The project includes 10 or fewer units.

(ii) The project is not a public work for purposes of Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 1720) of Part 7 of Division 2 of the Labor Code.

(9) The development did not or does not involve a subdivision of a parcel that is, or, notwithstanding this section, would otherwise be, subject to the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410)) or any other applicable law authorizing the subdivision of land, unless the development is consistent with all objective subdivision standards in the local subdivision ordinance, and either of the following apply:

(A) The development has received or will receive financing or funding by means of a low-income housing tax credit and is subject to the requirement that prevailing wages be paid pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (8).

(B) The development is subject to the requirement that prevailing wages be paid, and a skilled and trained workforce used, pursuant to paragraph (8).

(10) The development shall not be upon an existing parcel of land or site that is governed under the Mobilehome Residency Law (Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 798) of Title 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Civil Code), the Recreational Vehicle Park Occupancy Law (Chapter 2.6 (commencing with Section 799.20) of Title 2 of Part 2 of Division 2 of the Civil Code), the Mobilehome Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code), or the Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

(b) (1) (A) (i) Before submitting an application for a development subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process described in subdivision (c), the development proponent shall submit to the local government a notice of its intent to submit an application. The notice of intent shall be in the form of a preliminary application that includes all of the information described in Section 65941.1, as that section read on January 1, 2020.

(ii) Upon receipt of a notice of intent to submit an application described in clause (i), the local government shall engage in a scoping consultation regarding the proposed development with any California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area, as described in

Section 21080.3.1 of the Public Resources Code, of the proposed development. In order to expedite compliance with this subdivision, the local government shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission for assistance in identifying any California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed development.

(iii) The timeline for noticing and commencing a scoping consultation in accordance with this subdivision shall be as follows:

(I) The local government shall provide a formal notice of a development proponent's notice of intent to submit an application described in clause (i) to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed development within 30 days of receiving that notice of intent. The formal notice provided pursuant to this subclause shall include all of the following:

(ia) A description of the proposed development.

(ib) The location of the proposed development.

(ic) An invitation to engage in a scoping consultation in accordance with this subdivision.

(II) Each California Native American tribe that receives a formal notice pursuant to this clause shall have 30 days from the receipt of that notice to accept the invitation to engage in a scoping consultation.

(III) If the local government receives a response accepting an invitation to engage in a scoping consultation pursuant to this subdivision, the local government shall commence the scoping consultation within 30 days of receiving that response.

(B) The scoping consultation shall recognize that California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with a geographic area have knowledge and expertise concerning the resources at issue and shall take into account the cultural significance of the resource to the culturally affiliated California Native American tribe.

(C) The parties to a scoping consultation conducted pursuant to this subdivision shall be the local government and any California Native American tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed development. More than one California Native American tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed development may participate in the scoping consultation. However, the local

government, upon the request of any California Native American tribe traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the proposed development, shall engage in a separate scoping consultation with that California Native American tribe. The development proponent and its consultants may participate in a scoping consultation process conducted pursuant to this subdivision if all of the following conditions are met:

(i) The development proponent and its consultants agree to respect the principles set forth in this subdivision.

(ii) The development proponent and its consultants engage in the scoping consultation in good faith.

(iii) The California Native American tribe participating in the scoping consultation approves the participation of the development proponent and its consultants. The California Native American tribe may rescind its approval at any time during the scoping consultation, either for the duration of the scoping consultation or with respect to any particular meeting or discussion held as part of the scoping consultation.

(D) The participants to a scoping consultation pursuant to this subdivision shall comply with all of the following confidentiality requirements:

(i) ~~Subdivision (r) of Section 6254.~~ *Section 7927.000.*

(ii) Section ~~6254.10.~~ *7927.005.*

(iii) Subdivision (c) of Section 21082.3 of the Public Resources Code.

(iv) Subdivision (d) of Section 15120 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

(v) Any additional confidentiality standards adopted by the California Native American tribe participating in the scoping consultation.

(E) The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) shall not apply to a scoping consultation conducted pursuant to this subdivision.

(2) (A) If, after concluding the scoping consultation, the parties find that no potential tribal cultural resource would be affected by the proposed development, the development proponent may submit an application for the proposed development that is subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process described in subdivision (c).

(B) If, after concluding the scoping consultation, the parties find that a potential tribal cultural resource could be affected by the proposed development and an enforceable agreement is documented between the California Native American tribe and the local government on methods, measures, and conditions for tribal cultural resource treatment, the development proponent may submit the application for a development subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval process described in subdivision (c). The local government shall ensure that the enforceable agreement is included in the requirements and conditions for the proposed development.

(C) If, after concluding the scoping consultation, the parties find that a potential tribal cultural resource could be affected by the proposed development and an enforceable agreement is not documented between the California Native American tribe and the local government regarding methods, measures, and conditions for tribal cultural resource treatment, the development shall not be eligible for the streamlined, ministerial approval process described in subdivision (c).

(D) For purposes of this paragraph, a scoping consultation shall be deemed to be concluded if either of the following occur:

(i) The parties to the scoping consultation document an enforceable agreement concerning methods, measures, and conditions to avoid or address potential impacts to tribal cultural resources that are or may be present.

(ii) One or more parties to the scoping consultation, acting in good faith and after reasonable effort, conclude that a mutual agreement on methods, measures, and conditions to avoid or address impacts to tribal cultural resources that are or may be present cannot be reached.

(E) If the development or environmental setting substantially changes after the completion of the scoping consultation, the local government shall notify the California Native American tribe of the changes and engage in a subsequent scoping consultation if requested by the California Native American tribe.

(3) A local government may only accept an application for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to this section if one of the following applies:

(A) A California Native American tribe that received a formal notice of the development proponent's notice of intent to submit an application pursuant to subclause (I) of clause (iii) of

subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) did not accept the invitation to engage in a scoping consultation.

(B) The California Native American tribe accepted an invitation to engage in a scoping consultation pursuant to subclause (II) of clause (iii) of subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) but substantially failed to engage in the scoping consultation after repeated documented attempts by the local government to engage the California Native American tribe.

(C) The parties to a scoping consultation pursuant to this subdivision find that no potential tribal cultural resource will be affected by the proposed development pursuant to subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2).

(D) A scoping consultation between a California Native American tribe and the local government has occurred in accordance with this subdivision and resulted in agreement pursuant to subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2).

(4) A project shall not be eligible for the streamlined, ministerial process described in subdivision (c) if any of the following apply:

(A) There is a tribal cultural resource that is on a national, state, tribal, or local historic register list located on the site of the project.

(B) There is a potential tribal cultural resource that could be affected by the proposed development and the parties to a scoping consultation conducted pursuant to this subdivision do not document an enforceable agreement on methods, measures, and conditions for tribal cultural resource treatment, as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2).

(C) The parties to a scoping consultation conducted pursuant to this subdivision do not agree as to whether a potential tribal cultural resource will be affected by the proposed development.

(5) (A) If, after a scoping consultation conducted pursuant to this subdivision, a project is not eligible for the streamlined, ministerial process described in subdivision (c) for any or all of the following reasons, the local government shall provide written documentation of that fact, and an explanation of the reason for which the project is not eligible, to the development proponent and to any California Native American tribe that is a party to that scoping consultation:

(i) There is a tribal cultural resource that is on a national, state, tribal, or local historic register list located on the site of the project, as described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (4).

(ii) The parties to the scoping consultation have not documented an enforceable agreement on methods, measures, and conditions for tribal cultural resource treatment, as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) and subparagraph (B) of paragraph (4).

(iii) The parties to the scoping consultation do not agree as to whether a potential tribal cultural resource will be affected by the proposed development, as described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (4).

(B) The written documentation provided to a development proponent pursuant to this paragraph shall include information on how the development proponent may seek a conditional use permit or other discretionary approval of the development from the local government.

(6) This section is not intended, and shall not be construed, to limit consultation and discussion between a local government and a California Native American tribe pursuant to other applicable law, confidentiality provisions under other applicable law, the protection of religious exercise to the fullest extent permitted under state and federal law, or the ability of a California Native American tribe to submit information to the local government or participate in any process of the local government.

(7) For purposes of this subdivision:

(A) "Consultation" means the meaningful and timely process of seeking, discussing, and considering carefully the views of others, in a manner that is cognizant of all parties' cultural values and, where feasible, seeking agreement. Consultation between local governments and Native American tribes shall be conducted in a way that is mutually respectful of each party's sovereignty. Consultation shall also recognize the tribes' potential needs for confidentiality with respect to places that have traditional tribal cultural importance. A lead agency shall consult the tribal consultation best practices described in the "State of California Tribal Consultation Guidelines: Supplement to the General Plan Guidelines" prepared by the Office of Planning and Research.

(B) "Scoping" means the act of participating in early discussions or investigations between the local government and California Native American tribe, and the development proponent if authorized by the California Native American tribe, regarding the potential effects a proposed development could have on a potential tribal cultural resource, as defined in Section 21074 of the Public

Resources Code, or California Native American tribe, as defined in Section 21073 of the Public Resources Code.

(8) This subdivision shall not apply to any project that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process provided under this section before the effective date of the act adding this subdivision.

(c) (1) If a local government determines that a development submitted pursuant to this section is in conflict with any of the objective planning standards specified in subdivision (a), it shall provide the development proponent written documentation of which standard or standards the development conflicts with, and an explanation for the reason or reasons the development conflicts with that standard or standards, as follows:

(A) Within 60 days of submittal of the development to the local government pursuant to this section if the development contains 150 or fewer housing units.

(B) Within 90 days of submittal of the development to the local government pursuant to this section if the development contains more than 150 housing units.

(2) If the local government fails to provide the required documentation pursuant to paragraph (1), the development shall be deemed to satisfy the objective planning standards specified in subdivision (a).

(3) For purposes of this section, a development is consistent with the objective planning standards specified in subdivision (a) if there is substantial evidence that would allow a reasonable person to conclude that the development is consistent with the objective planning standards.

(d) (1) Any design review or public oversight of the development may be conducted by the local government's planning commission or any equivalent board or commission responsible for review and approval of development projects, or the city council or board of supervisors, as appropriate. That design review or public oversight shall be objective and be strictly focused on assessing compliance with criteria required for streamlined projects, as well as any reasonable objective design standards published and adopted by ordinance or resolution by a local jurisdiction before submission of a development application, and shall be broadly applicable to development within the jurisdiction. That design review or public oversight shall be completed as follows

and shall not in any way inhibit, chill, or preclude the ministerial approval provided by this section or its effect, as applicable:

(A) Within 90 days of submittal of the development to the local government pursuant to this section if the development contains 150 or fewer housing units.

(B) Within 180 days of submittal of the development to the local government pursuant to this section if the development contains more than 150 housing units.

(2) If the development is consistent with the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (9) of subdivision (a) and is consistent with all objective subdivision standards in the local subdivision ordinance, an application for a subdivision pursuant to the Subdivision Map Act (Division 2 (commencing with Section 66410)) shall be exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and shall be subject to the public oversight timelines set forth in paragraph (1).

(e) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a local government, whether or not it has adopted an ordinance governing automobile parking requirements in multifamily developments, shall not impose automobile parking standards for a streamlined development that was approved pursuant to this section in any of the following instances:

(A) The development is located within one-half mile of public transit.

(B) The development is located within an architecturally and historically significant historic district.

(C) When on-street parking permits are required but not offered to the occupants of the development.

(D) When there is a car share vehicle located within one block of the development.

(2) If the development does not fall within any of the categories described in paragraph (1), the local government shall not impose automobile parking requirements for streamlined developments approved pursuant to this section that exceed one parking space per unit.

(f) (1) If a local government approves a development pursuant to this section, then, notwithstanding any other law, that approval shall not expire if the project satisfies both of the following requirements:

(A) The project includes public investment in housing affordability, beyond tax credits.

(B) At least 50 percent of the units are affordable to households making at or below 80 percent of the area median income.

(2) (A) If a local government approves a development pursuant to this section, and the project does not satisfy the requirements of subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1), that approval shall remain valid for three years from the date of the final action establishing that approval, or if litigation is filed challenging that approval, from the date of the final judgment upholding that approval. Approval shall remain valid for a project provided construction activity, including demolition and grading activity, on the development site has begun pursuant to a permit issued by the local jurisdiction and is in progress. For purposes of this subdivision, "in progress" means one of the following:

(i) The construction has begun and has not ceased for more than 180 days.

(ii) If the development requires multiple building permits, an initial phase has been completed, and the project proponent has applied for and is diligently pursuing a building permit for a subsequent phase, provided that once it has been issued, the building permit for the subsequent phase does not lapse.

(B) Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), a local government may grant a project a one-time, one-year extension if the project proponent can provide documentation that there has been significant progress toward getting the development construction ready, such as filing a building permit application.

(3) If the development proponent requests a modification pursuant to subdivision (g), then the time during which the approval shall remain valid shall be extended for the number of days between the submittal of a modification request and the date of its final approval, plus an additional 180 days to allow time to obtain a building permit. If litigation is filed relating to the modification request, the time shall be further extended during the pendency of the litigation. The extension required by this paragraph shall only apply to the first request for a modification submitted by the development proponent.

(4) The amendments made to this subdivision by the act that added this paragraph shall also be retroactively applied to developments approved prior to January 1, 2022.

(g) (1) (A) A development proponent may request a modification to a development that has been approved under the streamlined, ministerial approval process provided in subdivision (c) if that request is submitted to the local government before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development.

(B) Except as provided in paragraph (3), the local government shall approve a modification if it determines that the modification is consistent with the objective planning standards specified in subdivision (a) that were in effect when the original development application was first submitted.

(C) The local government shall evaluate any modifications requested pursuant to this subdivision for consistency with the objective planning standards using the same assumptions and analytical methodology that the local government originally used to assess consistency for the development that was approved for streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to subdivision (c).

(D) A guideline that was adopted or amended by the department pursuant to subdivision (*l*) after a development was approved through the streamlined, ministerial approval process described in subdivision (c) shall not be used as a basis to deny proposed modifications.

(2) Upon receipt of the development proponent's application requesting a modification, the local government shall determine if the requested modification is consistent with the objective planning standard and either approve or deny the modification request within 60 days after submission of the modification, or within 90 days if design review is required.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the local government may apply objective planning standards adopted after the development application was first submitted to the requested modification in any of the following instances:

(A) The development is revised such that the total number of residential units or total square footage of construction changes by 15 percent or more. The calculation of the square footage of construction changes shall not include underground space.

(B) The development is revised such that the total number of residential units or total square footage of construction changes by 5 percent or more and it is necessary to subject the development to an objective standard beyond those in effect when the

development application was submitted in order to mitigate or avoid a specific, adverse impact, as that term is defined in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (j) of Section 65589.5, upon the public health or safety and there is no feasible alternative method to satisfactorily mitigate or avoid the adverse impact. The calculation of the square footage of construction changes shall not include underground space.

(C) (i) Objective building standards contained in the California Building Standards Code (Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations), including, but not limited to, building plumbing, electrical, fire, and grading codes, may be applied to all modification applications that are submitted prior to the first building permit application. Those standards may be applied to modification applications submitted after the first building permit application if agreed to by the development proponent.

(ii) The amendments made to clause (i) by the act that added clause (i) shall also be retroactively applied to modification applications submitted prior to January 1, 2022.

(4) The local government's review of a modification request pursuant to this subdivision shall be strictly limited to determining whether the modification, including any modification to previously approved density bonus concessions or waivers, modify the development's consistency with the objective planning standards and shall not reconsider prior determinations that are not affected by the modification.

(h) (1) A local government shall not adopt or impose any requirement, including, but not limited to, increased fees or inclusionary housing requirements, that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project is eligible to receive ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to this section.

(2) (A) A local government shall issue a subsequent permit required for a development approved under this section if the application substantially complies with the development as it was approved pursuant to subdivision (c). Upon receipt of an application for a subsequent permit, the local government shall process the permit without unreasonable delay and shall not impose any procedure or requirement that is not imposed on projects that are not approved pursuant to this section. The local government shall consider the application for subsequent permits based upon the objective standards specified in any state or local laws that

were in effect when the original development application was submitted, unless the development proponent agrees to a change in objective standards. Issuance of subsequent permits shall implement the approved development, and review of the permit application shall not inhibit, chill, or preclude the development. For purposes of this paragraph, a "subsequent permit" means a permit required subsequent to receiving approval under subdivision (c), and includes, but is not limited to, demolition, grading, encroachment, and building permits and final maps, if necessary.

(B) The amendments made to subparagraph (A) by the act that added this subparagraph shall also be retroactively applied to subsequent permit applications submitted prior to January 1, 2022.

(3) (A) If a public improvement is necessary to implement a development that is subject to the streamlined, ministerial approval pursuant to this section, including, but not limited to, a bicycle lane, sidewalk or walkway, public transit stop, driveway, street paving or overlay, a curb or gutter, a modified intersection, a street sign or street light, landscape or hardscape, an above-ground or underground utility connection, a water line, fire hydrant, storm or sanitary sewer connection, retaining wall, and any related work, and that public improvement is located on land owned by the local government, to the extent that the public improvement requires approval from the local government, the local government shall not exercise its discretion over any approval relating to the public improvement in a manner that would inhibit, chill, or preclude the development.

(B) If an application for a public improvement described in subparagraph (A) is submitted to a local government, the local government shall do all of the following:

(i) Consider the application based upon any objective standards specified in any state or local laws that were in effect when the original development application was submitted.

(ii) Conduct its review and approval in the same manner as it would evaluate the public improvement if required by a project that is not eligible to receive ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to this section.

(C) If an application for a public improvement described in subparagraph (A) is submitted to a local government, the local government shall not do either of the following:

(i) Adopt or impose any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project is eligible to receive ministerial or streamlined approval pursuant to this section.

(ii) Unreasonably delay in its consideration, review, or approval of the application.

(i) (1) This section shall not affect a development proponent's ability to use any alternative streamlined by right permit processing adopted by a local government, including the provisions of subdivision (i) of Section 65583.2.

(2) This section shall not prevent a development from also qualifying as a housing development project entitled to the protections of Section 65589.5. This paragraph does not constitute a change in, but is declaratory of, existing law.

(j) The California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) does not apply to actions taken by a state agency, local government, or the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District to:

(1) Lease, convey, or encumber land owned by the local government or the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District or to facilitate the lease, conveyance, or encumbrance of land owned by the local government, or for the lease of land owned by the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District in association with an eligible TOD project, as defined pursuant to Section 29010.1 of the Public Utilities Code, nor to any decisions associated with that lease, or to provide financial assistance to a development that receives streamlined approval pursuant to this section that is to be used for housing for persons and families of very low, low, or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) Approve improvements located on land owned by the local government or the San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District that are necessary to implement a development that receives streamlined approval pursuant to this section that is to be used for housing for persons and families of very low, low, or moderate income, as defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code.

(k) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) "Affordable housing cost" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 50052.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

(2) (A) Subject to the qualification provided by subparagraph (B), "affordable rent" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 50053 of the Health and Safety Code.

(B) For a development for which an application pursuant to this section was submitted prior to January 1, 2019, that includes 500 units or more of housing, and that dedicates 50 percent of the total number of units to housing affordable to households making at, or below, 80 percent of the area median income, affordable rent for at least 30 percent of these units shall be set at an affordable rent as defined in subparagraph (A) and "affordable rent" for the remainder of these units shall mean a rent that is consistent with the maximum rent levels for a housing development that receives an allocation of state or federal low-income housing tax credits from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee.

(3) "Department" means the Department of Housing and Community Development.

(4) "Development proponent" means the developer who submits an application for streamlined approval pursuant to this section.

(5) "Completed entitlements" means a housing development that has received all the required land use approvals or entitlements necessary for the issuance of a building permit.

(6) "Locality" or "local government" means a city, including a charter city, a county, including a charter county, or a city and county, including a charter city and county.

(7) "Moderate income housing units" means housing units with an affordable housing cost or affordable rent for persons and families of moderate income, as that term is defined in Section 50093 of the Health and Safety Code.

(8) "Production report" means the information reported pursuant to subparagraph (H) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 65400.

(9) "State agency" includes every state office, officer, department, division, bureau, board, and commission, but does not include the California State University or the University of California.

(10) "Subsidized" means units that are price or rent restricted such that the units are affordable to households meeting the definitions of very low and lower income, as defined in Sections 50079.5 and 50105 of the Health and Safety Code.

(11) "Reporting period" means either of the following:

(A) The first half of the regional housing needs assessment cycle.

(B) The last half of the regional housing needs assessment cycle.

(12) "Urban uses" means any current or former residential, commercial, public institutional, transit or transportation passenger facility, or retail use, or any combination of those uses.

(*l*) The department may review, adopt, amend, and repeal guidelines to implement uniform standards or criteria that supplement or clarify the terms, references, or standards set forth in this section. Any guidelines or terms adopted pursuant to this subdivision shall not be subject to Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

(m) The determination of whether an application for a development is subject to the streamlined ministerial approval process provided by subdivision (c) is not a "project" as defined in Section 21065 of the Public Resources Code.

(n) It is the policy of the state that this section be interpreted and implemented in a manner to afford the fullest possible weight to the interest of, and the approval and provision of, increased housing supply.

(o) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2026, and as of that date is repealed.

~~SECTION 1. Section 50408.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:~~

~~50408.1. (a) The department shall develop and publish an annual report by December 31 of each year that provides all of the following information regarding grant programs administered by the department during the previous fiscal year:~~

~~(1) The time between the issuance of award letters and the delivery of the standard agreement to the awardee.~~

~~(2) The time between the delivery of the standard agreement to the awardee and its execution.~~

~~(3) A comparison of how the time between award letter, standard agreement, and standard agreement execution varies across department-administered programs.~~

~~(4) Changes to the information reported in this section for each program since the previous annual report.~~

~~(5) For purposes of this subdivision, "time" means the median number of days and a description of the range of days, which~~

~~includes the 25th percentile and the 75th percentile, for each program.~~

~~(b) The department shall develop and publish an annual report by December 31 of each year that includes information regarding land use oversight actions related to housing that were active during the previous fiscal year pursuant to Section 65585 of the Government Code, including, but not limited to, all of the following:~~

~~(1) The number of land use oversight actions related to housing taken against cities and counties.~~

~~(2) The outcome of those oversight actions.~~

~~(3) The median time between the initiation of each oversight action and its resolution.~~

~~(c) The reports required under this section and under Section 50408 shall be published and made available to the public on the department's internet website.~~

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ASSEMBLYMEMBER TIM GRAYSON
AB 2561:
Planning and Zoning: Benicia Arsenal Historic District

Summary:
AB 2561 would include the Benicia Arsenal Historic District as an exemption under the Planning and Zoning Law, which authorizes certain projects to utilize a streamlined approval process to build housing.

Background:
One of California's oldest cities, Benicia was founded in May of 1847. The town grew along the waterfront on the Carquinez Strait. Among the oldest establishments in Benicia was the U.S. Benicia Arsenal, which was acquired in 1849 by the federal government for use as a Military Reservation. The Benicia Arsenal was established in 1852 as one of five permanent arsenals in the country and the first on the Pacific Coast, and grew to be a major presence in the city.[1]

When the Arsenal closed in 1964, a state historical park was proposed. Due to the city's pressing economic needs, however, the City of Benicia instead took ownership of the former Arsenal lands and leased the properties to Benicia Industries. Today, a small percentage of those properties are owned by the City of Benicia. Most are privately owned. [2]

The historic district has four sub-districts: A, B, C, and D. District C, also known as Jefferson Ridge, is the heart of the Benicia Arsenal Historic District and contains the nation's most impressive ensemble of mid-19th century military architecture surrounding a historic open landscape still largely intact as built over 150 years ago. The Benicia Arsenal Historic District is on the prestigious National Register of Historic Places.[3]

Problem:
With California facing a housing production and affordability crisis, SB 35 (Wiener, 2017), or the Planning and Zoning Law, was enacted to streamline housing construction in counties and cities that fail to build enough housing to meet their community's needs.. However, this legislation has created negative consequences for the Benicia Arsenal Historic District.

While SB 35 exempts most historic structures, the Benicia Arsenal Historic District does not qualify for an exemption, due to its unique district makeup. Private property in the most critical part of the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, Jefferson Ridge, is currently proposed for development.

Two factors distinguish the Benicia Arsenal Historic District from other historic districts subject to SB 35. First, the district has not only local significance, but state and national significance. Secondly, the open lands of Jefferson Ridge are not simply vacant parcels; they are the historic Arsenal grounds and an integral part of the historic district.

SB 35 is a critically important law for helping the state build badly needed housing. However, development in the Arsenal Historic District may destroy the district's historic integrity and jeopardize its status on the National Register. This irreplaceable asset will be lost to the city, the country, and future generations.

Solution:
In order to protect the Benicia Arsenal Historic District's historic integrity, AB 2561 creates a very narrow and prescriptive exemption in the Planning and Zoning Law. The bill would specifically include an exemption for the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, which includes the four sub-districts: A, B, C, and D.

In doing so, we will be able to continue to protect one of the state's most historic districts and preserve it for recreation and heritage tourism.

Support:
Benicia Arsenal Park Task Force (Sponsor)

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[1] https://www.ci.benicia.ca.us/vertical/Sites/%7BF991A639-AAED-4E1A-9735-86EA195E2C8D%7D/uploads/Arsenal_Historic_Conservation_Plan.pdf

[2] https://www.yesbeniciaarsenalpark.com/history

[3] https://catalog.archives.gov/id/123861995

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 16, 2022

SENATE BILL No. 1338

Introduced by ~~Senator Umberg~~ *Senators Umberg and Eggman*

February 18, 2022

~~An act relating to theft.~~ *An act to add Part 1.3 (commencing with Section 5565) to Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to mental health.*

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 1338, as amended, Umberg. ~~Retail theft.~~ *Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.*

Existing law, the Assisted Outpatient Treatment Demonstration Project Act of 2002, known as Laura's Law, requires each county to offer specified mental health programs, unless a county or group of counties opts out by a resolution passed by the governing body, as specified. Existing law defines "assisted outpatient treatment" to mean categories of outpatient services that have been ordered by a court, as prescribed.

This bill would establish the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program to connect a person struggling with untreated mental illness and substance use disorders with a court-ordered CARE plan. The bill would authorize a court to order an adult person who is suffering from a mental illness and a substance use disorder and who lacks medical decisionmaking capacity to obtain treatment and services under a CARE plan that is managed by a CARE team, as specified. The bill would require each county to participate in providing services under the program. By imposing new duties on counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

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

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

~~Existing law, until January 1, 2026, makes it a misdemeanor to commit organized retail theft. Existing law defines organized retail theft to include, among other acts, acting as an agent of another individual or group of individuals to steal merchandise from one or more merchant's premises or online marketplaces as part of an organized plan to commit theft. Under existing law, acts of organized retail theft that are committed on 2 or more separate occasions within a 12-month period and that have an aggregate value that exceeds $950 are punishable as a misdemeanor or a felony.~~

~~This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reduce the amount of retail theft.~~

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

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

SECTION 1. Part 1.3 (commencing with Section 5565) is added to Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, to read:

PART 1.3. COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE, RECOVERY, AND EMPOWERMENT (CARE) COURT PROGRAM

5565. (a) The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program is hereby established to connect a person struggling with untreated mental illness and substance use disorders with a court-ordered CARE plan.

(b) (1) A court may order a person who is the subject of a petition filed pursuant to this section to obtain treatment and services under a CARE plan if the court finds that the facts stated in the verified petition are true and established and the criteria set in this section are met, including, but not limited to, each of the following:

(A) The person is 18 years of age or older.

(B) The person is suffering from a mental illness and a substance use disorder.

(C) The person lacks medical decisionmaking capacity.

(2) A court may order the person to have a CARE plan for up to 12 months, and may renew the plan for up to another 12 months. The court shall conduct periodic review hearings.

(3) A person who is ordered under a CARE plan who does not complete the plan may be referred to conservatorship pursuant to Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 5350) of Part 1, and it shall be presumed that there are no suitable alternatives to conservatorship available to the person

(c) A petition for an order authorizing a CARE plan may be filed by a family member, county representative, community-based social services provider, behavioral health provider, or first responder in the superior court in the county in which the person who is the subject of the petition is present or reasonably believed to be present.

(d) (1) A CARE plan shall be managed by a CARE team in the community, and may include clinically prescribed and individualized interventions with several supportive services, including, but not limited to, medication and housing.

(2) The CARE team shall consist of clinical team members, a public defender, and a support person to help make self-directed care decisions.

(e) (1) Each county shall participate in providing services under the program.

(2) The court may order sanctions or appoint an agent to ensure the county provides services under the program.

SEC. 2. If the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

~~SECTION 1. It is the intent of the Legislature to enact legislation that would reduce the amount of retail theft.~~

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ASSEMBLY BILL No. 2764

Introduced by Assembly Members Nazarian and Lee

February 18, 2022

An act to add Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16600) to Part 1 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code, relating to animals.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 2764, as introduced, Nazarian. Animals: commercial animal feeding operations and slaughterhouses: prohibition on new operations.

Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, which is under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture. Existing law generally regulates, among other things, beef cattle feedlots, poultry plants, and slaughterhouses, and requires operators of those businesses to be licensed. Under existing law, a violation of certain of those provisions is a crime.

This bill would prohibit commercial animal feeding operations and slaughterhouses, as defined, from commencing or expanding operations, except as specified. The bill would make any person that violates this prohibition civilly liable for a penalty in an amount not to exceed a sum of $10,000 per violation per day, but specify that a violation of this prohibition is not a crime.

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

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

SECTION 1. Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 16600) is added to Part 1 of Division 9 of the Food and Agricultural Code, to read:

Chapter 4. Moratorium on Commercial Animal Feeding Operations and Slaughterhouses

16600. For purpose of this chapter, the following definitions apply:

(a) "Animal feeding operation" means a lot or facility that meets both of the following requirements:

(1) For not less than a total of 45 days in any 12-month period, animals, including aquatic animals, are stabled or confined and fed or maintained at the lot or facility.

(2) Crops, vegetation, forage growth, or postharvest residues are not sustained in the normal growing season over a portion of the lot or facility.

(b) "Commercial animal feeding operation" means an animal feeding operation that sells for commercial gain an animal food product, including meat, dairy, eggs, organs, or other byproducts, that the animal feeding operation produces and that has annual revenues of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or more.

(c) "Slaughterhouse" means a facility where the slaughtering of meat from animals, including chickens, turkeys, pigs, cattle, ducks, sheep, and other livestock, takes place and that has annual revenues of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) or more.

16601. (a) Notwithstanding any other law and beginning January 1, 2023, a commercial animal feeding operation or slaughterhouse shall not commence or expand operations.

(b) This section does not prohibit a person from completing construction, including expansion, of a commercial animal feeding operation or slaughterhouse if the person had begun the construction, or expansion, before January 1, 2023.

16602. (a) Any person that violates this chapter is civilly liable for a penalty in an amount not to exceed a sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000) per violation per day.

(b) (1) If, after examination of a complaint by the secretary or a member of the public and of the evidence, the Attorney General

believes a violation of this chapter has occurred, the Attorney General shall bring an action for civil penalties or an injunction in the name of the people of this state in a court of competent jurisdiction against any person violating this chapter.

(2) If, acting upon the Attorney General's own initiative, the Attorney General believes a violation of this chapter has occurred, the Attorney General may bring an action for civil penalties or an injunction in the name of the people of this state in a court of competent jurisdiction against any person violating this chapter.

(3) An action for an injunction brought pursuant to this subdivision shall conform to the requirements of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, except the secretary shall not be required to allege facts necessary to show, or tending to show, lack of adequate remedy at law or to show, or tending to show, irreparable damage or loss.

16603. Section 16421 does not apply to a violation of this chapter.

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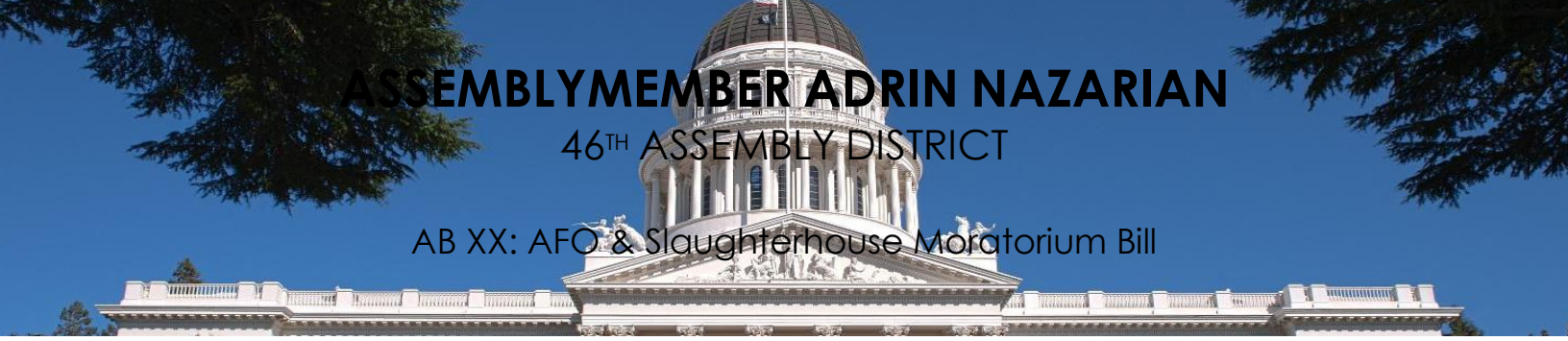

ASSEMBLYMEMBER ADRIN NAZARIAN

46TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

AB XX: AFO & Slaughterhouse Moratorium Bill

BILL SUMMARY:
This bill prohibits the creation of new Animal Feeding Operations (AFOs) and slaughterhouses and expansion of existing AFO's in California as of January 1, 2023.

BACKGROUND:
Currently, there are thousands of AFOs and slaughterhouses in California. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines an AFO as "a lot or facility that have, are, or will confine animals for a total of 45 days or more in any 12 month period…"." Essentially, AFOs are ultra-efficient animal raising operations that utilize every ounce of space to store, maintain animals being used for food production.

Slaughterhouses—also known as meat packing plants—are where slaughtering, processing, and packaging of meat from cattle, pigs, and other livestock takes place. The majority of livestock slaughtering occurs in huge facilities where the processing and packaging of meat also takes place. Currently, the marketplace forslaughter, processing, and packaging of meat is controlled by four large firms—as of 2021, these four firms slaughter over 80% of all cows used for beef.

PROBLEM:
Both slaughterhouses and AFOs come with a whole host of problematic and unintended consequences. First, animal-borne diseases are spread in AFOs and slaughterhouses. AFOs where large numbers of animals are confined in tight spaces provide the perfect breeding ground for pathogens. Maybe discuss antibiotics use here. For example, a 2016 investigation at an AFO in Kings County, CA found open wounds on pigs that tested positive for campylobacter and staphylococcus.

Second, AFO's and Slaughterhouses are environmentally destructive. According to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), AFOs produce more than 500 million tons of waste per year. A 2021 study published in Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) found that air pollution due to animal agriculture is responsible for 12,720 US deaths per year.

Finally, the ultra-efficient model of AFOs and slaughterhouses breeds poor working conditions and inhumane treatment of animals. In AFOs, animals are confined to extremely tight spaces resulting in psychological and even physical harm to the animals—and facilitating the spread of bacterial diseases dangerous for humans such as E-coli and Salmonella. Additionally, growth hormones are commonly used to produce faster weight gains. Consuming animals injected with growth hormones are linked to various forms of cancer.

Animal slaughtering and processing jobs have some of the highest rates of occupational injury and illness in the United States. Occupational Standards Health Administration (OSHA) data show that a worker in the meat and poultry industry was sent to the hospital for in-patient treatment about every other day between 2015 and 2018. Meatpacking plants were some of the first places to experience large-scale COVID-19 outbreaks. According to the US Congress' Select Subcommittee on the Coronavirus, the top 5 largest meat packing conglomerates accounted for 269,000 COVID cases and 270 deaths within the first year of the pandemic.

SOLUTION:
The current system of raising, maintaining, slaughtering, processing, and packaging livestock is dangerous, destructive, and inhumane. Therefore, AB XXXX takes the needed step of preventing the creation of new, or the expansion of, current AFOs and Slaughterhouses that have annual revenue of $100,000 or more beginning on January 1, 2023. Those that violate this mandate will be liable for a penalty of no more than $10,000.

The bill will not prevent the expansion or construction of a new AFO or Slaughterhouse if it occurred prior to January 1, 2023.

SUPPORT:
Compassionate Bay (Sponsor)
Direct Action Everywhere (Sponsor)

STAFF CONTACT:

Updated: 2/4/2022

Solano County Legislation of Interest
Monday, March 24, 2022

Bill ID/Topic	Location	Summary	Position
SUPPORT			
AB 1620 Aguiar-Curry D **Broomrape Control Program.**	Assembly Agriculture 1/20/2022-Referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law establishes within state government the Department of Food and Agriculture in order to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law provides for the regulation of weeds and pest seeds generally.This bill would establish the Broomrape Control Board within the Department of Food and Agriculture to advise the Secretary of Food and Agriculture and make recommendations on all matters relating to Broomrape, as specified. The bill would require the secretary to appoint at least 12 members to the board, consisting of at least 3 representatives from each specified geographical district and that are persons recommended by the tomato industry and approved by the secretary. The bill would authorize the secretary to appoint a public member and ex officio nonvoting members to the board, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions.	Support
AB 1623 Ramos D **Personal income taxes: exclusion: uniformed services retirement pay: survivor benefit plan payments.**	Assembly Revenue and Taxation 3/14/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. *3/21/2022 3 p.m. or upon Call of the Chair - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY REVENUE AND TAXATION, IRWIN, Chair*	The Personal Income Tax Law imposes a tax on individual taxpayers measured by the taxpayer's taxable income for the taxable year, but excludes certain items of income from the computation of tax, including an exclusion for combat-related special compensation.This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2033, would exclude from gross income retirement pay received by a taxpayer from the federal government for service performed in the uniformed services, as defined, during the taxable year. The bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023, and before January 1, 2023, would also exclude from gross income annuity payments received by a qualified taxpayer, as defined, pursuant to a United States Department of Defense Survivor Benefit Plan during the taxable year. The bill would make related findings and declarations. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	Support
AB 1773 Patterson R **Williamson Act: subvention payments: appropriation.**	Assembly Agriculture 2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and L. GOV.	The Williamson Act, also known as the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, authorizes a city or county to enter into contracts with owners of land devoted to agricultural use, whereby the owners agree to continue using the property for that purpose, and the city or county agrees to value the land accordingly for purposes of property taxation. Existing law sets forth procedures for reimbursing cities and counties for property tax revenues not received as a result of these contracts and continuously appropriates General Fund moneys for that purpose. This bill, for the 2022–23 fiscal year, would appropriate an additional $40,000,000 from the General Fund to the Controller to make subvention payments to	Support

		counties, as provided, in proportion to the losses incurred by those counties by reason of the reduction of assessed property taxes. The bill would make various findings in this regard.	
AB 1944 Lee D **Local government: open and public meetings.**	Assembly Local Government 2/18/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined. Existing law, until January 1, 2024, authorizes a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements in specified circumstances when a declared state of emergency is in effect, or in other situations related to public health. This bill would specify that if a member of a legislative body elects to teleconference from a location that is not public, the address does not need to be identified in the notice and agenda or be accessible to the public when the legislative body has elected to allow members to participate via teleconferencing.	Support
AB 2449 Rubio, Blanca D **Open meetings: local agencies: teleconferences.**	Assembly Local Government 3/3/2022-Referred to Com. on L. GOV.	Existing law, the Ralph M. Brown Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body of a local agency, as those terms are defined, be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. The act contains specified provisions regarding the timelines for posting an agenda and providing for the ability of the public to observe and provide comment. The act allows for meetings to occur via teleconferencing subject to certain requirements, particularly that the legislative body notice each teleconference location of each member that will be participating in the public meeting, that each teleconference location be accessible to the public, that members of the public be allowed to address the legislative body at each teleconference location, that the legislative body post an agenda at each teleconference location, and that at least a quorum of the legislative body participate from locations within the boundaries of the local agency's jurisdiction. The act provides an exemption to the jurisdictional requirement for health authorities, as defined.This bill would	Support

		authorize a local agency to use teleconferencing without complying with those specified teleconferencing requirements if at least a quorum of the members of the legislative body participates in person from a singular location clearly identified on the agenda that is open to the public and situated within the local agency's jurisdiction. The bill would impose prescribed requirements for this exception relating to notice, agendas, the means and manner of access, and procedures for disruptions. The bill would require the legislative body to implement a procedure for receiving and swiftly resolving requests for reasonable accommodation for individuals with disabilities, consistent with federal law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 896 Dodd D **Wildfires: defensible space: grant programs: local governments.**	Senate Appropriations 3/10/2022-Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires a person who owns, leases, controls, operates, or maintains a building or structure in, upon, or adjoining a mountainous area, forest-covered lands, shrub-covered lands, grass-covered lands, or land that is covered with flammable material to maintain defensible space of 100 feet from each side. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, including counties and other political subdivisions of the state, to support and augment the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. Existing law requires the director to establish a common reporting platform that allows defensible space and home hardening assessment data, collected by the qualified entities, to be reported to the department. This bill would require any local government entity that is qualified to conduct these defensible space assessments in very high and high fire hazard severity zones and that reports that information to the department, to report that information using the common reporting platform. The bill would require the department, on December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to report to the Legislature all defensible space data collected through the common reporting platform, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/10/2022**	Support
OTHER MONITORED LEGISLATION			
AB 155 Committee on Budget **Budget Act of 2022.**	Senate Budget and Fiscal Review 2/16/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to committee. Read second time, amended, and re-referred to Com. on B. & F.R.	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. **Last Amended: 2/16/2022**	

AB 321 Valladares R **Childcare services: enrollment priority.**	Senate Rules 1/27/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Child Care and Development Services Act, administered by the State Department of Social Services, requires the department to administer childcare and development programs that offer a full range of services to eligible children from infancy to 13 years of age, inclusive. The Early Education Act requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to, among other things, provide an inclusive and cost-effective preschool program. Both acts require that families meet specified requirements to be eligible for federal- and state-subsidized childcare and development services and preschool programs, including, among other requirements, that the family needs childcare services or full-day preschool because, among other reasons, the family is homeless, the child's parents are seeking employment or permanent housing, or the child's parents are employed.Existing law requires both the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Department of Social Services to adopt rules and regulations on eligibility, enrollment, and priority of services needed to implement their respective acts. Existing law specifies priority for services pursuant to the acts and requires that first priority be given to neglected or abused children, as specified. Existing law also requires that 2nd priority be given equally to all eligible families, regardless of the number of parents in the home, that are income eligible. Existing law further requires that if 2 or more families are in the same priority in relation to income, the family that has a child with exceptional needs shall be admitted first.This bill would additionally require that priority be given to a child from a family in which the primary home language is a language other than English if there are no families with a child with exceptional needs.The bill would make related findings and declarations. **Last Amended: 1/3/2022**	
AB 662 Rodriguez D **Mental health: dispatch and response protocols: working group.**	Senate Rules 1/25/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Existing law, the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act, provides for the involuntary commitment and treatment of persons with specified mental disorders. Under the act, when a person, as a result of a mental health disorder, is a danger to self or others, or gravely disabled, the person may, upon probable cause, be taken into custody by specified individuals, including by a peace officer, and placed in a facility designated by the county and approved by the State Department of Health Care Services for up to 72 hours for evaluation and treatment.This bill would require the California Health and Human Services Agency to convene a working group, as specified, no later than July 1, 2022, to examine the existing dispatch and response protocols when providing emergency medical services to an individual who may require evaluation and treatment for a mental health disorder. The bill would require the working group to develop recommendations for improvements to those dispatch and response protocols and recommend amendments to existing law, including, but not limited to, the provisions governing involuntarily taking an individual into temporary custody for a mental	

		health evaluation and treatment. The bill would require the working group to submit periodic reports to the Legislature every 6 months to update the Legislature on its progress, and to submit a final report of its recommendations to the Legislature on or before January 1, 2024. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended: 4/28/2021**	
AB 895 Holden D **Skilled nursing facilities and intermediate care facilities: notice to prospective residents.**	Senate Rules 1/27/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	The Long-Term Care, Health, Safety, and Security Act of 1973 generally requires the State Department of Public Health to license and regulate long-term health care facilities and to establish an inspection and reporting system to ensure that long-term health care facilities are in compliance with state statutes and regulations. Existing law defines a "long-term health care facility" to include, among other facility types, a skilled nursing facility and an intermediate care facility. A violation of the provisions relating to the operation or maintenance of a long-term health care facility is a misdemeanor.This bill would require a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility to provide a prospective resident of a skilled nursing facility or intermediate care facility, or their representative, prior to or at the time of admission, a written notice that includes specified contact information for the local long-term care ombudsman and links to specified websites relating to these facilities. The bill would require the notice to include a statement that it is intended as a resource for purposes of accessing additional information regarding resident care at the facility and reporting resident complaints. By expanding the definition of a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 1/13/2022**	
AB 1348 McCarty D **Youth athletics: chronic traumatic encephalopathy.**	Senate Rules 1/20/2022-Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	Under the California Youth Football Act, a youth sports organization, as defined, that conducts a tackle football program must comply with certain requirements, including, among other things, having a licensed medical professional, which may include a state-licensed emergency medical technician, paramedic, or higher-level licensed medical professional, present during games.This bill would require the Surgeon General to convene a Commission on Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy and Youth Football to investigate issues related to the risks of brain injury associated with participation in youth football, and to provide recommendations to the Governor and Legislature on strategies to reduce this risk, including the minimum appropriate age for participation in youth tackle football. The bill would require the Surgeon General to publish a report on their internet website on or before July 1, 2023, with the findings of the commission. **Last Amended: 4/21/2021**	
AB 1502 Muratsuchi D	Senate Rules	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to license, inspect, and regulate skilled nursing facilities, as defined, and prohibits a person, firm,	

Freestanding skilled nursing facilities.	2/1/2022-In Senate. Read first time. To Com. on RLS. for assignment.	partnership, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a skilled nursing facility in this state, without first obtaining a license from the department. Existing law prohibits a person from acquiring a beneficial interest of 5% or more in any corporation or partnership licensed to operate a skilled nursing facility, or in any management company under contract with a licensee of a skilled nursing facility, or from becoming an officer or director of, or general partner in, a corporation, partnership, or management company without the prior written approval of the department. Existing law requires a licensee for a skilled nursing facility to provide written notice of a proposed change in licensee or management company to all residents of the facility and their representatives at least 90 days prior to a finalization of the sale, transfer of operation, or other change or transfer of ownership interests, except as specified. Existing law imposes criminal penalties on a person who violates the licensing and regulatory requirements imposed on skilled nursing facilities.This bill would prohibit a person, firm, entity, partnership, trust, association, corporation, or political subdivision of the state, or other governmental agency within the state from acquiring, operating, establishing, managing, conducting, or maintaining a freestanding skilled nursing facility without first obtaining a license from the department for that purpose. The bill would specify the requirements to apply for a license, including affirmatively establishing suitability, as defined, providing the department with the applicant's Medicare and Medicaid cost reports for all nursing facilities owned or managed by the applicant for the past 5 years in this and other states, and, if the applicant is part of a chain, providing a diagram indicating the relationship between the applicant and the persons or entities, as defined, that are part of the chain. The bill would require the department to post all applications for a license and its supporting documents on the internet, as specified, and allow for public comment on applications, which the department would be required to review and consider, as specified. The bill would make all applications and other documents prepared in relation to these provisions public records, in accordance with any applicable federal or state privacy laws. The bill would authorize or require the department to deny an application for licensure, or to revoke a license, under certain circumstances. The bill would require a licensee to update specific information included in their license application. By expanding the duties on licensees, this bill would expand an existing crime, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 1/13/2022**	

AB 1611 Davies R **Oil spills: potential casualties with submerged oil pipelines: vessels: reporting.**	Assembly Natural Resources 3/16/2022-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES. *3/21/2022 2:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY NATURAL RESOURCES, RIVAS, LUZ, Chair*	The Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act generally requires the administrator for oil spill response, acting at the direction of the Governor, to implement activities relating to oil spill response, including emergency drills and preparedness, and oil spill containment and cleanup. The act requires, without regard to intent or negligence, any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state to report the discharge immediately to the Office of Emergency Services. The act makes it a crime to fail to notify the office in violation of that requirement. This bill would require a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline, as described, to be treated as a threatened discharge of oil in waters of the state pursuant to the above-specified reporting provision of the Lempert-Keene-Seastrand Oil Spill Prevention and Response Act. The bill would require the operator of a vessel involved in a potential casualty with a submerged oil pipeline to immediately report the potential casualty to the office and would subject a vessel operator who fails to make that report to a civil penalty of not less than $10,000 and not more than $1,000,000 for each violation.This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 3/15/2022**	
AB 1675 Ward D **Teacher credentialing: spouses of active duty members of the Armed Forces: expedited application process.**	Assembly Education 3/17/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on ED. Read second time and amended.	Existing law requires the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to establish standards for the issuance and renewal of credentials, certificates, and permits. Existing law establishes that a preliminary teaching credential shall be valid for 5 years, pending completion of the clear credential program. Existing law requires the commission to grant or deny a completed application for a credential within 7 days of the date that the commission received the application if the applicant supplies the commission with evidence that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders and holds a valid teaching credential in another state, district, or territory of the United States. This bill instead would require the commission to grant or deny a credential within 7 days of the date that the commission received a completed application if the applicant submits (1) evidence that the applicant is married to, or in a domestic partnership or other legal union with, an active duty member of the Armed Forces of the United States who is assigned to a duty station in this state under official active duty military orders, (2) proof of holding a valid, unexpired, professional-level teaching credential in a comparable area of certification to the California credential in another state, district, or territory of the United States, and (3) fingerprints for purposes of conducting a criminal background check, as provided. The bill would clarify that these requirements for the clear teaching credential are in addition to other existing education, experience, and knowledge requirements for the clear	

		teaching credential. The bill also would require the commission to publish information about credentialing options available to military veterans, members of the military, and their spouses prominently on the home page of the commission's internet website. **Last Amended: 3/17/2022**	
AB 1774 Seyarto R **California Environmental Quality Act: water conveyance or storage projects: judicial review.**	Assembly Natural Resources 2/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on NAT. RES. and JUD.	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that the lead agency proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes a procedure by which a person may seek judicial review of the decision of the lead agency made pursuant to CEQA. This bill would require the Judicial Council to adopt rules of court applicable to actions or proceedings brought to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul the certification or adoption of an environmental impact report for water conveyance or storage projects, as defined, or the granting of project approvals, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court to an action or proceeding seeking judicial review of the lead agency's action related to those projects. The bill would require the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings for a water conveyance or storage project, as provided, and to include a specified notice in the draft EIR and final EIR for the water conveyance or storage project. By imposing additional duties on lead agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 1845 Calderon D **Metropolitan Water District of Southern California: alternative project delivery methods.**	Assembly Local Government 3/16/2022-Re-referred to Com. on L. GOV. *3/23/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 447 ASSEMBLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT, AGUIAR-CURRY, Chair*	Existing law generally sets forth the requirements for the solicitation and evaluation of bids and the awarding of contracts by local agencies for public works contracts. Existing law authorizes certain entities, including the Department of General Services, the Military Department, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, and specified local agencies, to use the design-build procurement process, as prescribed, for specified public works. This bill would authorize the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California to use the design-build procurement process for certain regional recycled water projects or other water infrastructure projects. The bill would define "design-build" to mean a project delivery process in which both the design and construction of a project are procured from a single entity. The bill would authorize the district to use a	

		specified design-build procedure to assign contracts for the design and construction of a project, as defined. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/15/2022**	
AB 1897 Wicks D **Nonvehicular air pollution control: refineries: penalties.**	Assembly Natural Resources 3/17/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee.	Existing law prohibits a person from discharging from nonvehicular sources air contaminants or other materials that cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public, or that endanger the comfort, repose, health, or safety of the public, or that cause, or have a natural tendency to cause, injury or damage to business or property, as specified. Under existing law, a person who violates this provision is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified, or is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than $10,000, unless that person alleges by affirmative defense and establishes that the act was not the result of intentional or negligent conduct, in which case the person is strictly liable for a civil penalty of not more than $5,000. A person who violates this provision and who acts negligently, knowingly, willfully and intentionally, or with reckless disregard, is liable for a civil penalty in a greater amount, as specified. Existing law precludes prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to the above provisions for the same offense. This bill would make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than $30,000 if the violation results from a discharge from a stationary source required by federal law to be included in an operating permit program established pursuant to Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, and the stationary source is a refinery, the discharge results in a severe disruption to the community, the discharge contains or includes one or more toxic air contaminants, as specified, and 25 or more people are exposed to the discharge. The bill would additionally make a person who violates this provision liable for a civil penalty of not more than $100,000 for a subsequent violation within a 12-month period. The bill would prohibit this provision from applying if the violation is caused by unforeseen and unforeseeable criminal acts, acts of war, acts of terrorism, or civil unrest. The bill would additionally preclude prosecution under specified statutes if civil penalties are recovered pursuant to this provision.	
AB 1906 Stone D **Voluntary stream restoration: property owner liability:**	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 2/18/2022-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and JUD. *3/22/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair*	Existing law requires a qualifying state agency, as defined, that funds a project to restore fish and wildlife habitats to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for the project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project if the project qualifies for a specified exemption and meets specified requirements. Existing law authorizes a qualifying state agency to indemnify and hold harmless a real property owner who voluntarily allows their real property to be used for that project from civil liability for property damage or personal injury resulting from the project in the case the project does not meet the specified exemption.	

indemnification: claims.		Existing law requires the costs of any civil liability incurred by a qualifying state agency to be promptly paid from the General Fund, and requires those costs to be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services pursuant to specified provisions.This bill would delete the requirement that those costs be submitted as a claim by the real property owner to the Department of General Services, and would authorize the department to adopt any regulations necessary to establish a process for paying claims arising pursuant to these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 2056 Grayson D **Bar pilots: pilotage rates: pilot boat surcharge.**	Assembly Transportation 3/15/2022-Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. *3/21/2022 Upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair*	Existing law provides for the regulation and licensing of pilots for Monterey Bay and the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun. Existing law also establishes, in the Transportation Agency, a Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun and prescribes the membership, functions, and duties of the board with regard to the licensure and regulation of bar pilots. Existing law prescribes the rates of bar pilotage fees required to be charged by pilots and paid by vessels inward and outward bound through those bays. Existing law also imposes, among other things, an incremental rate of additional mills per high gross registered ton as is necessary and authorized by the board to recover a pilot's costs of obtaining new pilot boats and of funding design and engineering modifications, which is required to be identified as a pilot boat surcharge on a pilot's invoices and accounted for separately in a pilot's monthly account of all moneys or other compensation received by the pilot as a result of pilotage services. This bill would specify, for purposes of the pilot boat surcharge provisions, that the costs of obtaining new pilot boats includes the costs of repowering existing pilot boats or the acquisition of new pilot boats in order to meet the requirements of any rule governing the emissions of commercial harbor craft adopted by the State Air Resources Board. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 3/11/2022**	
AB 2062 Salas D **Local law enforcement hiring grants.**	Assembly Public Safety 2/24/2022-Referred to Com. on PUB. S. *3/29/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair*	Existing law provides for the training and certification of local peace officers, including police and sheriff deputies. Existing law also requires criminal justice and delinquency prevention planning districts to be established for the purpose of coordinating local criminal justice activities and planning for the use of state and federal action funds made available through any grant programs.This bill, upon appropriation of funds for this purpose in the annual Budget Act and until January 1, 2029, would require the Board of State and Community Corrections to establish a grant program to provide $50,000,000 in grants to local law enforcement agencies to incentivize peace officers to work in local law enforcement agencies that are in underserved communities and to live in the communities that they are serving. The bill would require grant funds to be used to provide a 5-year supplement to peace officer salaries in local law enforcement	

		agencies that are in underserved communities that have had a homicide rate higher than the state average for the past 5 years or more and where the peace officer lives within 5 miles of the office in which they work. The bill would require local law enforcement agencies that receive grants to report specified information to the board annually and would require the board to report to the Legislature and the Governor's office on the efficacy of the program, as prescribed, on or before July 1, 2028.	
AB 2070 Bauer-Kahan D **Electrical corporations: high fire risk areas: hot work and deenergization events: notice requirements.**	Assembly U. & E. 2/24/2022-Referred to Com. on U. & E.	Under the Public Utilities Act, the Public Utilities Commission has regulatory authority over electrical corporations. Existing law requires each electrical corporation to annually prepare and submit a wildfire mitigation plan, which includes a description of the electrical corporation's procedures for notifying customers who may be impacted by the deenergizing of electrical lines. Existing law requires those procedures to direct notification to all affected public safety offices, critical first responders, health care facilities, and operators of telecommunications infrastructure.This bill would require an electrical corporation to notify a fire protection district, as defined, at least 24 hours before performing specified actions, including, but not limited to, the initiation of a deenergization event, within the district's jurisdiction, except as provided. The bill would subject an electrical corporation that fails to provide sufficient notice to a civil penalty of $500. The bill would require an electrical corporation to compensate a fire protection district for the district's costs to retain a single emergency medical transport team in preparation for, or in response to, the initiation of a deenergization event if specified requirements are satisfied. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2137 Maienschein D **Family justice centers.**	Assembly Public Safety 2/24/2022-Referred to Com. on PUB. S. *3/29/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair*	Existing law authorizes a city, county, city and county, or community-based nonprofit organization to establish a family justice center to assist victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking, to ensure that victims of abuse are able to access all needed services in one location in order to enhance victim safety, increase offender accountability, and improve access to services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, elder or dependent adult abuse, and human trafficking.This bill would require family justice centers to develop a partnership with their local city attorney's office to create a gun violence restraining order center in order to assist victims with obtaining a gun violence restraining order, if appropriate.	
AB 2157 Rubio, Blanca D **Urban water use**	Assembly Print	Existing law requires the Department of Water Resources, in coordination with the State Water Resources Control Board, and in collaboration with and input from stakeholders, to conduct necessary studies and investigations and authorizes the department and the board to jointly recommend to the Legislature	

objectives: indoor residential water use.	2/15/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 18.	a standard for indoor residential water use. Existing law, until January 1, 2025, establishes 55 gallons per capita daily as the standard for indoor residential water use, beginning January 1, 2025, establishes the greater of 52.5 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use, and beginning January 1, 2030, establishes the greater of 50 gallons per capita daily or a standard recommended by the department and the board as the standard for indoor residential water use.This bill would make a nonsubstantive change to the provision requiring the department and the board to collaborate with, and seek input from, stakeholders with regard to the studies, investigations, and report.	
AB 2201 Bennett D **Groundwater sustainability agency: groundwater extraction permit.**	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on W.,P., & W. Read second time and amended.	Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. Existing law authorizes any local agency or combination of local agencies overlying a groundwater basin to decide to become a groundwater sustainability agency for that basin and imposes specified duties upon that agency or combination of agencies, as provided. Existing law also authorizes the State Water Resources Control Board to designate a high- or medium-priority basin as a probationary basin under certain conditions for specified purposes .This bill would, on and after July 1, 2023, prohibit, except as specified, a groundwater extraction facility in a basin that is designated by the department as a basin that is subject to critical conditions of overdraft from extracting water without a valid groundwater extraction permit issued by the groundwater sustainability agency pursuant to the requirements of the bill. The bill would also require a groundwater sustainability agency responsible for managing a basin designated by the department as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to develop, on or before June 30, 2023, a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit, as specified. The bill would also prohibit the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit for a new or expanded groundwater facility in a probationary basin, unless the state board determines that all or part of a probationary basin is being adequately managed, as specified. The bill would also authorize a groundwater sustainability agency overlying a basin that is not designated as being subject to critical conditions of overdraft to adopt an ordinance establishing a process for the issuance of a groundwater extraction permit in	

		accordance with the requirements of the bill. The bill would authorize a groundwater sustainability agency to impose a fee upon an applicant for a groundwater extraction permit in an amount that does not exceed the reasonable costs incurred by the agency in regulating a permit pursuant to the requirements of the bill. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/17/2022**	
AB 2213 Aguiar-Curry D **Department of Food and Agriculture: research funding: winegrapes: smoke exposure.**	Assembly Agriculture 2/24/2022-Referred to Com. on AGRI.	Existing law establishes the Department of Food and Agriculture, under the control of the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, to promote and protect the agricultural industry of the state. Existing law authorizes the department to expend in accordance with law all money that is made available for its use.This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2022, to provide funding for research to investigate accurate measurement of smoke compounds in winegrapes and wine, methods to mitigate the damage to winegrapes and wine that can occur from exposure to smoke, and methods to prevent smoke damage to winegrapes and wine. The bill would require the department to establish an advisory committee of specified members appointed by the secretary to provide recommendations to the secretary for funding research proposals submitted to the department under these provisions. The bill would make these provisions inoperative on January 1, 2028, or when all funds appropriated by the Legislature pursuant to the Budget Act of 2022 for these provisions have been disbursed, whichever is later.	
AB 2237 Friedman D **Regional transportation plan: Active Transportation Program.**	Assembly Transportation 3/3/2022-Referred to Coms. on TRANS. and NAT. RES. *3/28/2022 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair*	Existing law requires the Strategic Growth Council, by January 31, 2022, to complete an overview of the California Transportation Plan and all sustainable communities strategies and alternative planning strategies, an assessment of how implementation of the California Transportation Plan, sustainable communities strategies, and alternative planning strategies will influence the configuration of the statewide integrated multimodal transportation system, and a review of the potential impacts and opportunities for coordination of specified funding programs.This bill would require the council to convene key state agencies, metropolitan planning agencies, regional transportation agencies, and local governments to assist the council in completing the report. The bill would require that the report be completed by July 1, 2024, and additionally assess, among other things, barriers to the achievement of, and recommend actions at the state, regional, and local levels to achieve, state and regional greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets related to the California Transportation Plan and all sustainable communities strategies and alternative planning strategies, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

AB 2264 Bloom D **Pedestrian crossing signals.**	Assembly Transportation 3/17/2022-From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on TRANS. Read second time and amended. *3/28/2022 2:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1100 ASSEMBLY TRANSPORTATION, FRIEDMAN, Chair*	Under existing law, a pedestrian control signal showing a “WALK” or approved “Walking Person” symbol means a pedestrian may proceed across the roadway in the direction of the signal. Under existing law, a pedestrian facing a flashing “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol with a “countdown” signal, as specified, means a pedestrian may start crossing the roadway in the direction of the signal but requires the pedestrian to finish crossing prior to the display of the steady “DON’T WALK” or “WAIT” or approved “Upraised Hand” symbol, as specified.This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above. Existing law defines a traffic-actuated signal as an official traffic signal, as specified, that displays one or more of its indications in response to traffic detected by mechanical, visual, electrical, or other means. Upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal, as specified, existing law requires the traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to detect bicycle or motorcycle traffic on the roadway. This bill would require a traffic-actuated signal to be installed and maintained to have a leading pedestrian interval, upon the first placement or replacement of a traffic-actuated signal. The bill would also require an existing traffic-actuated signal capable of being implemented with remote installation or in-person programming to be programmed with a leading pedestrian interval when maintenance work is done on the intersection in which the traffic-actuated signal is located, if the signal is in a residence, business, or business activity district, a safety corridor, or an area with a high concentration of pedestrians and cyclists, as specified. These requirements would not apply when prohibited by the California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. The bill would define a “leading pedestrian interval” for these purposes as an official traffic control signal that advances the “WALK” signal for 3 to 7 seconds while the red signal halting traffic continues to be displayed on parallel through or turning traffic. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/17/2022**	
AB 2304 Bonta, Mia D **Nutrition Assistance: "Food as Medicine."**	Assembly Print 2/17/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 19.	Existing law provides for the California Health and Human Services Agency, which includes the State Department of Health Care Services, the State Department of Public Health, and the State Department of Social Services. Existing law establishes various programs and services under those departments, including the Medi-Cal program, under which qualified low-income individuals receive health care services, such as enteral nutrition products, the California Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, which is administered by the State Department of Public Health and counties and under which nutrition and other assistance are provided to eligible individuals who have	

		been determined to be at nutritional risk, and the CalFresh program, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. This bill would declare the intent of the Legislature to enact the Wilma Chan Food as Medicine Act of 2022.	
AB 2313 Bloom D **Water: judges and adjudications.**	Assembly Judiciary 3/16/2022-In committee: Hearing postponed by committee. *3/29/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 437 ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY, STONE, Chair*	(1)Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to conduct institutes and seminars for the purpose of orienting judges to new judicial assignments, keeping them informed concerning new developments in the law, and promoting uniformity in judicial procedure, as specified.This bill would encourage the Judicial Council to establish a program that provides training and education to judges in specified actions relating to water, as defined. The bill would provide that the program may be funded by an appropriation from the General Fund in the annual Budget Act or another statute. The bill would authorize the Chairperson of the Judicial Council to assign to certain actions relating to water a judge with that training or education. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2321 Jones-Sawyer D **Juveniles: room confinement.**	Assembly Public Safety 3/3/2022-Referred to Com. on PUB. S. *3/29/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 126 ASSEMBLY PUBLIC SAFETY, JONES-SAWYER, Chair*	Existing law places restrictions on the use of room confinement of minors or wards who are confined in a juvenile facility, as specified, and requires the placement of a minor or ward in room confinement to be conducted in accordance with specified guidelines. Existing law excludes from the definition of room confinement the confinement of a minor or ward in a single-person room or cell for brief periods of locked room confinement necessary for required institutional operations. This bill would limit that exclusion to periods of confinement no longer than one hour. The bill would also require minors and wards who are confined to be provided reasonable access to toilets at all hours. By increasing the duties of local entities in connection with local juvenile facilities, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2322 Wood D **California building standards: fire resistance: occupancy risk categories.**	Assembly Housing and Community Development 3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on H. & C.D. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.	Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones based on specified criteria. Existing law, the California Building Standards Law, establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code, which is required to be published once every 3 years. This bill would require the commission, commencing with the next triennial edition of the California Building Standards Code adopted after January 1, 2023, to adopt, approve, codify, and publish mandatory building standards for fire resistance based on occupancy risk categories in very high, high, and moderate California	

		fire severity zones in state responsibility areas, local responsibility areas, and in land designated as a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Area by cities and other local agencies under the California Building Standards Code, as specified. The bill would require the building standards to apply to nonresidential, critical infrastructure buildings and to include certain requirements, including fire rating requirements for structures under specified risk categories. **Last Amended: 3/17/2022**	
AB 2362 Mullin D **Ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects: permitting.**	Assembly Natural Resources 3/3/2022-Referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law requires the Natural Resources Agency, by July 1, 2017, and every 3 years thereafter, to update the state's climate adaptation strategy to identify vulnerabilities to climate change by sectors and priority actions needed to reduce the risks in those sectors. Existing law requires the agency to explore, and authorizes the agency to implement, options within the agency's jurisdiction to establish a more coordinated and efficient regulatory review and permitting process for coastal adaptation projects that use natural infrastructure. This bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2023, and in consultation with the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Food and Agriculture, and the California Environmental Protection Agency, to establish an interagency working group to accelerate and streamline permitting for ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects. The bill would require the interagency working group to develop resources for permit applicants and permittees that include, but are not limited to, a unified, online permit application process for existing and proposed projects that includes all appropriate state agencies with regulatory authority over ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation projects. The bill would require the agency, on or before July 1, 2024, and annually thereafter, to submit to the relevant policy committees of the Legislature, and post on the agency's internet website, a report that includes, among other information, the number of ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation project permit applicants and permittees assisted by the interagency working group.	
AB 2387 Garcia, Eduardo D **Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection,**	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 3/3/2022-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and NAT. RES. *4/5/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair*	The California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018, approved by the voters as Proposition 68 at the June 5, 2018, statewide primary direct election, authorizes the issuance of bonds in the amount of $4,100,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance a drought, water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Article XVI of the California Constitution requires measures authorizing general obligation bonds to specify the single object or work to be funded by the bonds and further requires a bond act to be approved by a 2/3 vote of each house of the Legislature and a majority of the voters.This bill would enact the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparation, Flood Protection, Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of	

Extreme Heat Mitigation, and Workforce Development Bond Act of 2022.		2022, which, if approved by the voters, would authorize the issuance of bonds in the amount of $7,430,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for safe drinking water, wildfire prevention, drought preparation, flood protection, extreme heat mitigation, and workforce development programs. This bill contains other related provisions.	
AB 2500 Arambula D **Farm to Hospital Grant Pilot Program.**	Assembly Agriculture 3/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on AGRI. and HEALTH.	Existing law creates the Office of Farm to Fork within the Department of Food and Agriculture, and requires the office, to the extent that resources are available, to work with various entities, as prescribed, to increase the amount of agricultural products available to underserved communities and schools in the state.This bill would, upon appropriation and until January 1, 2031, establish the Farm to Hospital Grant Pilot Program, which the office would administer, to award competitive grants to eligible applicants to provide hospital patients with meals prepared from California-sourced agricultural products, as specified. The bill would require the office, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, to develop grant criteria to evaluate proposals from eligible applicants. The bill would authorize grant recipients to use grant moneys only for specified purposes, and require them to report specified information to the office and State Department of Public Health. The bill would require the office, in consultation with the State Department of Public Health, on or before January 1, 2027, to submit to the Legislature a report on the pilot program.	
AB 2561 Grayson D **Planning and zoning: housing: streamlined, ministerial approval: Benicia Arsenal Historic District.**	Assembly Housing and Community Development 3/17/2022-Referred to Coms. on H. & C.D. and L. GOV. From committee chair, with author's amendments: Amend, and re-refer to Com. on H. & C.D. Read second time and amended.	The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2026, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards, including that the development would not require the demolition of a historic structure that was placed on a national, state, or local historic register. This bill would additionally include as an objective planning standard that the development is not located in the Benicia Arsenal Historic District, as specified. **Last Amended: 3/17/2022**	
AB 2581 Salas D **Health care service plans: mental health and substance**	Assembly Health 3/10/2022-Referred to Com. on HEALTH.	Existing law, the Knox-Keene Health Care Service Plan Act of 1975, provides for the licensure and regulation of health care service plans by the Department of Managed Health Care, and makes a willful violation of the act a crime. Existing law requires a health care service plan contract issued, amended, or renewed on or after January 1, 2021, that provides hospital, medical, or surgical coverage to provide coverage for medically necessary treatment of mental health and substance use disorders, under the same terms and conditions applied to other	

use disorders: provider credentials.		medical conditions, as specified. For provider contracts issued, amended, or renewed on and after January 1, 2023, this bill would require a health care service plan that provides coverage for mental health and substance use disorders and credentials health care providers of those services for the health care service plan's networks, to assess and verify the qualifications of a health care provider within 45 days after receiving a completed provider credentialing application. The bill would authorize an applicant to make a written request for a temporary credential if the health care service plan has not approved or denied the completed application within 45 days of receipt, and would require the health care service plan to issue the temporary credential, unless the applicant has reported a history of malpractice, substance abuse or mental health issues, or disciplinary action on their application. Because a violation of the bill's requirements by a health care service plan would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other existing laws.	
AB 2605 Villapudua D **Water quality: state certification.**	Assembly Environmental Safety and Toxic Materials 3/10/2022-Referred to Com. on E.S. & T.M. *4/5/2022 1:30 p.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY ENVIRONMENTAL SAFETY AND TOXIC MATERIALS, QUIRK, Chair*	Under existing law, the State Water Resources Control Board and the California regional water quality control boards prescribe waste discharge requirements in accordance with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Under federal law, any applicant seeking a federal license or permit for an activity that may result in any discharge into the navigable waters of the United States is required to first seek a state water quality certification, as specified. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act authorizes the state board to certify or provide a statement to a federal agency, as required pursuant to federal law, that there is reasonable assurance that an activity of any person subject to the jurisdiction of the state board will not reduce water quality below applicable standards. The federal act provides that if a state fails or refuses to act on a request for this certification within a reasonable period of time, which shall not exceed one year after receipt of the request, then the state certification requirements are waived with respect to the federal application.This bill would authorize the state board to delegate its authority regarding the above-described issuance of a certificate or statement to the regional boards. The bill would require a project proponent, as defined, to request a prefiling meeting with the state board, as specified. The bill would require the state board to act on the certification within 60 days, except as specified, and would provide that a failure or refusal to act on a certification request within that period of time waives the certification requirement for a license or permit. The bill would require a certification request to the state board for either an individual license or permit or a general license or permit to contain specified information. The bill would require the state board to take specified	

		actions depending on whether it grants, grants with conditions, or denies the certification request.	
AB 2639 Quirk D **Water quality control plans and water rights permits.**	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 3/10/2022-Referred to Coms. on W.,P., & W. and E.S. & T.M. *4/5/2022 9 a.m. - State Capitol, Room 444 ASSEMBLY WATER, PARKS AND WILDLIFE, BAUER-KAHAN, Chair*	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board and the 9 California regional water quality control boards as the principal state agencies with authority over matters relating to water quality. Existing law requires the state board to formulate and adopt state policy for water quality control. Existing law authorizes the state board to adopt water quality control plans for waters that require water quality standards pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, and those plans supersede any regional water quality control plans for the same waters to the extent of any conflict. This bill would require the state board, on or before December 31, 2023, to adopt a final update of a specified water quality control plan for the Bay-Delta and to implement the final San Joaquin River/Southern Delta update of that specified water quality control plan, as provided. The bill would prohibit the state board from approving any new water right permits or extensions of time for any existing permits resulting in new or increased diversions to surface water storage from the Sacramento River/San Joaquin River watershed until the state board has taken those actions.	
AB 2721 Lee D **Bay Area Air Quality Management District: district board: compensation.**	Assembly Natural Resources 3/14/2022-Re-referred to Com. on NAT. RES.	Existing law establishes the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, which is vested with the authority to regulate air emissions located in the boundaries of the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara and portions of the Counties of Solano and Sonoma. Existing law establishes a district board to govern the district and prescribes the membership of the district board. Existing law authorizes the district board to provide, by ordinance, compensation not to exceed $100 per day for board members for attending meetings of the board or committees of the board or while on official business of the district and not to exceed $6,000 per year. Existing law also requires board members to receive actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. This bill would revise the amount of compensation that a member of the board may receive for attending a meeting of the board or attending a meeting while on official business of the district to an amount not to exceed $100 per meeting and $200 per day. The bill would also authorize a member of the board to receive compensation for active transportation travel to one of these meetings and would subject this compensation to the $6,000 total annual compensation limit. **Last Amended: 3/10/2022**	
AB 2742 Friedman D **Water meters:**	Assembly Print	The Water Measurement Law generally requires the installation of a water meter as a condition of new water service on and after January 1, 1992. The law, with certain exceptions, requires an urban water supplier to install water meters on all municipal and industrial service connections that are located in its service area on	

urban water suppliers.	2/19/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	or before January 1, 2025. This bill would delay that requirement for an urban water supplier to install the water meters to on or before January 1, 2030.	
AB 2805 Bauer-Kahan D **Department of Fish and Game: advance mitigation and regional conservation investment strategies.**	Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife 3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on W.,P., & W.	Existing law establishes the Department of Fish and Wildlife in the Natural Resources Agency. Under existing law, the department has jurisdiction over the conservation, protection, and management of fish, wildlife, native plants, and habitat necessary for biologically sustainable populations of those species. Existing law authorizes the department, or any other public agency, to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, to be developed in consultation with applicable local agencies that have land use authority, for the purpose of informing science-based nonbinding and voluntary conservation actions and habitat enhancement actions that would advance the conservation of focal species and provide voluntary nonbinding guidance for various activities. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval of the strategy through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife, as prescribed. Existing law requires the strategy to contain specified information and authorizes inclusion of a regional conservation assessment proposed by the department or any other public agency, and approved by the department, in the strategy. Existing law authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy for an initial period of up to 10 years after a public meeting and a public comment period regarding the proposed strategy or amended strategy have been held and after it finds that the strategy meets certain requirements. This bill would authorize the department, any other public agency, or federally recognized tribe to propose a regional conservation investment strategy, as provided. The bill would eliminate a restriction on the department that authorizes the department to approve a regional conservation investment strategy only if one or more state agencies request approval through a letter sent to the Director of Fish and Wildlife and a requirement that a regional conservation investment strategy include an explanation of the extent that the strategy is consistent with any previously approved or amended strategy. The bill would require a regional conservation assessment to, among other things, be consistent and complement any regional federal habitat conservation plan that overlaps with the ecoregion or subecoregion included in the assessment. The bill would make various changes to provisions requiring the department or public agency, as specified, to provide notice, hold public meetings, and provide for, receive, and respond to public comment during the public comment period before approving a regional conservation investment strategy or amended strategy. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	

AB 2807 Bonta, Mia D **Transportation funding programs: eligibility: public transportation ferries.**	Assembly Transportation 3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	(1)Existing law establishes the California Clean Truck, Bus, and Off-Road Vehicle and Equipment Technology Program, which is administered by the State Air Resources Board, in conjunction with the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, to fund development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission truck, bus, and off-road vehicle and equipment technologies.This bill would expand the purposes of the program to include the funding of the development, demonstration, precommercial pilot, and early commercial deployment of zero- and near-zero-emission public transportation ferry technologies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
AB 2858 Dahle, Megan R **Fish and wildlife: safe harbor agreements.**	Assembly Print 2/19/2022-From printer. May be heard in committee March 21.	Existing law, the California State Safe Harbor Agreement Program Act, establishes a program that encourages landowners to manage their lands voluntarily to benefit endangered, threatened, or candidate species, or declining or vulnerable species, and not be subject to additional regulatory restrictions as a result of their conservation efforts. The act requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife, to the maximum extent practicable, to prioritize the review of, and decision to approve, a safe harbor agreement if the property proposed to be enrolled in the agreement is encumbered by a conservation easement that requires a permanent commitment to protect, restore, and maintain habitat conditions, provided that the department finds that practices consistent with the conservation easement can reasonably be expected to provide a net conservation benefit to the species listed in the application.This bill would state the intent of the Legislature to enact subsequent legislation that would require safe harbor agreements authorized pursuant to the act to be reviewed and either approved and signed, or denied, by the department in a specified period of time upon receipt of all documents required by the act.	
AB 2931 Bloom D **Pipeline safety: records.**	Assembly Emergency Management 3/17/2022-Referred to Com. on E.M.	The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and that concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued	

		pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided.This bill would revise and recast those provisions and, among other things, would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety, to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of the requirements placed on the owner or operator of a pipeline by the State Fire Marshal would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 45 Portantino D **Short-lived climate pollutants: organic waste reduction goals: local jurisdiction assistance.**	Assembly Desk 1/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Current law requires the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, in consultation with the State Air Resources Board, to adopt regulations to achieve the organic waste reduction goals established by the state board for 2020 and 2025, as provided. Current law requires the department, no later than July 1, 2020, and in consultation with the state board, to analyze the progress that the waste sector, state government, and local governments have made in achieving these organic waste reduction goals. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the state board, to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, including, but not limited to, any funding appropriated by the Legislature in the annual Budget Act, for purposes of assisting local agencies to comply with these provisions, including any regulations adopted by the department. **Last Amended: 1/3/2022**	
SB 107 Wiener D **CalFresh.**	Assembly Desk 1/6/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing federal law provides for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), known in California as CalFresh, under which supplemental nutrition assistance benefits allocated to the state by the federal government are distributed to eligible individuals by each county. Existing law requires the State Department of Social Services, in conjunction with the State Department of Public Health and appropriate stakeholders, to develop and submit to the Legislature a community outreach and education campaign to help families learn about, and apply for, CalFresh.This bill would require the State Department of Social Services, in order to increase client access and retention within CalFresh, to participate in the Elderly Simplified Application Project, a demonstration project operated by the United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2023, to	

		develop a CalFresh user-centered application for seniors 60 years of age or older and for people with disabilities who are eligible to be enrolled in the Elderly Simplified Application Project. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 2/18/2021**	
SB 135 Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review **Budget Act of 2022.**	Assembly Budget 2/15/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on BUDGET. (Amended on 2/15/2022)	This bill would express the intent of the Legislature to enact statutory changes relating to the Budget Act of 2022. **Last Amended: 2/15/2022**	
SB 234 Wiener D **Transition Aged Youth Housing Program.**	Assembly Desk 1/6/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law establishes the Homeless Coordinating and Financing Council and requires the council to set and measure progress toward goals to prevent and end homelessness among youth in California by setting specific, measurable goals aimed at preventing and ending homelessness among youth in the state and defining outcome measures and gathering data related to the goals.This bill would establish the Transition Aged Youth Housing Program for the purpose of creating housing for transition aged youth under 26 years of age, who have been removed from their homes, are experiencing homelessness unaccompanied by a parent or legal guardian, or are under the jurisdiction of a court, as specified, and would require the council to develop, implement, and administer the program. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 4/26/2021**	
SB 364 Skinner D **Pupil meals.**	Assembly Desk 1/26/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 37. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1)Existing law establishes a system of public elementary and secondary schools in this state. This system comprises local educational agencies throughout the state that provide instruction to pupils in kindergarten and grades 1 to 12, inclusive, at schoolsites operated by these agencies.This bill would require the State Department of Education to certify that applications for free or reduced-price meals made electronically available online by school district governing boards or county offices of education comply with specified requirements, including provisions prohibiting the misuse of information provided online by applicants. The bill would require applications for free and reduced-price meals, which are authorized to be submitted at any time during a schoolday, to be processed within 30 days of submission. To the extent that this provision would impose new duties on local educational agencies, it would constitute a state-mandated local program. The bill would make private third-party vendors who violate its provisions subject to specified civil penalties. The bill would specify that its provisions would not prevent the use of information provided by a school meal applicant from being used by a governmental entity to increase access to a	

		government-administered anti-hunger program. The bill would authorize each school district and county superintendent of schools to establish a secured internet website providing access to an online data collection form as part of the annual enrollment process, and would require the department to host a sample application by an unspecified date, unless the Superintendent of Public Instruction determines that use of the form would negatively impact the local control funding formula. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 1/20/2022**	
SB 450 Hertzberg D **Fire protection: fire districts: funding: working group: report.**	Assembly Desk 1/18/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 34. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	Existing law creates in the Office of the State Fire Marshal a State Board of Fire Services, as provided. Existing law requires the board to make full and complete studies, recommendations, and reports to the Governor and the Legislature for the purpose of recommending the establishment of minimum standards with respect to fire protection, as provided. Section 2.2 of Article XIII A of the California Constitution establishes the Special District Fire Response Fund as a subaccount within the California Fire Response Fund within the State Treasury. Existing law requires moneys in the Special District Fire Response Fund to be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of funding fire suppression staffing in underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services, as provided.This bill would require the board, on or before February 15, 2022, to convene a working group, with specified representatives, to discuss and make recommendations on the most efficient mechanisms and structure to administer the Special District Fire Response Fund. The bill would require the working group to hold its first meeting no later than March 1, 2022, and to hold 6 additional meetings no later than May 1, 2022, as provided. The bill would require the working group to provide a report to the Legislature and the Department of Finance that includes a set of recommendations regarding the administration of the Special District Fire Response Fund, including, among other things, recommendations relating to mechanisms to ensure that underfunded special districts that provide fire protection services are aware of funding opportunities in the fund, as provided. **Last Amended: 3/10/2021**	
SB 532 Caballero D **Pupil instruction: high school coursework and graduation**	Assembly Desk 1/24/2022-Read third time. Passed. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Read first time. Held at Desk.	(1)Existing law requires a local educational agency, as defined, to exempt a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, or a pupil who is a migratory child who transfers between schools any time after the completion of the pupil's 2nd year of high school, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils and who is in their 3rd or 4th year of high school, from all coursework and other requirements adopted by the governing body of the local educational agency that are in addition to the statewide coursework requirements necessary to receive a diploma of graduation	

requirements: exemptions.		from high school, unless the local educational agency makes a finding that the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements in time to graduate from high school by the end of the pupil's 4th year of high school.This bill, among other things, would require the local educational agency to inform a pupil in foster care or a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, and the person holding the right to make educational decisions for the pupil, of the pupil's right to remain in the pupil's school of origin if the local educational agency determines the pupil is reasonably able to complete the local educational agency's graduation requirements within the pupil's 5th year of high school. For a pupil in foster care, a pupil who is a homeless child or youth, a former juvenile court school pupil, a pupil who is a child of a military family, a pupil who is a migratory child, or a pupil participating in an English language proficiency program for newly arrived immigrant pupils the bill would require the local educational agency to provide an option for the pupil to remain in school for a 5th year to complete the statewide course requirements in order to graduate from high school if the local educational agency determines that the pupil is reasonably able to complete these requirements, but is not reasonably able to complete the local graduation requirements, within the pupil's 5th year of high school. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 4/8/2021**	
SB 833 Dodd D **Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022.**	Senate Appropriations 3/17/2022-From committee: Do pass as amended and re-refer to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 13. Noes 0.) (March 14). *3/21/2022 #5 SENATE SENATE BILLS - SECOND READING FILE*	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission. Existing law assigns the commission various duties, including applying for and accepting grants, contributions, and appropriations, and awarding grants consistent with the goals and objectives of a program or activity the commission is authorized to implement or administer. This bill, the Community Energy Resilience Act of 2022, would require the commission to develop and implement a grant program for local governments to develop community energy resilience plans that help achieve energy resilience objectives and state clean energy and air quality goals. The bill would require a plan to, among other things, identify critical facilities, locations and facilities where the construction of microgrids or other distributed energy sources could meet local resilience needs, and potential funding sources for implementing projects in the plan, include a process for the expedited permit review of distributed energy resources by the local government, and demonstrate consistency with the city, county, or city and county general plan and other local government planning documents, as specified. As a condition of receiving grant funding, the bill would require a local government to submit its plan to the commission within 6 months of adopting the plan. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 3/7/2022**	

SB 842 Dodd D **Health care: medical goods: reuse and redistribution.**	Senate Human Services 3/14/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S. *3/29/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2200 SENATE HUMAN SERVICES, HURTADO, Chair*	Existing law establishes the Department of Rehabilitation in the California Health and Human Services Agency to provide vocational rehabilitation services to individuals with disabilities .This bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish a comprehensive 3-year pilot program in the Counties of Contra Costa, Napa, Solano, and Yolo to facilitate the reuse and redistribution of durable medical equipment and other home health supplies. The bill would require the department to contract in each county with a local nonprofit agency to oversee the program and would require the contracting nonprofit agency to, at a minimum, develop a computerized system to track the inventory of equipment and supplies available for reuse and redistribution and organize pickup and delivery of equipment and supplies. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2026, to submit a report to the appropriate Senate and Assembly policy committees of the Legislature that includes an evaluation of the success of the pilot program and challenges in implementation, among other things. The bill would repeal its provisions on January 1, 2030. **Last Amended: 3/14/2022**	
SB 852 Dodd D **Climate resilience districts: formation: funding mechanisms.**	Senate Gov. & F. 3/9/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on GOV. & F.	Existing law authorizes certain local agencies to form a community revitalization authority (authority) within a community revitalization and investment area, as defined, to carry out provisions of the Community Redevelopment Law in that area for purposes related to, among other things, infrastructure, affordable housing, and economic revitalization. Existing law provides for the financing of these activities by, among other things, the issuance of bonds serviced by property tax increment revenues, and requires the authority to adopt a community revitalization and investment plan for the community revitalization and investment area that includes elements describing and governing revitalization activities. This bill would authorize a city, county, city and county, special district, or a combination of any of those entities to form a climate resilience district for the purposes of raising and allocating funding for eligible projects and the operating expenses of eligible projects. The bill would define “eligible project” to mean projects that address sea level rise, extreme heat, extreme cold, the risk of wildfire, drought, and the risk of flooding, as specified. The bill would authorize a district created pursuant to these provisions to have boundaries that are identical to the boundaries of the participating entities or within the boundaries of the participating entities. The bill would authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution to provide property tax increment revenues to the district. The bill would also authorize specified local entities to adopt a resolution allocating other tax revenues to the district, subject to certain requirements. The bill would provide for the financing of the activities of the district by, among other things, levying a benefit assessment, special tax,	

		property-related fee, or other service charge or fee consistent with the requirements of the California Constitution. The bill would require each district to prepare an annual expenditure plan and an operating budget and capital improvement budget, which must be adopted by the governing body of the district and subject to review and revision at least annually. By imposing duties on counties in the administration of tax revenues and elections of a climate resilience district, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/9/2022**	
SB 880 Laird D **Water diversion: monitoring and reporting: University of California Cooperative Extension.**	Senate Appropriations 3/8/2022-From committee: Do pass and re-refer to Com. on APPR with recommendation: To consent calendar. (Ayes 9. Noes 0.) (March 8). Re-referred to Com. on APPR.	Existing law requires a person who diverts 10 acre-feet of water or more per year under a permit or license to install and maintain a device or employ a method capable of measuring the rate of direct diversion, rate of collection to storage, and rate of withdrawal or release from storage, as specified and with certain exceptions. Existing law requires the measurements to be made using the best available technologies and best professional practices using a device or methods satisfactory to the State Water Resources Control Board. Existing law authorizes the board to adopt regulations requiring measurement and reporting of water diversion and use by persons including, but not limited to, those authorized to appropriate water under a permit, license, or registration for small irrigation use or livestock stockpond use, or a certification for livestock stockpond use. Existing law, until January 1, 2023, requires any diverter, who has completed an instructional course regarding the devices or measurement method administered by the University of California Cooperative Extension, including passage of a proficiency test before the completion of the course, to be considered a qualified individual when installing and maintaining devices or implementing methods of measurement that were taught in the course for the diverter's diversion. Existing law also requires the University of California Cooperative Extension and the board to develop the curriculum of the course and the proficiency test.This bill would indefinitely extend the above-described provisions. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 890 Nielsen R **Department of Water Resources: Water Storage and Conveyance Fund: water**	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/8/2022-March 8 set for first hearing. Failed passage in committee. (Ayes 3. Noes 6.)	Under existing law, the United States Bureau of Reclamation operates the federal Central Valley Project and the Department of Water Resources operates the State Water Project to supply water to persons and entities in the state. Existing law requires the Friant-Kern Canal to be of such capacity as the department determines necessary to furnish an adequate supply of water for beneficial purposes in the area to be served by the canal. This bill would establish the Water Storage and Conveyance Fund in the State Treasury to be administered by the department. The bill would require all moneys deposited in the fund to be expended, upon appropriation by the Legislature, in support of subsidence repair	

storage and conveyance.		and reservoir storage costs, including environmental planning, permitting, design, and construction and all necessary road and bridge upgrades required to accommodate capacity improvements. The bill would require the department to expend from the fund, upon appropriation by the Legislature, specified monetary amounts to complete funding for the construction of the Sites Reservoir, and to restore the capacity of 4 specified water conveyance systems, as prescribed, with 2 of those 4 expenditures being in the form of a grant to the Friant Water Authority and to the San Luis and Delta-Mendota Water Authority.This bill would make these provisions inoperative on July 1, 2030, and would repeal it as of January 1, 2031. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 2/23/2022**	
SB 917 Becker D **Seamless Transit Transformation Act.**	Senate Transportation 2/16/2022-Referred to Com. on TRANS.	Existing law creates the Metropolitan Transportation Commission, as a local area planning agency and not as a part of the executive branch of the state government, to provide comprehensive regional transportation planning for the region comprised of the City and County of San Francisco and the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma.This bill would require the commission to develop and adopt a Connected Network Plan, adopt an integrated transit fare structure, develop a comprehensive, standardized regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, develop an implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and establish open data standards, as specified. The bill would require the region's transit agencies, as defined, to comply with those established integrated fare structure, regional transit mapping and wayfinding system, implementation and maintenance strategy and funding plan, and open data standards, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 926 Dodd D **Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: Prescribed Fire Claims Fund.**	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/10/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W. *3/22/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair*	Existing law authorizes a person, firm, or corporation, or a group or combination of persons, firms, corporations, or groups, that owns or controls brush-covered land, forest lands, woodland, grassland, shrubland, or any combination thereof within a state responsibility area to apply to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for permission to utilize prescribed burning for specified public purposes. Existing law requires, on or before January 1, 2020, the Forest Management Task Force, or its successor entity, in coordination with the Department of Insurance, to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanism for prescribed burn managers that reduces the cost of conducting prescribed fire while maintaining adequate liability protection when conducting prescribed burns. This bill would delete the provision requiring the task force to develop recommendations for the implementation of an insurance pool or other mechanisms for prescribed burn managers. The bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection,	

		on or before January 1, 2023, to establish, consistent with the Budget Act of 2021, the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to support coverage for losses from permitted prescribed fires by individuals and nonpublic entities, such as Native American tribes, including cultural fire practitioners, as defined, private landowners, and other nongovernmental entities through the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund, which the bill would establish. The bill would require that the $20,000,000 appropriated to the department by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021, and any other funds appropriated by the Legislature for the above purpose, be deposited into the fund, and would prescribe requirements for use of these moneys, among other things. The bill would designate the Director of General Services to administer the claims fund, and require the director to administer and oversee the claims fund to assist in increasing the pace and scale of prescribed fire or cultural burn projects to provide public benefits to the state, as provided. The bill would require the director, on or before April 1, 2023, to develop policies and procedures for the operation and administration of the claims fund, as provided. The bill would require the director to report to the relevant policy and fiscal committees of the Legislature, as specified, and require the Department of Finance, on or before July 1, 2024, to audit the claims fund and also report to the relevant policy and fiscal committee of the Legislature. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/10/2022**	
SB 947 Wilk R **Whistleblowers: private entities awarded no-bid contracts.**	Senate Judiciary 2/16/2022-Referred to Com. on JUD.	The California Whistleblower Protection Act authorizes the California State Auditor to receive and investigate complaints about state employees or state agencies that have engaged in improper governmental activities, as defined. The act applies to state agencies, as defined, and to the University of California, the California State University, and courts, as specified. Under the act, a person who intentionally engages in acts of reprisal, retaliation, threats, coercion or similar acts against a state employee, University of California employee, California State University employee, court employee, or an applicant for such employment for having made a protected disclosure, as defined, is subject to civil liability and criminal penalties.This bill would expand these provisions to certain private entities awarded no-bid contracts, as defined, and their employees. Because this bill would create a new crime, it would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 957 Laird D **Public Employment**	Senate L., P.E. & R. 3/17/2022-Re-referred to Coms. on L., P.E. & R. and JUD.	Existing law establishes the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) in state government as a means of resolving disputes and enforcing the statutory duties and rights of specified public employers and employees under various acts regulating collective bargaining. Existing law includes within PERB's jurisdiction the resolution of disputes alleging violation of rules and regulations adopted by a	

Relations Board: Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District.		public agency, as defined, concerning unit determinations, representations, recognition, and elections, as specified. Existing law provides for the establishment of the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. Existing law requires any question as to whether a majority of the district's employees in an appropriate unit desire to be represented by a labor organization to be submitted to PERB. Existing law requires the district to bargain in good faith with a duly designated or certified labor organization and, when an agreement is reached, to execute a written collective bargaining agreement with the labor organization covering the wages, hours, and working conditions of the employees represented by the labor organization in an appropriate unit, and to comply with the terms of the agreement, as specified. This bill would require employers and employees of the district to adjudicate complaints of specified labor violations before PERB as an unfair practice. By requiring the district to adjudicate claims before PERB, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would make legislative findings and declarations as to the necessity of a special statute for the Santa Cruz Metropolitan Transit District. This bill contains other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/9/2022**	
SB 1030 Limón D **Pipeline safety: records.**	Senate Governmental Organization 3/8/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on G.O.	The Elder California Pipeline Safety Act of 1981 requires the State Fire Marshal to administer provisions regulating the inspection of intrastate pipelines that transport hazardous liquids. The act requires a pipeline operator to make available to the State Fire Marshal, or any officers or employees authorized by the State Fire Marshal, upon presentation of appropriate credentials, any records, maps, or written procedures that are required by the act to be kept by the pipeline operator and which concern accident reporting, design, construction, testing, or operation and maintenance. The act authorizes the State Fire Marshal, or any officer or employee authorized by the State Fire Marshal, to enter, inspect, and examine, at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner, the records and properties of any pipeline operators that are required to be inspected and examined to determine whether the pipeline operator is in compliance with the act. Existing law authorizes the State Fire Marshal to act as agent for the United States Secretary of Transportation to implement the federal Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 and federal pipeline safety regulations as to those portions of interstate pipelines located within the state, as necessary to obtain annual federal certification. A person who willfully and knowingly violates the act or a regulation issued pursuant to the act is, upon conviction, subject to a fine, imprisonment, or both a fine and imprisonment, as provided.This bill would revise and recast those provisions relating to record maintenance and inspection and would authorize the State Fire Marshal, for purposes of carrying out the requirements of state or federal law relating to hazardous liquid pipeline safety,	

		to require the owner or operator of a pipeline to establish and maintain records, make reports, and provide any information that the State Fire Marshal reasonably requires, as provided. The bill would authorize the State Fire Marshal to disclose records, reports, or other information required to be maintained pursuant to the act to an officer, employee, or authorized representative of the state or the United States for purposes of carrying out the requirements of the act or the federal act, or when relevant to a proceeding pursuant to the act. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill would revise the act to conform references to the federal act. The bill would make other nonsubstantive changes to, and repeal an obsolete provision of, the act. **Last Amended: 3/8/2022**	
SB 1050 Dodd D **State Route 37 Toll Bridge Act.**	Senate Transportation 3/14/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on TRANS. *3/22/2022 9 a.m. - Senate Chamber SENATE TRANSPORTATION, GONZALEZ, LENA, Chair*	The California Toll Bridge Authority Act makes the California Transportation Commission, together with the Department of Transportation, responsible for building and acquiring toll facilities and related transportation facilities. This bill would create the SR-37 Toll Authority as a public instrumentality of the state, which would be governed by the same board as that governing the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority. The bill would require the authority to operate and maintain tolling infrastructure, including by installing toll facilities, and collect tolls for the use of the Sonoma Creek Bridge, and would authorize the authority to design and construct improvements on the bridge and a specified segment of State Route 37 in accordance with programming and scheduling requirements adopted by the authority. The bill would authorize the authority to issue bonds payable from the revenues derived from those tolls. The bill would authorize revenues from the toll bridge to be used for specified purposes, including capital improvements to repair or rehabilitate the toll bridge, to expand toll bridge capacity, to improve toll bridge or corridor operations, to reduce the demand for travel in the corridor, and to increase public transit, carpool, vanpool, and nonmotorized options on the toll bridge or in the segment of State Route 37, as specified. The bill would require the authority to develop and approve an expenditure plan for the revenues of the toll bridge, and any related toll bridge revenue bonds, and to update that plan at least every 3 years. The bill would require that the authority's toll schedule provide a 50% discount to qualifying high-occupancy vehicles and between a 25% and 50%, inclusive, discount to low-income drivers who reside in the Counties of Marin, Napa, Solano, or Sonoma. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/14/2022**	
SB 1062 McGuire D	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/14/2022-From committee with author's	Existing law establishes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection in the Natural Resources Agency to provide fire protection and prevention services, as specified. This bill would require the department to maintain a standard	

The Fixing the Firefighter Shortage Act of 2022.	amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on N.R. & W. *3/22/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATER, STERN, Chair*	minimum level of staffing for each of its engines, as specified, without the regular practice of forcing overtime on its personnel. The bill would require the department to increase its existing firefighter fuel crews, as specified. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2024, to provide to the Legislature a long-term staffing plan to meet the new era of wildfire firefighting. **Last Amended: 3/14/2022**	
SB 1065 Eggman D **California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program.**	Senate Rules 3/15/2022-March 22 hearing postponed by committee. Withdrawn from committee. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law establishes within the Natural Resources Agency, the State Lands Commission consisting of the Controller, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Director of Finance. Existing law vests in the commission exclusive jurisdiction over all ungranted tidelands and submerged lands owned by the state, and of the beds of navigable rivers, streams, lakes, bays, estuaries, inlets, and straits, including tidelands and submerged lands. Existing law authorizes the commission to take immediate action to remove from areas under its jurisdiction a vessel that is left unattended and is moored, docked, beached, or made fast to land in a position as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition as to create a hazard to navigation, other vessels using a waterway, or the property of another. Existing law requires the commission, in consultation with other relevant state and local agencies directly involved in the removal of abandoned vessels, by July 1, 2019, to develop a plan for the removal of abandoned commercial vessels. This bill would establish the California Abandoned and Derelict Commercial Vessel Program within the Natural Resources Agency, to be administered by the commission, to bring federal, state, and local agencies together to identify, prioritize, and, upon appropriation by the Legislature or a determination of the availability of existing funds, as provided, fund the removal of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels, as defined, from waters of the state, as defined. The bill would require the commission, as part of the program, to create an inventory of abandoned and derelict commercial vessels on the waters of the state and develop a plan to prevent or reduce these abandoned and derelict commercials vessels, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions. **Last Amended: 3/14/2022**	
SB 1076 Archuleta D **Lead-based paint.**	Senate Environmental Quality 3/8/2022-Set for hearing March 28. *3/28/2022 9 a.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, ALLEN, Chair*	Existing law requires the State Department of Public Health to implement and administer a residential lead-based paint hazard reduction program, as specified, including adopting regulations regarding accreditation of providers of health and safety training to employees who engage in or supervise lead-related construction work, as defined, and certification of employees who have successfully completed that training. Existing law requires the department to adopt regulations to establish and impose fees for those accreditations and certifications and for licensing entities engaged in lead-related occupations, as specified. Existing law requires those fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related	

		Construction Fund, as specified, and to be available for specified uses upon appropriation by the Legislature. This bill would require the department to review and amend its regulations governing lead-related construction work, including training and certification for workers and accreditation for trainers in lead-safe work practices, to comply with existing state regulations and the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Lead Renovation, Repair, and Painting Rule, as specified. The bill would require the adoption of those regulations to establish fee provisions for those certifications and accreditations. The bill would require the fees to be deposited into the Lead-Related Construction Fund. The bill would require the department to adopt emergency regulations to implement these provisions, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. **Last Amended: 3/7/2022**	
SB 1084 Hurtado D **Property ownership: foreign governments.**	Senate Judiciary 3/10/2022-Set for hearing March 29. *3/29/2022 1:30 p.m. - 1021 O Street, Room 1200 SENATE JUDICIARY, UMBERG, Chair*	Existing law provides that all property has an owner, whether that owner is the state, and the property is public, or the owner is an individual, and the property is private. This bill would prohibit a foreign government from purchasing, acquiring, or holding an interest in agricultural land within the State of California. The bill would exempt land held by foreign governments before January 1, 2023, from that prohibition. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws.	
SB 1137 Atkins D **Board of State and Community Corrections.**	Senate Public Safety 3/17/2022-Re-referred to Com. on PUB. S.	Existing law establishes the Board of State and Community Corrections, with the mission of providing statewide leadership, coordination, and technical assistance to promote effective state and local efforts and partnerships in California's adult and juvenile criminal justice system, including addressing gang problems.This bill would expand the board's mission to include the promotion of legal and safe conditions for youth, inmates, and staff in local detention facilities. **Last Amended: 3/8/2022**	Watch
SB 1140 Umberg D **Public social services: electronic benefits transfer cards.**	Senate Human Services 3/17/2022-Re-referred to Com. on HUMAN S.	Existing law provides for the establishment of a statewide electronic benefits transfer (EBT) system, administered by the State Department of Social Services, for the purpose of providing financial and food assistance benefits. Existing law provides that a recipient shall not incur any loss of cash benefits that are taken by an unauthorized withdrawal, removal, or use of benefits that does not occur by the use of a physical EBT card issued to the recipient or authorized third party, as specified, and requires the prompt replacement of those cash benefits. Existing regulations also require food benefits that are stolen in this manner to be replaced.This bill would instead prohibit a recipient from incurring any loss of electronic benefits stolen in that manner, thereby codifying the existing regulation described above. To the extent this bill would expand county duties	

		relating to the administration of food benefits, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. **Last Amended: 3/8/2022**	
SB 1175 McGuire D **Department of Transportation: intermodal passenger services: rail corridors.**	Senate Rules 3/16/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation to construct, acquire, or lease, and improve and operate, rail passenger terminals and related facilities that provide intermodal passenger services along specified corridors. This bill would expand that authorization to include the Sacramento-Larkspur-Novato-Cloverdale corridor. **Last Amended: 3/16/2022**	
SB 1182 Eggman D **Family law.**	Senate Judiciary 3/17/2022-Re-referred to Com. on JUD.	Existing law provides for various proceedings under the Family Code, including, among others, dissolution of marriage, legal separation of the parties, paternity, and custody or support of a child. Existing law authorizes the Judicial Council to provide by rule for the practice and procedure in proceedings pursuant to those provisions. This bill would also require a court to provide veterans with a list of resources for veterans, including information about how to contact the local office of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The bill would require a court to inquire about a person's veteran or military status and take into consideration that status in all proceedings pursuant to the Family Code. The bill would commence those provisions as of January 1, 2024. The bill would require the Judicial Council to develop the forms needed to implement those provisions on or before January 1, 2024. **Last Amended: 3/9/2022**	
SB 1218 Hurtado D **Delta Stewardship Council: annual water supply reliability estimation.**	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law, the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta Reform Act of 2009, establishes the Delta Stewardship Council, which is required to develop, adopt, and commence implementation of a comprehensive management plan, known as the Delta Plan, for the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. This bill would require the council, at least once annually, to publish on its internet website, in consultation with relevant state and federal agencies and the public, a water supply reliability estimation for the water flows into the Delta and out of the Straits of Carquinez and into the San Francisco Bay.	
SB 1219 Hurtado D **Water: State Water Resources**	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/9/2022-March 22 hearing postponed by committee.	Existing law establishes the State Water Resources Control Board within the California Environmental Protection Agency with specified duties relating to, among other things, administering water rights, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the California Safe Drinking Water Act. Existing law establishes the Department of Water Resources within the Natural Resources Agency and prescribes the jurisdiction and various general administrative	

Control Board dissolution: Blue Ribbon Commission.		authorities and duties of the department regarding, among other things, matters pertaining to water resources and dams in the state. This bill would dissolve the board as of January 1, 2025. The bill would designate the department as the successor to the board and would vest the department with all of the powers, duties, purposes, responsibilities, and jurisdiction vested in the board under existing law, including, but not limited to, those laws under which permits or licenses to appropriate water are issued, denied, or revoked, under which the functions of water pollution and quality control are exercised, and under which drinking water is regulated. This bill contains other related provisions.	
SB 1220 Hurtado D **Sustainable Groundwater Management Act: groundwater sustainability plans.**	Senate Natural Resources and Water 3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on N.R. & W.	Existing law, the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act, requires all groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins by the Department of Water Resources that are designated as basins subject to critical conditions of overdraft to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2020, and requires all other groundwater basins designated as high- or medium-priority basins to be managed under a groundwater sustainability plan or coordinated groundwater sustainability plans by January 31, 2022, except as specified. This bill would provide that nothing in those provisions relating to making submissions to the department shall be construed to prohibit groundwater sustainability agencies that have developed multiple groundwater sustainability plans for a basin from amending the coordination agreement following department issuance of an assessment of the plans. This bill contains other existing laws.	
SB 1221 Hurtado D **Wastewater operator certification program.**	Senate Rules 3/2/2022-Referred to Com. on RLS.	Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to examine and certify persons as to their qualifications to operate water treatment plants and water distribution systems. Existing law requires the certification to indicate the classification of water treatment plant or water distribution system that the person is qualified to operate. Existing law requires the board to issue a water treatment operator certificate and water distribution operator certificate by reciprocity to any person holding a valid, unexpired, comparable certification issued by another state, the United States, prescribed territories or tribal governments, or a unit of any of these. Existing law requires the board to classify types of wastewater treatment plants for the purpose of determining the levels of competence necessary to operate them. Existing law requires a person who operates a nonexempt wastewater treatment plant to possess a valid, unexpired wastewater certificate, as defined. Existing law requires the board to develop and specify in its regulations the training necessary to qualify a person for a wastewater certificate for each type and class of plant. Existing law authorizes the board to accept experience in lieu of qualification training. This bill would	

		make a nonsubstantive change in the provision regarding accepting experience in lieu of qualification training.	
SB 1253 Melendez R **Infrastructure plan: flood control: delta levees.**	Senate Governmental Organization 3/8/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on G.O.	The California Infrastructure Planning Act requires the Governor to submit annually to the Legislature, in conjunction with the Governor's Budget, a proposed 5-year infrastructure plan containing prescribed information. Existing law requires the plan to identify state infrastructure needs and set out priorities for funding. This bill would additionally require the plan to set out infrastructure priorities relating to specified flood prevention and maintenance projects. **Last Amended: 3/8/2022**	
SB 1292 Stern D **Land use: development restriction: fire hazard severity zones.**	Senate Housing 3/16/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on HOUSING. *3/24/2022 10:30 a.m. or upon adjournment of Session - 1021 O Street, Room 2100 SENATE HOUSING, WIENER, Chair*	Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development. Existing law imposes various requirements on a city, county, or city and county upon receiving an application for a housing development project meeting certain standards. This bill would authorize a city, county, or city and county to restrict the development of residential housing in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as defined, if the city, county, or city and county adopts a plan, as specified, ensuring the production of at least double the number of residential units not developed as a result of the restriction. **Last Amended: 3/16/2022**	
SB 1340 Hertzberg D **Property taxation: new construction: active solar energy systems and nonqualified active solar energy systems.**	Senate Rules 3/15/2022-From committee with author's amendments. Read second time and amended. Re-referred to Com. on RLS.	The California Constitution generally limits the maximum rate of ad valorem tax on real property to 1% of the full cash value of the property and defines "full cash value" for these purposes as the appraised value of real property when purchased, newly constructed, or a change in ownership has occurred after the 1975 assessment. Pursuant to constitutional authorization, existing property tax law excludes from the definition of "newly constructed" for these purposes the construction or addition of any active solar energy system, as defined, through the 2023–24 fiscal year. Under existing property tax law, this exclusion remains in effect only until there is a subsequent change in ownership, but an active solar energy system that qualifies for the exclusion before January 1, 2025, will continue to receive the exclusion until there is a subsequent change in ownership. This bill would indefinitely extend the exclusion described above, except with respect to nonqualified active solar energy systems, as defined. For a nonqualified active solar energy system, commencing with property tax lien dates for the 2024–25 fiscal years, the bill would instead include in the definition of "newly constructed" an unspecified percentage of the full cash value of a	

		nonqualified active solar energy system that would vary depending on the number of years following the date on which construction is completed. **Last Amended: 3/15/2022**	